

The African Times.

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

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

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

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

IN consequence of wishes expressed from all parts of the West Coast, Mr. FITZGERALD has made arrangements for selling produce consigned to him by ships to London or Liverpool; and purchasing, and shipping goods ordered against the proceeds of consignments or other effective remittances only, from either of the above ports, on a system by which the greatest possible advantage of the markets will be secured to the AFRICAN TRADER; and, as time is very important to small capitalists return goods will be sent off in all cases without any delay beyond such as may sometimes be caused by manufacturers.

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

121, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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

MARCH, 1874.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

The Steamers of this Company now leave Liverpool every alternate Saturday. Cargo is received at the Loading Berth (North Side Coburg Dock) up to 6 P.M. on the day prior to sailing, unless previously full.

The Royal Mail Steamship LOANDA is intended to be dispatched from LIVERPOOL on the 14th MARCH, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, Cameroons, and Old Calabar. This Steamer will also take Cargo for New Calabar, Brass, Benin, and Opobo (delivering inside the Bars), the same to be transhipped at Bonny and forwarded by Branch Steamer at Shipper's risk.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship ROQUELLE, which will leave LIVERPOOL direct on the 28th MARCH, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 2 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 S.N. Company's Steamer Senegal, Feb. 2.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Ethiopia, February 10.
British and African S.N. Company's Steamer Loanda, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

African Steamship Company's Steamer Monrovia, February 7.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Senegal, February 14.
African Steamship Company's Ethiopia, February 21.

WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—The African Royal Mail steamer Ethiopia arrived in the Mersey this afternoon, with dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 16th of January. Her news has already been telegraphed from Lisbon. She brings 155 ounces of gold dust, and 1,682*l*. in specie. The Coast generally was healthy, but trade dull. No case of sickness occurred on board the Ethiopia during her outward or homeward voyage.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—The British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Loanda arrived in the Mersey this morning with dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 29th. Her important news has already been telegraphed from Lisbon. Captain Goldsworthy was reported to be marching through the Awoonah country with 10,000 Accras and meeting no opposition. Her Majesty's steamer Amethyst left Quitta on the 27th of January, and proceeded to Elmina Chica to await Captain Goldsworthy's arrival. The health at Bonny was much improved, and at all the other rivers was very good. The crew of the Loanda have been perfectly healthy since leaving England.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER ETHIOPIA.

Mr. G. Hutchinson, Mr. T. Crowther, Mr. T. Hood, and Captain Whittington, from Lagos; Major Dooley and Mr. J. Josephs, Sierra Leone; Mr. B. Blandy and Mr. Drury, Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER LOANDA.

Mr. and Mrs. Saker, and Rev. Saker, from Cameroon; Mr. A. Henderson, Old Calabar; Captain Foster and Mr. W. R. Keyon, Bonny; Mr. F. Wednesday, Monsieur Tobelot, and Mr. Gibson, Lagos; Mr. T. H. Wood, Porto Legarre; Mrs. Forbes, Mouravia; E. R. Moylan, Sierra Leone. Good lot of oil from Bonny; good lot of cotton and kernels from Lagos; good lot of ginger from Sierra Leone.

ASHANTI WAR OPERATIONS.

On February 2 we were in receipt of the details of news of which the chief points had been previously transmitted by telegraph. The transport difficulty seemed to be the only real one; but this was so serious, that the 23rd were still detained on board their ship instead of being sent on to the front. The *Daily News* correspondent partially accounts for the difficulty as follows: "It may be as well to inquire a little more closely into the causes of these grave defections on the part of the natives, for on the question of sufficient transport hangs now the success or failure of the expedition. Men are deserting right and left; a few days ago, a hundred disappeared at once. It surely cannot be that their pay is insufficient, although this is said to be a reason, for they were never possessed of so much money as they are now. There is, unfortunately, an unpleasant aspect of the question, and that is when it is viewed from the standpoint of the black man. The carriers declare they are badly fed and cruelly treated. This will doubtless form the subject of much correspondence hereafter; meanwhile this is what Quashie avers, and, resenting it, deserts. During the greater portion of his past life his existence has been easy, not to say slothful. His wife has toiled for him, and supplied him with means to obtain food and rum, whilst he has to the full enjoyed the *dolce far niente*. Suddenly called upon to work or fight, his fears of the dreaded Ashantee prompt him to become a carrier. But he is brought into contact with a hard taskmaster. An English officer—vigorous, untiring, stern, his very antithesis in character—receives orders to see certain stores taken to a certain point within a given time, and for this purpose he is allowed a fixed number of bearers, each of whom receives his proportion of the whole, and carry it he must. If there is any disposition on his part, as most probably there is, to grumble at the weight of the load, the officer cannot afford the time to hear complaints, and very likely will touch him up with a big stick. If he complain of sickness, he is told he is shamming, which is not at all improbable, and is again touched up. If he wish to linger over his rations at a halting place, he is roused up as soon as the last second of the time allowed has expired, and it is again perhaps necessary to introduce the stick. And then neither can properly understand what the other says. The Englishman, because the native does not at once comprehend an order given, it may be hurriedly, considers him a stupid, thick-headed fellow. The officer may plead necessity if he use strong means to have his orders carried out, but looking at Quashie's former life, it is not very surprising that he should take the first opportunity that presents itself to escape from a service which he finds in the last degree irksome and intolerable. The question of procuring transport is daily becoming more important, as not an hour even can be wasted now. Bullocks have been pressed into the carrying service, but 500 mules would be invaluable now, even if they only lived to carry one load. The contingent of women have behaved admirably, and very often they have done the bulk of the carrying. They have been used to hard work,

the men have not." The *Standard* correspondent also makes statements showing that the fault is not entirely on the *Fantes* side.

FEBRUARY 6.—The War-office issued the following yesterday: "From Sir G. Wolsley to the Secretary of State for War.) Adansi Hill, January 24, 1874. All the white prisoners are now in my camp. The King accepts the terms I offer, and says he will pay the indemnity. I demanded 200,000*l*. I halt to-morrow for a few days at Fommanah (? Tommanah), 30 miles from Coomassie. All going right." This news is supposed to have reached Madeira on the 3rd, by the Ethiopia. Sir Garnet has made a bold move: we hope it is a safe one. If it be, it is quite clear the Ashanti power has been ridiculously overrated.

FEBRUARY 10.—Further telegrams rectify the above. On the date mentioned Sir Garnet was only thirteen miles beyond the Prah. The following is the telegram received to-day: "Prahau, January 15.—The King of Ashanti sent fresh letters to Sir Garnet Wolsley on the 12th, in which he expressed his desire for peace, provided he could get off cheaply and the English would cease to advance on Coomassie. Sir Garnet Wolsley declared that he could only treat with the King himself, and must carry out his plan of marching to the capital, as he considered no result could be obtained from a peace signed elsewhere. Lord Gifford, with scouts, is to occupy the crest of the Adansi Hills; Russell's regiment is to be at the foot of the hills; Wood's at Accrowfumu. The white troops were to start from Prahau on the 23rd. Only 100 men of the 23rd Regiment are to land, the rest to remain on board. Captain Glover has obtained more men than were expected, but has experienced great difficulty as to transport. Captain Butler is to cross the Prah to-day, at Berenassie, twenty-five miles east of Prahau; Captain Glover, at Ammanoom Wasseni. His force is moving up on the left. The health of the troops, both afloat and ashore, is excellent. Absolutely clean bills of health have been returned from several stations."

FEBRUARY 17.—The following telegrams were published this morning by the *Daily News*:—"Dompasi, January 25.—You will doubtless have already learnt, long before you receive this, of the safety of the Europeans so long held captive in King Koffee Kalcalli's capital. The day before yesterday, Mr. Bonner and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsager arrived at Monsey Camp, where every courtesy was shown to them. The officers of Wood's regiment turned out of their leafy hut for Mrs. Ramsager and the children, and the Staff took care that every attention was paid to their comfort. Their long detention does not appear to have affected their health, and two more healthy-looking children it would be difficult to find anywhere. Mr. Ramsager and his family proceed to the coast, while Mr. Bonner will spend some days with Sir Garnet Wolsley, who yesterday moved his head-quarters to Fommanah, a clean, well-built town for this country, where usually the chief officer of the Addowie district has his residence. It seems that the great 'fetishes' at Coomassie fell on the day Sir Garnet Wolsley's force crossed the Prah. This has greatly perturbed the Ashantees, and it is therefore not at all surprising that they are anxious to make peace. It is impossible to tell what they will do at this moment. As I write, there are some 1,500 Ashantees two miles from us on the banks of the stream; but we are not likely to come to blows with them, at least till the messenger who left last evening has reached Coomassie. The Elmina chiefs attached to Wood's regiment say that King Koffee Kalcalli will never believe that we wish to sign a peace at Coomassie, but will think that our only reason for going there is to bombard the town. Nothing would suit us better than that. If the Ashantees should take up a position and attempt to hold it, any loss we are likely to suffer in fighting them will probably be considerably less than our loss from the effects of the climate. The 42nd had to send down an officer and thirty-two men from Prahau, and the Rifle Brigade sent down fifty men in ten days. This was south of the Prah, where at every station Major Home had constructed excellent hut barracks. Now that the men are lying on the ground in *tentes d'abri*, we expect to have sickness the moment our advance is checked." "Cape Coast Castle, January 25.—All the troops have now landed, and the invalids have been sent to Gibraltar by the Himalaya and Saratman. Two hundred of the invalids are said to be of the 23rd Fusiliers." "Madeira, February 13.—The Loanda has arrived with news from Cape Coast Castle to January 25. Captain Blake, of the Druid, is reported to have died from dysentery."

FEBRUARY 19.—The following appeared this morning: "Monsey, January 23.—Mr. Bonner, late prisoner at Coomassie, states that immediately the Ashantee army was allowed to disperse, the people were in such terror at our anticipated pursuit, long before they had heard we had crossed the Prah, that they packed up all they could carry with them, and went in flocks to the interior, leaving the chiefs almost alone in Coomassie. Mr. Bonner describes meeting after meeting as taking place in the King's palace, at which chiefs and kings started up in a violent state of excitement, and professed to be able and willing to kill everybody who opposed them, and then sunk down again, conscious

that they could do nothing. Mr. Bonner estimates that their losses from all causes in the campaign were two-thirds of their whole army. This was believed among the Ashantees, and corresponded with the number of chiefs who had died. Mr. Bonner is convinced that, though the King may now be only trying to gain time, yet he cannot, if he wishes, oppose our entry seriously. Mr. Bonner represents, too, the whole people as utterly sick of all the barbarities of Ashanti rule, and believes that if we enter Coomassie, and leave any mark of our having been there, the effect would be an exodus of vast numbers into the Protectorate; while, on the other hand, the pride of the chiefs is such, that if we do not enter, they will not acknowledge their defeat, and may even attempt an invasion again when they have had time to recover. It seems probable that the fetish priests are alarmed, and are most anxious for peace. Omens succeed omens in a most suspicious manner. Mr. Bonner confirms the report that the great fetish tree fell on the day Sir Garnet Wolsley's first answer to the King left Prahau. To test the prospects of the invasion, two men had knives run through their cheeks, and were tied up in the woods to die. The priests said that if the men died soon, it would be well for Ashanti; if they took long to die, all would go ill. They lived or were kept alive, one for five days, the other for nine. Captain Glover, with 900 men, is supposed to have crossed the Prah higher up, on January 15, and Captain Butler lower down, with about 500 Akims, on the 19th or 20th." "Fommanah, January 24.—Immediately after the last mail left, the whole difficulty about the carriers came to an end. Thanks almost entirely to the vigorous steps taken by Colonel Colley and to the admirable management of that officer, eight thousand carriers are now working steadily upon the road. The operations will, in fact, not have been delayed at all, because had the troops concentrated on the Prah been obliged to drive back the Ashantees step by step, and move forward only after the ground had been thoroughly examined, the road made, and provisions collected, they could not have moved more than at about four miles a day. Now we hold Queesa and Fommanah, the one half a mile, the other a mile and a-half on the further side of the Adansi Hills. Here the concentration of the troops will take place. The troops move by three stages, each about eleven miles long, from Prahau to Monsey at the southern foot of the Adansi Hills. First, from Prahau to Essiaman; second, from Essiaman to Accrowfumu; third, Accrowfumu to Monsey. The head-quarters, with the Naval Brigade and the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, reached Monsey on the 20th. The other battalions follow in succession. The road has been admirably made, and every stream bridged completely to Fommanah by the Engineers. The road, with the exception of the three miles nearest the Prah, is better than that between Cape Coast and the Prah, along which the General's carriage, drawn by natives, moved the whole distance. Even the portion for three miles this side of the Prah has been well covered with a sort of bastard but very bad corduroy. It was terribly swampy all along the line." "Fommanah, January 25, midnight.—The outposts are pushed on as far as the Bahrim River. The King of Adansi, whose palace is now occupied by Sir Garnet Wolsley and the staff, is known to be lurking about, but he cannot be in very great force and we shall probably look him up in a day or two. If any important fight takes place, it will probably be about twelve miles from Coomassie. They can hardly get their troops together nearer, and they would not have a bad position about there. We ought to be there in about five days or sooner. This station and the whole country on this side of the Adansi Hills are most healthy."

Despatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley.

The following telegram has been received at the War-office from Sir Garnet Wolsley, via Lisbon, dated "Camp, Fommanah, January 26, 1874.—All is progressing favourably. My outposts are on Bahrim River, about twenty-seven miles from Coomassie. The King has sent all the white captives, and says he accepts terms I offered, and will pay indemnity I demand. I halt here for a few days to collect stores."

Some interesting items of intelligence not yet published are supplied by private letters from the Gold Coast, just received. Sir Garnet Wolsley had sent to Cape Coast Castle for an assayer, or gold tester, to examine and value the gold which will form the indemnity to be paid by King Koffee. The German missionary who acted as the King's ambassador, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on January 24 in a wretched condition, having scarcely any clothing. He had served out to him two suits of the Pimlico clothing, with helmet and puggare complete. He was very communicative, and gave a terrible account of the captivity in Coomassie of himself and his European companions. They were compelled to witness the most revolting cruelties—human sacrifices, often to the number of fifty, and sometimes many more, taking place daily. The white prisoners were constantly under the threat of death, and often prayed for it to relieve them from their sufferings. They did not object to the climate, which was very fair, nor even to their imprisonment, which was not inten-

tionally cruel, but they were more than half starved upon their wretched food, which was generally a sort of soup made of snails, or a mixture of snails, Indian corn, and plantain. M. Kuhne, the missionary in question, says that the wealth of the King has been greatly exaggerated, and that if the English get from him a million sterling, it is as much as they can expect. The King was about to inflict a heavy fine upon his chiefs for the retreat after the battle of Abrakampra when he heard that Sir Garnet Wolsley had crossed the Prah, and was advancing on Coomassie, news which induced him to forego the intended punishment, and come to an understanding with his head men. The Ashantees detest coming towards the coast. They say, "If I go near coast, I get sick."

CAPTAIN GLOVER'S INVASION OF ASHANTI.

BATTLE OF OBGOO.—TWO HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OBGOO, ASHANTI, Jan. 17.—My last was dated from Chebi, the capital of Eastern Akim. Captain Glover's head-quarters left that place on the 11th, and after a journey of four days through a country compared to which that from the Volta to Chebi was a plain park-like district, he reached the River Prah. I shall not waste valuable time in vain attempts to describe the difficulties which man and beast had to encounter on the road from Chebi to the Prah. I now cease, to feel the least surprise that we have found it next to impossible to obtain carriers amongst the Akims for our guns, ammunition, and stores up to this point. It was with the extremest difficulty that, with nothing but my stick in my right hand, I could contrive to crawl up the steep mountains and down the ravines which interposed our march from the capital of Eastern Akim to the Ashanti frontier; and I am at a loss to conceive how the Akim carriers have succeeded in reaching here with the 7-pounder guns and other heavy loads, which they carried on their heads, over such an abominable country, for four days continuously, for the sum of 6*s*. to 9*s*. per man for the journey. If I am spared to return to the Coast I trust it may be by some other route than through Eastern Akim. We reached the banks of the Prah at about nine a.m. on the 15th, and at ten a force of 180 Houssas, under Captain Sartorius (6th Bengal Cavalry) and Lieutenant Barnard (19th Foot), crossed over and pushed on in two directions for a distance of three miles without encountering the enemy. On the 16th (yesterday), at nine a.m., Lieut. Barnard, with 100 Houssas, again pushed on in advance, Captain Sartorius following at eight a.m. with another hundred, supported by 400 more under Captain Glover in person, with a rear-guard of 100. At ten a.m. Lieutenant Barnard, with his advanced guard, was overtaken, and the whole force proceeded together. There were some 100 Akims also joined to the force, besides various camp followers. At noon we reached a small village, the inhabitants of which had not the remotest idea that any aggressive movement was intended against them from the Eastern Akim district; nevertheless, they cleared out with such speed that we only succeeded in making prisoners of two, from whom we extracted much valuable information. Finding nothing to detain us here, we proceeded on without molestation until three p.m., when half-a-dozen shots were fired from the bush on our right hand, and the Akim guide in front of Lieutenant Barnard was wounded in his right arm. In spite of this, that officer continued his march, stray shots being fired here and there until about four p.m., when a heavy fusillade from both sides of the path was opened upon him. He had then almost reached this village, Obogoo. Upon hearing the heavy firing the special commissioner hurried up with Captain Sartorius and the remainder of his force to the assistance of Lieutenant Barnard, whereupon a sharp contest took place, which lasted for one hour and thirty minutes, at the termination of which the Ashantees retired from the field, but not until they found that Captain Sartorius had entirely possessed himself of their village, Obogoo.

The enemy's loss, of course, it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty, as they confined themselves chiefly to the bush; nevertheless, they left sufficient evidence behind them to show that the Houssas had not entirely thrown away their ammunition, although they did fire with more than their usual wildness and want of purpose. Our casualties amounted to eight men and four wounded, no less than four being sergeants of Houssas. All the wounds were caused by stones, showing that the opinion expressed by me in my last as to the want of proper ammunition in the Ashanti camp was not rashly put forth, and, moreover, the prisoners taken declared that there was very little ammunition in Ashanti, and *less still*. I calculate the loss of the enemy on this occasion to have been at least 200 killed and wounded, and think I am quite satisfied that the Snider is more than sufficient for the Ashantees, and that we might well dispense with other weapons. The rockets and 7-pounder guns were of inestimable service on the Volta, but considering the labour entailed in having them

conveyed to the Prah from Amedeka, on the Volta, I think they might as well have been left at one of our depots on the Volta—the gun, at all events; the rocket troughs and rockets, not being so heavy, are more easily conveyed. We purpose halting here for three or four days, until a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions reach us to enable us to push on to Juabin, one of the principal towns on the route to Coomassie. All kinds of rumours are afloat as to Kalcalli's intentions. Some think he merely desires to blind Sir Garnet, so as to gain time to complete his preparations for defence. I am not of that opinion. I sincerely believe that his game is entirely played out, and that he would gladly accept any terms, provided the white man would not so far disgrace him as to enter his capital! But if his capital were to be taken, I do not think the King and his chiefs would on this occasion resort to the old practice of blowing themselves up. They would trust to the well-known generosity and leniency of the white man. The prisoners give a most deplorable account of the state of affairs in the Ashanti kingdom. I interrogated one, who informed me that he was a slave of the chief of Obogoo, who was killed in one of the recent battles near Abakrampa. This man states that out of 12,000 men furnished by the King of Justin as his contingent to the army which invaded Fanti under Amanquatiah, not more than 3,000 returned, and that the chief who commanded them was wounded in the attack on Elmira, and was trampled to death by fugitives running over him. I asked him if any human sacrifices were made on the occasion of Amanquatiah's return to Coomassie, and he replied that that General returned home in such haste that there was no time to attend to any ceremonies, but that the King had recently issued a proclamation throughout the kingdom that in twenty days a general "custom" was to be made for all those who had fallen in the late war, and the twenty days expired on the very day we attacked them. By this he considered his life was saved, as, being a slave, he would have been assuredly sacrificed before the termination of the custom. Both prisoners agree in saying that the Ashantees have not the means of fighting two pitched battles in the neighbourhood of Coomassie, and that the outlying provinces could offer no resistance at all, so denuded are they of munitions of war. The want of salt alone, they say, will compel the King to choose between rebellion and peace at any price. King Attah is hourly expected at the head of his army, and without his force I doubt if it would be quite wise to advance further into the heart of the enemy's country; but with him and the force he has engaged to provide we could advance in safety and with certainty of success, especially as the enemy's attention is entirely engaged by the force marching against him on the main road from Cape Coast and Prabus. I cannot help again repeating that the special commissioner and his subordinate officers deserve the utmost praise for the manner in which they have succeeded in bringing up their force of disciplined troops from the other side of the Volta, through Crobo, Aquapim, and Akim, across the Prah into Ashanti territory. Our whole force at present under arms in camp does not exceed 900 men. The native levies are exceedingly slow in their movements, and take their own time in all things. I have no doubt that if Captain Glover were to wait long enough, or until peace was declared, he might have a hundred thousand men under his command. One thousand good men just at this moment would suffice for our purpose, provided they be like the Akims—bush-fighters, with an intimate knowledge of the country.—*Standard Correspondent.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE "STANDARD" CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESSA, ASHANTI, Jan. 22.—We have accomplished another stage of our journey, and are half-way between the Prah and Coomassie. The scouts have been far on ahead, and find every town and village deserted by their inhabitants, and apparently nothing to prevent our passage pleasantly and easily on to the capital, now but thirty miles away from us. It is but four days since I wrote a few lines before leaving the Prah, and at that time peace was looked upon by most people as all but certain. Since then the feeling has gradually changed; and here, at the front at least, we look upon it as a settled matter that we are to have a fight for it yet. . . . The Engineers have, indeed, done marvels; they have cut the road, corduroyed all the swampy places, and bridged every stream, broad and narrow, from the Prah to the Adansi Hills; and, owing, no doubt, to the drier and better weather, this portion of the road is now certainly better than was the road between Mensu and the Prah when I traversed it three weeks since. The road is, throughout the whole distance, so shaded by trees that one can march without any feeling of oppressive heat even in the middle of the day. . . . Moinssee is the last town in what was formerly the Assin kingdom. From the hills to the Prah the country was once thick with the Assin villages and towns; now it is a desert. Once wholly independent, the Assins gradually became tributary to their formidable neigh-

bours north of the hills; but so grinding was the tyranny, so crushing the exactions of the latter, that at last the Assins gave up the struggle for subsistence in their native land in despair, and migrated in a body across the Prah. This was thirty or forty years since, and, with the exception of the village of Moinssee, and of a few houses at the places which we have made our stations, there are no signs that human beings ever dwelt in this forest between the Prah and the Adansi Hills. Beyond the Prah, although the villages this side of Dunquah have been totally destroyed, yet one sees, by the clearings every two or three miles, that a considerable population have recently dwelt there; and upon this side of the Prah a wide and apparently virgin forest extends, broken only by two or three clumps of miserable huts, whose population, no doubt, lived by ministering to the wants of the passing troops of traders between Ashanti and the sea. I break off abruptly, for I hear that a messenger is just going off, and that it is possible that the post of to-morrow morning may not catch the mail. . . . Our object will be obtained in the capture and destruction of Coomassie. When we have burned Coomassie we may return home with the confidence that we have taught Ashanti a lesson which she will never forget. We shall have answered invasion by invasion; we shall have completely destroyed the *prestige* by which she had overawed all her neighbours, and there will be little fear of her doing more than hold her own for half a century to come. With this we must be content, for to attempt to follow the Ashantees as they retreat would be to court disaster. Personally, the Ashantees have already paid dearly for the invasion of the protectorate—but half the invading army returned home. The invasion of the protectorate, indeed, offers many points of resemblance to the invasion of Russia by the French. Upon their advance they fought pitched battles, and were victorious; they gained the heart of the country invaded, and sat down to enjoy their ease. But the weather, the dreadful rains, small-pox, dysentery, and famine did their work upon the Ashantees, as the bitter cold did its work upon the French. Both were harassed in their retreat, and both stood at bay whenever pressed, and as the warriors, worn out, disheartened, starving, crossed the boundary river, their feelings of the greatness of the disaster could not have been widely dissimilar. The parallel will be complete when we enter Coomassie. If, upon our approach to Coomassie, we should be met by messengers offering to submit, and to give promise for good behaviour, the city would not be destroyed. . . . Quessa, the trade town of Ashanti, is a place of some size, and must have contained two or three thousand inhabitants. The houses are all built upon a similar plan, varying only in the number of chambers they contain. Each chamber is, indeed, a separate building, a three-sided box, with a steadily sloping roof of thickly-laid palm-leaves. The floor of this chamber is raised three feet above the ground, and the chambers vary in size from five feet long and four deep to ten feet long by six deep; this last is, however, quite an unusual size. A dwelling consists of from one to ten of these habitations, grouped together so as to form a court or yard, one leading out of the other. The houses are built of wattle covered with a stucco of clay, which is kept whitewashed, and is generally ornamented by rough mouldings and pannelings. The lower part of the walls and the floors of the chambers are coloured with an ochreous earth, which gives at once a red colour and a sort of glazing, and greatly improves the appearance of the house. The chief's house, at present Major Russell's head-quarters, is merely an exaggeration of the other houses, except that the chambers are very lofty and the front of each is supported by pillars. These, with their red paint, their arabesque adornments, and their quaint character, give the courtyard the exact appearance of an Egyptian temple. The resemblance is, indeed, far too striking to be accidental, and it may give rise to some curious speculation as to how Ashanti gained her architecture from ancient Egypt. . . . Great credit is due to Major Russell and the officers serving under him for the capital state into which they have got their regiment, and for the spirit with which they have improved their men. The latter are eager now for a fight, and there can be no doubt that, if we have a brush, they will give a good account of themselves. The manner in which they went up the hill, believing that there was a force double their own awaiting them at the top, shows the spirit with which they are animated. This town was at that time actually occupied by upwards of 1,000 men, whose drums were to be heard beating all night. In the morning, however, they fell back, and since then have always retired a little further and further as Lord Gifford has pressed forward with his scouts.

FOMANA, January 23 (Evening).—As I anticipated, a move has been made on to this place, and scarcely had we arrived when an event took place which has again changed the prospects of the campaign. This is no less than the restoration of the remaining white prisoners, with a number of Fantees, and the arrival of a letter from the King. . . . The King is profuse in his assurances of his desire for peace, and in this no doubt he is sincere. He does not, however, say that he will himself pay the indemnity

demand, but is good enough to state that he will make Amman Quatier pay it. This is not bad: the indemnity is unquestionably a large one, so large that the treasure of Ashanti will hardly suffice to satisfy them, and yet the King shifts the burden on to his unfortunate generals, and imagines that we shall be satisfied. But this is not all. The King will only exercise this influence in our favour if we agree not to advance farther. Therefore in the letter there is nothing whatever which would give us reason to expect a favourable solution. The news, however, brought by the captives is conclusive as to the fact that the King cannot fight. Not only has the army dispersed to its villages, but a large number of the men packed up their belongings as soon as they got home, and left again for the northern district, where the King's authority is only nominal, in order to avoid the possibility of being impressed again to resist our advance. There is another difficulty in the way of resistance, and this is the shortness of powder, there being an insufficient supply even for the small force which could be collected. Hence, although the great chiefs are all in favour of resistance rather than of surrendering the capital without a blow, it is not possible for them to make more than a mere semblance of a fight. In another ten days, at the very latest, probably by this day week, we shall be in Coomassie.

FOMANA, January 26.—The news of the day is that a thousand carriers will arrive before night. This will permit of, at least, a partial move being made. The Naval Brigade will, therefore, advance; Russell and Wood starting from Domplassi before they reach that place, and the whole going on some eight or more miles beyond this place. . . . In Coomassie the Queen Mother is at the head of the peace party, and, it is said, threatens to destroy herself if war is persisted in. Our experience of Quessa and of this town enables us to understand the terrible scourge of dysentery from which the Ashantees suffered during the rainy season in their camp at Mampon. They are certainly civilized far beyond any African race. Their houses show a high degree of finish and comfort, and are as far superior to the mud huts, which are all the Fantees, after two hundred years' contact with the white man at Cape Coast can accomplish, that every one is struck with wonder and admiration at the contrast. People accustomed to live a comparatively civilized life, must, indeed, have suffered terribly from their privations in the bush during tropical rains of unexampled severity. No wonder that the awful scourge of small-pox was supplemented by an epidemic of dysentery, and that between them half the army was swept away! Had we had any conception at home of the sufferings of the enemy, and of the enormous loss of life, we need never have dispatched Sir Garnet Wolseley, an officer, or a white soldier to the Coast. The survivors of the invading army would have been only too glad to crawl back to their own country, and the tale of the sufferings they had undergone, and the losses they had suffered, would have sufficed to secure the protectorate from an invasion for many a long day. I am not, of course, saying that the lesson would have been so severe, or the moral effect one tithe as crushing as it has been, but I do say that the remembrance of those terrible six months would have lasted in the memory of all who returned to tell the tale in their comfortable, well-built villages for the rest of their lives. As it was, the invasion was by no means generally popular. The chiefs were, we now know, assembled nearly three months before their followers joined them, and if such was the reluctance when they expected victory and plunder, it would have been hard indeed to induce them to renew the attempt while the memory of those 20,000 graves in Fantee land remained in their minds.

INVALIDS, ETC., FROM THE GOLD COAST EXPEDITION.

LEWIS, February 7.—The mail steamer Boyne arrived to-day, having left St. Vincent on the evening of the 3rd inst. She brings the following invalided officers and several men, who had come up from Cape Coast Castle in the Dromedary: Lieutenant Allan, Marine Artillery; Assistant-Commissionary Gore; Lieutenant Trist, 2nd West India Regiment; Warrant Officer Vincent. The following officers and several men had gone by the Northam, expecting to reach Southampton on the 14th: Capt. Brett, 2nd West India Regiment; Captain Sampson, 1st West India Regiment; and Surgeon-Major Gore, who had been rather seriously wounded. The others had been invalided through fever or dysentery, and are all well now.

FEBRUARY 14.—Captain Wm. Blake, H.M.S. Druid, died from dysentery on the 27th January, and was buried same day at Cape Coast.

FEBRUARY 19.—Captain Thompson, of the "Buffs," has died of fever. Captain Haysche, Rifle Brigade, died of fever and dysentery, January 19, at Essiaman, and was buried there on the 28th idem.

CAPE COAST, January 29.—The Himalaya has gone for a cruise with invalids, and the Tamar will shortly follow. There is still a great deal of sickness, not of a very dangerous type, but

thoroughly disabling for the time. The Army Hospital Corps has 40 per cent. of its strength on the sick list.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CAPE COAST PEOPLE.

The *Daily News* correspondent, writing of the Cape Coast people, says: "They are curious people, however. A remark in one of the English papers we have lately received suggests an explanation that one may give you of what must have struck many at home as most curious, and which certainly at the time sorely puzzled us. You will have observed that in their original speech to Sir Garnet Wolseley on his arrival here the natives compared him to Sir C. Macartney. To those of us who heard it, the expression was the more startling, because it had been privately reported beforehand that they were in the greatest delight with what Sir Garnet had said to them, and by way of doing him the highest honour they could in giving him, according to their custom, some name out of their past history, had selected that of Governor Maclean. Now Maclean was avowedly the brilliant Governor here who kept order at small cost, and under whom the colony most flourished. Of Macartney all that could be said was that he fought most bravely, but perished with his army. We thought at the moment that it must have been said by a mere slip, and many an 'ah! omen' passed our lips. But strangely enough, we heard afterwards that at the great meeting at Accra under Captain Glover the one oath by which all the great chiefs swore allegiance to Her Majesty was by 'Sir C. Macartney's day,' or Sir C. Macartney's coat. An explanation still more strange was, however, added, 'Because he who swears this oath and breaks it says that Sir C. Macartney died in vain for his country.' Clearly not the brilliantly successful man, but the man who struggled to the utmost for them and failed is the one who has impressed the imagination of these people. One would be half inclined to suspect some missionary influence at work. But, in the first place, the oath is avowedly a kind of heathen one. It is just where the missionaries have least penetrated that the oath is in full force. Moreover, it is curious that the Ashantees themselves are said to carry about with them Sir C. Macartney's bones, as one of the strongest fetiches they have. It is he whom they, too, most admire. There is another curious fact of the same kind. I am not sure whether it has not already been reported, but it is worth recording in this connection. When the women of Cape Coast were engaged in driving out those men who had endeavoured to skulk away and hide, to escape being sent to the field, the words they used, accompanied of course with various epithets of abuse, were, 'White men dying in the front for your country, and you stop here behind. As Jesus Christ died for us, so white man is dying for you and you desert him,' &c. It was the night after Wilmot's death, which of course at the time added greatly to the point. I forbear comment, because I think the facts are in many ways so curious that they are better left to your readers' own consideration."

Note.—Might not something good have been made of such a people, during forty years' administrative occupation, had a proper system been pursued?—Ed. A. T.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JANUARY 31 to FEBRUARY 7.

PALM KERNELS.—350 bags Monrovia, 14l. 5s. per ton. PALM OIL.—Sales, 900 tons, chiefly arrival, the price of which is not reported; the prices on the spot being, Irregular at 26l. to 34l., Bonny at 33l. 10s. to 33l. 5s., Old Calabar at 34l. 10s. to 34l., Benin at 34l. 10s., New Calabar at 35l. 10s., and Brass at 36l. 15s. per ton.

COTTON.—Market continues depressed, and prices generally show a further decline. Sales of the week, 72,700 bales. Prices, African, 5½d. to 8l.

FEBRUARY 7 to FEBRUARY 14.

CAMWOOD.—30 tons at 15l. per ton. BENIN SEED.—40 bags, at 57s. per quarter. PALM KERNELS.—10 tons Grand Bassa, at 14l. per ton. PALM OIL.—Market steady, and 500 tons sold; Irregular at 32l. to 34l., Bonny at 33l. to 33l. 5s., Old Calabar at 34l. to 34l. 2s. 6d., Benin and Lagos at 34l. 10s., and New Calabar at 36l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—Market less oppressed, some activity, and occasional advance in prices. Sales of the week, 90,000 bales. Prices of African, 5d. to 6½d.

FEBRUARY 14 to FEBRUARY 21.

CAMWOOD.—20 tons, at 27l. 10s. to 28l. per ton. PALM KERNELS.—274 bags, at 14l. to 14l. 2s. 6d. per ton. GROUND NUTS.—170 tons, at 18l. to 18l. 10s. per ton. PALM OIL.—450 tons sold; Bonny at 33l. on the spot and to arrive; Brass at 36l. 15s. on the spot, New Calabar at 35l. 10s., Old Calabar at 34l. 2s. 6d. to 34l. 5s., Benin at 34l. 10s., and Lagos at 34l. 7s. 6d. to 34l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—In demand, but prices again rather lower. Sales of the week, 76,000 bales. Prices, African, 5½d. to 6½d.

NOTICE.

THE EDITOR begs to express the hope that any errors or omissions this month will be kindly excused on the ground of his severe illness, which prevented the present number receiving that degree of attention which he otherwise invariably bestows on the *African Times*. Being now (n.v.) convalescent, he will endeavour to make the March number compensate for any deficiencies in the February one.

The African Times.

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The African Times.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

LATER NEWS FROM ASHANTI.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The *Standard* of this (Thursday) morning publishes the following important intelligence from its special correspondent:—

LISBON, Feb. 25.—The *Enchantress* has arrived, and brings the following news, per the African steamer *Anoquelle*, which left Cape Coast Castle on the 5th of February:—

A severe engagement took place on the 31st of January, on the Kumasi side of the Adansi Hills, lasting twelve hours. At one time our army was quite surrounded, but the Ashantees were defeated with great loss.

The casualties on our side were also severe—39 officers and men of the Naval Brigade were killed and wounded; 9 officers and 105 men of the 42nd Regiment; 56 officers and men of the 23rd; and 23 officers and men of the Rifle Brigade. Of the casualties of native troops there are no returns.

The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded:—

Killed.—Major Baird, 42nd Regiment; Captain Buckle, Royal Engineers; Captain Nicoll, volunteer officer.

Captain Grubbe, Sub-Lieutenants Munday and Rawson, of the Royal Navy, were wounded, the latter severely; also were wounded, Captain Creagh, Lieutenants Stevenson and Berwick, of the 42nd Regiment.

The General and staff were exposed to much fire. Major Baird was only wounded at first badly in the chest, and was being carried to the rear by four men, when they were attacked. One of the four was killed, the other three running away, when the Ashantees decapitated their unfortunate victim.

Amaquati, Commander-in-Chief of the Ashantee army, is said to be killed; and their King is in the field commanding his troops in person.

On the 1st of February, an important village was captured, with the loss of one seaman killed.

Another battle is imminent, and the General is said to be in want of more troops.

The 2nd West India Regiment had been ordered to the rear, as there was a rumour of the enemy attacking at that point.

The taking of Kumasi is named for the 5th February, and the whole of the troops will receive two days' provisions, to enable the attack to be carried on without delay.

The following telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Lisbon, from the officer in command of Her Majesty's ship *Enchantress*:—

LISBON, Feb. 25.—“*Enchantress* arrived; forty-one hours from Madeira. No telegrams or passengers by mail steamer. Report states that a battle was fought on January 31, with great loss to the enemy, on the Ashanti side of Adansi Hills; it lasted twelve hours; our loss was large. Killed and wounded: Naval Brigade, 39; 42nd Regiment, 128; Rifles, 23; 23rd Regiment, 53. All troops landed in good health. Naval Brigade—No officers killed; Captain Grubbe and Sub-Lieutenants Munday

and Rawson wounded; 42nd Regiment, Major Baird killed; Captains Macpherson and Craig wounded; also Lieutenants Stevenson and Berwick; Captain Buckle, R.E., killed; also Captain Nicoll and Colonel Wood wounded. The battle was fought at Acromboo. The General fifteen miles from Kumasi. In want of troops.”

No telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley or the senior naval officer at Cape Coast confirming this news, have been received at the War-office or the Admiralty.

CAPTURE OF KUMASI.

FIVE DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

THE KING TO SIGN A TREATY OF PEACE.

DESPATCH FROM SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1874.

The following telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent to Gibraltar from Cape Coast Castle by the steam transport *Elizabeth Martin*, has been received this morning by the Secretary of State for War:—

“KUMASI, February 5.

“Reached this place yesterday after five days' hard fighting. Troops behaved admirably.

“Officers Killed.—Captain Buckle, R.E.; Captain Nicoll, Hants Militia; Lieutenant Eyre, 10th Foot.

“All other casualties under 300.

“The King has left the town, but is close by, and says he will pay me a visit to-day to sign the Treaty of Peace.

“I hope to commence my march to the Coast to-morrow.

“All wounded doing well.

“Health generally good.

“Despatches follow by special fast steamer.”

THE NEW PARLIAMENT AND NEW MINISTRY.

THE Election of Members for the House of Commons was concluded on the 18th inst., by the Wexford county election. The returns show

349 Conservatives,
303 Liberals.

On the 17th, Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues, which Her Majesty graciously accepted. On the 18th, in the morning, Mr. Disraeli was sent for by Her Majesty and commanded to form a new Administration. On the 20th, Mr. Disraeli waited on Her Majesty, and presented the following list as members of the new Cabinet, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to approve:—

First Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cairns.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Malmesbury.
Foreign Office	Lord Derby.
India Office	Lord Salisbury.
Colonial Office	Lord Carnarvon.
War Office	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
Home Office	Mr. R. A. Cross.
Admiralty	Mr. Ward Hunt.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Sir Stafford Northcote.
Postmaster-General	Lord John Manners.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

We must confess to have felt considerable anxiety when the elections showed the fall of the Gladstone Administration to be inevitable. It was well known that Sir Charles Adderley had pretensions to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies whenever a Conservative Ministry should replace the Liberal one; and nothing could have been more averse to West African interests and progress. It was an incalculable relief, therefore, to find that Mr. Disraeli had recognized the incompatibility of Sir Charles Adderley's peculiar and pernicious notions about colonies and their government with those principles by which sound Conservatism has ever been guided. In the Earl of Carnarvon our readers will recognize a name made familiar to them by a quotation from a speech of his Lordship in

1866, which has from that time appeared regularly in this Journal; and we can only express the hope that we shall find in him a Minister who recognizes the claims and capabilities of the West African settlements, and will endeavour to promote measures which may lead to a better development of their great national resources.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

In our last number we announced the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Camp at Prahsu, and expressed the hope that in our February number we might have to publish a despatch from Sir Garnet dated from Kumasi. While writing this, the latest news we have received is a despatch from Sir Garnet dated from “Camp, Fommanah, Jan. 26,” to the effect that the missionaries, so long held captive at Kumasi, had arrived at his camp; and that he is halting there a few days to collect stores, when he would resume his onward march to Kumasi, his outposts being, at that date, at the Bahrin River, only twenty-seven miles from the Ashanti capital. The *Loanda*, which brought this news as far as Madeira, whence it was conveyed by fast steamer to Lisbon, to be sent thence by telegraph, has since arrived in the Mersey (on the 20th), and we have full details of what had occurred up to the 26th of January. The same steamer brought descriptive accounts of the interesting march of Captain Glover with his Houssas and a few others (in all, nine hundred men), from the Volta, through Eastern Akim, across the Prah, and so far as the Ashanti village of Obogoo. This place was not reached without some fighting, in which the loss of the enemy is supposed to have been about two hundred men. From both expeditions the climate of Ashanti is favourably spoken of. We have always pointed out that this would be the case, the interior generally being so much less unhealthy than the swampy Coast districts. The main expedition, advancing from Prahsu, found all the towns and villages deserted by their usual inhabitants. When near the highest point of the Adansi Hills, a Fetish man confronted them, calling on them to stop on pain of instant destruction, which, of course, only stimulated them to press forward with increased rapidity. Fetish charms were discovered in great number during the advance, such as a wooden gun, with daggers, all pointing toward the Prah; the dead body of a slave hung up on the road; slaughtered kids in calabashes, pierced through and through with stakes; lines of worsted and cotton stretched across the road; and rags and other trumperies attached to the branches of trees. To Englishmen, it seems almost too absurd that any human beings could for one moment suppose that the march of troops should be delayed by such absurd devices. Fommanah, whence Sir Garnet Wolseley dated his despatch, is a town usually containing about six thousand inhabitants. The country through which the troops had passed was all forest, more or less dense or open; and this seems likely to be its character all the way to Kumasi. The advance thus far has fully justified all our expectations. Calculating the effect likely to be produced on such warriors as the Ashantees, firing for the most part small stones out of their common trade muskets, by contact with those dreadful engines of destruction which any force sent against them by the British Government would employ, we foresaw that the strength of Ashanti must melt away and become as nothing. It has melted away; and we doubt that there remains any power that could attempt for a moment to dispute the entry into Kumasi. As the Ashantees do not seem to have had any idea of the invasion from Eastern Akim, as now made by Captain Glover's division, this division may have to fight its way until it effects a junction with the main army under Sir Garnet Wolseley. But we hope it may not be so. Even to those who are fond of what is called glory, there is no glory to be obtained by the massacre of naked savages, armed with trade, muskets and firing pebbles. It is impossible to give too much praise to Captain Glover and the officers under his command, for what they have accomplished in that difficult march from the Volta through Eastern Akim, without any preliminary preparations made for them (as in the case of the march from Cape Coast *via* Prahsu). Captain Glover has, indeed,

done nobly; he seems to have brought his little division across the Prah upon the very day fixed by Sir Garnet Wolseley for his so doing, notwithstanding the enormous difficulties in his way; and we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that he will receive some signal mark of the Royal favour. It has been, in time past, but too often our duty to write in his dispraise; and it is, therefore, the more gratifying to us to call attention to those high qualities of which he has given such conspicuous proof in this Ashanti campaign. From the position of this little *corps d'armée*, as indicated by the latest intelligence, there seems to be no doubt that Captain Glover will have been with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Kumasi when the treaty of peace shall have been signed there. We hope the terms of that treaty will be such as we have indicated in another leader.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF THE ASHANTI WAR.

TWELVE months since, we were deploring the delusions and *inertia* of the Cape Coast Executive, in its seeming determination not to believe in the to us well-known fact of a serious Ashanti invasion of the Protectorate. The warnings of the Chief of Akim had been disregarded and rebuked; his entreaties for the necessary arms, ammunition, and permission to attack the invaders, had been met by menaces of British chastisement, should he presume to act against them. Now we are recording the presence of a British commander, with British troops, in the Ashanti territory—within twenty to thirty miles of Kumasi—in sufficient strength, though few in number, to make it impossible for King Coffee to offer any effectual opposition to their entry into his capital. Twelve months since, the Ashanti hordes were pouring down into the Fantee countries, spreading murder, desolation, and ruin in their track. Now a miserable remnant only of those invaders have succeeded in regaining the countries whence they came; those from the towns and villages near the heretofore supposed impassable and sacred frontier, the River Prah, finding no rest there for the soles of their weary feet; only too happy to escape from them further into the interior, to avoid contact with the dreaded white men, whose formidable and destructive weapons bestow on each one of them power to annihilate a whole host of naked savages. All reports from the front of the British advance point to an uncontested occupation of Kumasi by Sir Garnet Wolseley early in this month of February. Uncontested, undisputed or not, we regard the occupation as at this time *un fait accompli*. The change which such an event must necessarily produce, not only in the Gold Coast territories and in Ashanti, but in all the neighbouring countries, is one the magnitude and importance of which cannot be at present estimated. Alive to all the horrors attending an Ashanti invasion of the Protectorate; having within mental view the depopulation and ruin—the slaughter, misery, and woe flooding over the Fantee countries,—we were loud in our indignant condemnation of that selfish ignorance on the part of the Executive which prevented its affording to the Fantee people then massed to oppose the invaders that support and assistance in direction and supply which we still affirm was all that was then required to turn back the tide of ruin. Virtually abandoned by the British Executive (for the ridiculously inadequate assistance grudgingly given does not deserve the name of support), the Fantees were compelled to retreat upon the Coast towns; and the invaders indulged in all those excesses which attend savage invasions. Our heart bled within us at the depopulation caused by want, infectious disease, and the murderous sword of the implacable Ashantees. We estimated then, and we estimate now, that the loss of Fantee life must amount to at least fifty thousand. What compensation could there be for such a calamity? And yet an overruling Providence, which is working out a great future for that hitherto debased and despised portion of the world, was silently preparing a great good, to proceed from that seemingly unmitigated evil. The British Government awoke at last to the dire disgrace of abandoning to extermination a people nominally under their protection. Effic-

tive though tardy measures were taken to stay the further progress of invasion. The results produced by a first lesson as to the danger of approaching British troops armed with the awfully effective weapons which science has now devised for mutual destruction amongst civilized nations, were improved so soon as an unusually protracted wet season would permit, by offensive movements against the Ashanti enemy, which eventuated in the abandonment of the Protectorate by a miserable remnant of the host which, but a few short months before, had overrun it in ruthless pride. The elements had fought against the invaders, as well as against the homeless masses whose habitations and food supplies they had destroyed. Small-pox of a most infectious type, dysentery, and fever had caused the deaths of above twenty thousand Ashantees. And now the white men, whose look was death, were upon them; and all who had strength to reach the Prah and cross it, did so. This deliverance of the Protectorate was thus accomplished without the Ashantees being really brought into hostile contact with more than some five or six hundred Europeans. But this deliverance was accompanied also by other agencies calculated to produce future good results. Public attention in England was in some small degree directed to those countries, the mere name of which was all that was generally known about them. A small but effective British force was to be sent out from England; a force consisting of some of our most renowned regiments. The daily and the pictorial press must necessarily be represented in the expedition by men of tried ability, who should furnish to the British public detailed accounts of all they should see and hear. By their aid, the Gold Coast countries have had withdrawn from them that veil of ignorance which had hitherto concealed them and their people from the knowledge of the civilized world. True, the reports have not been such as to create any impressions favourable to the Fanti people. It is not our intention here to show (as we intend sooner or later to do) that many of the conclusions of an unfavourable nature, seemingly justified by daily events, were not altogether correct. The change lately recorded in their favour, as regards the Transport Service, since that service has been properly organized, and the men have been looked upon as human beings, and not as mere beasts of burden, has in part removed the odium. But whatever the opinion entertained respecting them, they cannot any more be relegated to the indifference hitherto entertained. Their deliverance from the Ashantee enemy will have cost Great Britain, it may be, one million sterling. The British nation knows as a nation the condition of people in sea-coast towns where the British flag has waved in supremacy for half a century; and the British commerce will not any longer permit people and country over which that flag thus floats, to remain in that state of barbarian filth and adonment which has up to the present time prevailed. Now, this is a good and a great good, which would not have been effected had the King of Akim been so supported in the first instance, and the united Fantee tribes later, as to have enabled them to clear the country of the invader, without the intervention of a real British force. The British Government will be compelled to one of two courses. Either it must abandon those countries, which will be the signal for their being taken possession of by some other European power, to our great and indelible disgrace; or the British rule must be made effective, and the agencies of civilization be brought to bear effectually on them and on their people. From the first moment of expressed intention to roll back the tide of invasion by British troops, and to punish the wanton aggressor in his own land, it was admitted that the question of supply was the great question to be solved. On this the health and efficiency of the troops must mainly depend. And here the neglect of so many years—neglect against which we had so often protested in vain—rose up in judgment against the British Executive. That question has been solved; with difficulty, a route has been opened to the Ashanti frontier, over which supplies can be carried with no other difficulty than that of their conveyance for so many miles on the heads of human beings. Is it too much to say, that that route cannot be allowed ever again to be closed up

by the impenetrable bush; that, on the contrary, it must and will be made a solid and permanent highway to the interior for trade and commerce to pass over? We hope it is not too much to say this; and therefore, here again, the present is full of promise. Again, admitting that the Ashanti power was in itself a formidable one, there can be no doubt that much of its prestige, much of the dread with which it was regarded, was owing to the little real information that could be obtained respecting it. From the outset we expressed the conviction that the hostile touch of civilized power, like that of Great Britain, would dispel a great illusion, or destroy even a great fact. In one of the extracts from correspondence, which we insert elsewhere, an opinion will be found expressed, that even though we had not followed up the Ashantees into their own territory, they would have been deterred by their great losses from any further invasion for at least some fifty years. But we do not feel certain of this; and even had it been so, the destructive prestige of their superior prowess would have been heavily weighing on the Coast districts. This is now for ever at an end. The present advance on Kumasi is not by European troops only. Wood and Russell's native regiments, the Akim contingent—the Houssas, Yorubas, and other Africans under Captain Glover, are among the invaders—will be among the temporary occupiers of that city of blood, that human shambles—the capital of Ashanti. The native contingents, acting with the 23rd, the Rifles, and the 42nd, will have seen that fetish charms are powerless against brave men with good weapons in their hands, whether those men be Europeans or Africans; no mist of ignorance will rest any more over the Ashanti countries; no prestige of invulnerability will defend the Ashantees and their capital. The Ashanti pride will also be humbled. Ashanti kings will recognize that they have nothing to gain on the side of the sea-coast territories, save those supplies which they may be able to purchase there from a friendly people. All this promises well for the future. But we look for more than this influence of accomplished events. We look also for the influence of positive stipulations—of conditions imposed by the civilized conqueror on the vanquished barbarian. We look for constant free access from the sea-coast to Kumasi, and to all parts of the Ashanti territory. We look for permission for missionaries to preach the everlasting Gospel of peace there. We look for an entire discontinuance of those horrible human sacrifices which have made Kumasi a name of loathing and abhorrence. We look for the liberty of exploration, by which, directly or indirectly, sooner or later, those great gold deposits which the Kong Mountains undoubtedly contain, shall be utilized for the convenience and benefit of the civilized world. Yes; the past, the present, and the future of this Ashanti War must all combine for great and permanent results, among which will, undoubtedly, be the elevation of the Fantees, and other coast tribes, from that condition of filthy barbarism which makes them at this time a reproach to the civilized protecting power. It has become evident that, if left to their own devices, they would remain from century to century in that disgusting condition which has so horrified the numerous Europeans whom this war has forced to become temporary residents at Cape Coast and Accra. For their own good, as well as for the good of others, they must be forced out of it, by introducing—compulsorily, if necessary—those sanitary laws and regulations, and that public order through the bridling of private licence, which are among the first essentials of progress. The Ashanti invasion has been a terrible scourge—the Ashanti war has been a mighty awakening; and the direct and indirect regenerating influences of both will be such as will make both the invasion and the war most memorable in the history of Western Africa.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The telegraphic news, published in our last, of the lamented death of our great and beloved African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, has been unhappily confirmed, with details that leave no room for even the shadow of a hope that he still survives. He is dead, alas! under circumstances that only cause us to wonder he could have so long resisted the

AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

STRANGE SCENES AT ACCRA.

The following appeared in the *Daily News* of the 21st inst:—
“Accra is now deserted by its male population; it has sent the formidable number of 4,000 men to join Captain Glover's expedition, and with great anxiety were the women waiting in the town for news. On Christmas-day Captain Glover crossed the Volta with 17,000 men, losing only one man and getting but five wounded in the passage. The news of this commencement of hostilities was announced on the 28th, and followed by ten days' festivities and fetish observances. At daybreak each morning the women paraded the town for a couple of hours, with three streaks of white paint down their foreheads, and howled for their husbands. The shout was anything but musical. They then retired for a few hours, and came out in full numbers about ten A.M. Then indeed was there a sight worth seeing. Each absent warrior had a representative in the person of his wife, or of a female slave dressed in male attire. The canoe-man's wife came out with a paddle; the bush-man's with a long knife, the carpenter's with a saw, and the chieftain's with a birch broom to denote authority. A dreadful-looking woman, with a paper cocked hat on her head, and a cat-o-nine tails in her hand, was pointed out to me as ‘Captain Glover;’ another, slightly less dreadful, as ‘Mr. Goldworthy.’ Lieutenants Lecom and Moor, Captain Sartorius and Mr. Blissett, appeared amongst the number. I was informed by Mrs. Addo, the hotel-keeper, that her slaves were dressed to dance for the officers of the expedition, as it was unlucky not to have some person specially appointed to appeal to the fetish for you. The enormous array danced for hours through the town, shouting songs of war and prayers for the defeat of the Aboons and all their other enemies, going through the motions of trampling down the foe and cutting their throats, and finally supplicating the fetish for the return of their husbands and masters. So excited were they, that the perspiration poured off them; but they never once ceased dancing and shouting; their enthusiasm lending a wild melody to their notes of war or prayer. They kept excellent time withal with the war drums beaten by old women and young girls. Some of the cries they uttered are not within the compass of a white man's voice, and bore more resemblance to those of wild beasts. Woe betide the unfortunate man found lurking in the town when this procession comes round; his shoulders would soon feel the weight of the cat, and the paddles, and other weapons. The women drive every man to the war, and are more effectual than any police in clearing the town of any loafers. After their day's work was over, they retired to Mrs. Addo's hotel, and disposed of two punchbombs of rum by way of refreshment, and then home to their huts. For ten days this scene, so extraordinary to European eyes, was repeated, and nothing that I have yet beheld in Africa has given me so strong an idea of the physical, let alone the moral, power of the women of the country; as I very much doubt if many professed dancers would be able to sustain such exertions two days running.”

A MALARIA-DESTROYING TREE.

M. Gimbert—who has been long engaged in collecting evidence concerning the Australian tree, “*Eucalyptus globulus*,” the growth of which is surprisingly rapid, attaining besides gigantic dimensions—has addressed an interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences. This plant, it now appears, possesses an extraordinary power of destroying miasmatic influence in fever-stricken districts. It has the singular property of absorbing ten times its weight of water from the soil, and of emitting antiseptic camphorous effluvia. When sown in marshy ground it will dry it up in a very short time. The English were the first to try it at the Cape, and within two or three years they completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of the colony. A few years later, its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algeria. At Parlock, twenty miles from Algiers, a farm situated on the banks of the Hamyze was noted for its extremely pestilential air. In the spring of 1867 about 1,300 of the eucalyptus were planted there. In July of the same year—the time when the fever season used to set in—not a single case occurred, yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighbourhood of Constantine the farm of Ben Machyulin was equally in bad repute. It was covered with marshes both in winter and summer. In five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. At the factory of the Gue de Constantine, in three years a plantation of eucalyptus has transformed twelve acres of marshy soil into a magnificent park, whence fever has completely disappeared. In the island of Cuba, and all other paludal diseases are fast disappearing from all this and the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station-house at one of the ends of a railway viaduct in the

THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

No further absolute news of Dr. Livingstone was communicated to the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, but before the reading of papers commenced, the President, Sir Bartle Frere, said that the Council had considered the various letters and intelligence which had come to hand during the past fortnight, and had come to the conclusion that as all the statements were in the same terms, it would seem that the information had been derived from one source, and that there was no evidence of any examination of the author of it; there might, therefore, be the faintest ray of hope. Mr. Hutchinson, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, however, subsequently extinguished this ray by the statement that Jacob Wainwright, referred to in Lieutenant Murphy's letter as the writer of the letter detailing the manner of the great traveller's death, was one of the Nassick boys; that he was well educated, and bore at that college an excellent character as an earnest, well-conducted, good youth. He had conferred with Dr. Kirk, and both agreed that testimony from this source would be truthful.

Sir Bartle Frere also announced that amongst the last official acts of Mr. Gladstone was the award of a pension of 200*l.* per annum to Dr. Livingstone's children.

ADEN, February 23.—Advices received here to-day from Zanzibar announce that Mr. Murphy, with the body of the late Dr. Livingstone, was expected at that place on the 20th inst. Dr. Dillon had shot himself. Lieutenant Cameron had gone on with the expedition to Ujiji to recover some documents which the late Dr. Livingstone was reported to have left there.

OFFICIAL.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint David Hopkins, Esq., to be Consul in the districts comprised between the northern limits of the province of Angola and Black Point, including the River Congo; to reside at Loanda.

AN AUSTRALIAN MONOLITH.—As one result of the recent explorations of Mr. Gosse and his party in Western Australia, we learn that they have discovered a huge monolith, 1,100 feet high, and six or seven miles in girth at its base; and the interest in the discovery is heightened by the fact that a stream of water, fed by a spring in the centre of the conglomerate, flows from the rock. Those who take an interest in geological studies will await with impatience some further particulars regarding this immense pyramid, which is destined to become famous as one of the most singular and most prominent of Australian landmarks.

Department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line. We have no information as to whether this beneficent tree will grow in other but hot climates. We hope that experiments will be made to determine this point. It would be a good thing to introduce it on the West Coast of Africa.—*Homeward Mail.*

A NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT WINNEBAH.

Winnebah, October 6, 1873.

The foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid in the Market-place near King Henry-street, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., in the presence of 300 or more persons. The Rev. Frederick France then read a suitable portion of Scripture. The Rev. Mr. Piott, who was to have laid the corner-stone, could not do so, being in the mountains to recruit his health, and King Gharley had the honour of laying it. The stone has a cavity, and two documents drawn up on parchment were read, placed in a bottle, and deposited in the cavity and sealed. This is not the first chapel built in Winnebah; we had a chapel measuring 35 feet by 25½ feet, with a gallery, built in 1838, but the attendance has increased so much, that numbers returned home every Sabbath-day for want of seats. The old chapel had become so dilapidated during the late rainy season, that it was in danger of falling, and could not be used; as such, the Society determined to build a new and larger place of worship upon the old site. To meet this heavy expense, all Christian friends in England and especially those interested in African trade, are solicited to contribute.

Winnebah is well known as one of the pure heathen districts of Western Africa, and the erection of a sanctuary for the worship of God, to hold 700 (and when galleries are added, 1,000) people, may well encourage those interested in missionary work, and the advance of the Kingdom of Christ; as also an assurance that the missionaries in that district have laboured well and successfully.

Assistance to this good work will be gladly received at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate-street, London, to be forwarded to the Chairman of the Building Committee at Winnebah.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND EAST AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker was entertained at Brighton, on January 20, at a banquet given in his honour by the Mayor and the municipality. In the course of his observations on returning thanks, when his health had been drank, he thus explained what led to his late important expedition. It is well worthy attention. "On my return to England, in 1867, the summary of reports by Speke, Grant, and myself amounted to this: Instead of the sterile desert hitherto shown upon the maps, Central Africa was a magnificent country, rising to a mean level of nearly 5,000 feet above the sea; from this elevated plateau mountains rose to various altitudes; the climate was healthy, the soil extremely fertile, the landscape resembled a beautiful English park, the rainfall extended over nine or ten months of the year, the country was well watered by numerous streams, the population was in many districts large, and where the slavers had not penetrated the natives were well-disposed. There were all the desiderata for a great forward movement. The Nile was navigable for large vessels as far as Gondokoro, 1,450 miles by river from Khartoum. The forests on the banks of the stream would supply fuel without expense for the steamers required. The supply of ivory appeared to be inexhaustible. Valuable fibres existed, and their preparation was understood by the natives. The highlands were specially adapted for coffee cultivation, while the lowlands were peculiarly suitable for cotton, which is now cultivated by the Shilluk tribe in considerable quantities. There are portions of Africa (especially Fatiko, N. lat. 3 deg. 0.1 min.) that would form a terrestrial paradise. Unfortunately, this beautiful country was subject to a blight that had sprung from the Egyptian discovery of this land of promise. Under the pretence of trading in ivory, immense numbers of slave-hunters from the Soudan had organized themselves as piratical bands, to pillage the natives and to kidnap the women and children, to be sold in Khartoum as slaves. I do not think I exaggerate in estimating that fifty thousand slaves were carried down the Nile annually, closely packed in small vessels of about forty or fifty tons to the number of 250 or more on each ship. These miserable creatures were frequently attacked by severe epidemics, such as small-pox or typhus, which might kill half before their arrival at Khartoum. In case of an outbreak of disease, the sick were generally thrown overboard or landed on the pestilential marshes to starve. The drain upon the population was frightful. Countries that were once flourishing were depopulated. Worse than the physical suffering was the moral effect upon the natives. All confidence was destroyed by the repeated acts of treachery by the slave traders. Thus the natives became hostile and suspicious of all

strangers. Cultivation was reduced to the smallest scale, as the natives feared to sow where they might not reap. It must be distinctly understood that the "slave trade" is a misnomer. There is no such thing as trade; but the slaves were kidnapped by night attacks upon unsuspecting villages, in which the men and old women were massacred and the young girls and children captured. The Viceroy of Egypt determined to suppress this crying evil. In this determination he was supported by the Prince of Wales, who took a lively interest in slave emancipation," &c., &c.

THE LATE KAFIR TROUBLE IN NATAL.

The following paper, issued by the Peace Society, has been sent to us for publication. We willingly give it insertion. The Peace Society is doing great public service in calling attention to such operations upon a Kafir location as would seem to have been ordered or sanctioned by the authorities in Natal. Some ten years ago we endeavoured, by the publication of some very revolting Kafir proceedings—the torture and murder of Kafir girls by old Kafir polygamists—to open up the whole question of Kafir regulations in the Natal Colony; and it is one that must sooner or later receive attention by the Government and Parliament of Great Britain.—*Ed. African Times.*

PAPER ISSUED BY THE PEACE SOCIETY.

ATROCITIES IN NATAL.—The British public (whose attention has been of late much directed to the Ashanti muddle) appear to be not generally aware that in another part of Africa proceedings have recently taken place which, if the facts be as stated in the partial accounts received, cannot be otherwise described than as a series of cruel and dastardly outrages, perpetrated on a host of women and children. Several months ago some Kafirs, attracted to the "Diamond-fields" by the rush thither of many persons from all parts of South Africa, took occasion to supply themselves with rifles at the diggings. This proceeding coming to the ears of the Natal authorities, who have (and properly enough) forbidden the natives to have in their possession unregistered or concealed arms, an order was forthwith issued that the offending Kafirs should at once register their rifles. It appears that there was either a delay or a refusal to act on this order, and measures were taken to enforce compliance. Three young colonists lost their lives in attempting to arrest the Kafirs. Hereupon a large party of soldiers and colonists set out in pursuit of the offending natives, who fled across the mountains, leaving their wives, children, and cattle behind. Failing in their attempt to seize the males, the colonists made a wholesale sweep of all the female relatives and property of the fugitives, and, it would seem, with little discrimination as to whether they were taking the families of the innocent or the guilty. Not content with stealing from 8,000 to 9,000 head of cattle, and large numbers of sheep, goats, and horses, the Colonial authorities kidnapped (according to successive Reuter's telegrams) fifteen hundred of the helpless Kafir women, the wives, sisters, and children of the fugitives and others. And now comes the worst part of this disgraceful business. It is stated in the latest despatches that the wretched creatures thus torn away by wholesale from their homes, are to be "distributed," and "apprenticed out at a distance from their former homes." Applications have been received for 5,000 of them, if procurable, from persons willing to employ them." Now what does this mean? All who are acquainted with the relations of colonists and natives (especially as illustrated by the brutalities of the Queensland colonists towards their enslaved and kidnapped Polynesian islanders—slaves under the guise of "apprenticeship") will know well that this apportionment of Kafir women and children must naturally result in the grossest cruelties and abuses. These and other evils and crimes have as yet passed without protest from the mother country, especially as the immediate danger of a Kafir war has passed away. But the scandal is so serious—the disgrace, which such proceedings are calculated to cast on the British name, one of so dark a dye, that it is needful that the Parliament and people of Great Britain should insist upon full inquiry, and if these facts be established, emphatically express their abhorrence of such enormities, perpetrated by men assuming the name and character of Englishmen in Natal.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.—Later accounts (February 4) say numbers are leaving the diamond fields for the Leydenburg gold fields, of which more favourable reports have recently come to hand. The *Volkstein* states that Messrs. Osmond and Barrington had found a large quantity of gold, among which were nuggets weighing up to 4lbs. A Mr. Spettingue found a pound of gold in two hours. Nearly all the diggers are doing well, and a complete stampede from the diamond fields is taking place. The gold fever has reached Port Elizabeth, and several parties are preparing to start for the New Eldorado as soon as the weather becomes cooler.

MISSIONARIES AT FREETOWN.

The following letter appeared in the *Daily News*.—
Sir,—Will you kindly allow space for a remark or two respecting a sentence in one of the leading articles of your issue of the 15th, a sentence which, in its present form and surroundings, may tell somewhat against a body of men whose life and labours are otherwise sufficiently depreciated? In the article on the West African Settlements it is said: "Add to this the significant fact that in Freetown our missionaries, once so full of zeal, may be seen dragged about the streets in carriages by negro boys." &c. The term *carriages* may suggest a vehicle with shafts, needing a number of boys to draw it—in short, a rather grand affair. The said "carriages" are simply small Bath chairs, which one not very big boy can draw or push easily. I think missionaries in Freetown may, with a certain witty prelate now on the bench, who was rebuked for riding in carriages—a thing so contrary to what the apostles did or would do—thank God that things are so

much improved in these days. The means of conveyance in former days was the hammock, which needed two or three men as bearers. It is no new thing for missionaries not to walk when they judged it more prudent to be carried; and, indeed, why should missionaries be debarr'd the exercise of common sense and prudence in using the improved mode of conveyance by being charged with want of zeal? In using these Bath chairs, missionaries are only doing as the well-to-do among their flocks do, and as the wise among the traders and merchants do. Of course it will be said it does not look very self-denying in them, going about in this fashion. I fearlessly assert that the missionaries as a body can be self-denying enough where it is really needed. Should you insert this, you will oblige
A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR PAPER.

The handsome gift of 1,000*l.* has been anonymously sent to the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton.



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Is found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalising the Blood. Any person who has already this complaint should take it and be kept in a cool and darkened room, to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

Important to all, more especially those who have charge of others, to TRAVELLERS, ENGLISH MINISTERS, BRITISH CONSULS, and EUROPEANS, seeking to reside in safety in TROPICAL and FOREIGN CLIMATES.

Invigorating and vitalising the blood, it alleviates thirst in a most agreeable manner, and furnishes the system with those Saline principles that are essential to health.

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, and NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful in a tumbler of cold water.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment. It allays the sickness. For BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin, a teaspoonful should be taken daily with the dinner, in a tumbler of water.

"Rawal, Pinder, Punjab, India, 28th March, 1871.

"On the recommendation of several officers, who had some of your Pyretic Saline in the West Indies, all of whom speak in the highest terms of it, we were induced to try it for the first time in this Province, from the ascertained merits of your preparation. After use in the fever-stricken districts by which we are surrounded, we firmly believe that the use of your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent fever than all the Quinine ever imported can cure. We write thus strongly, because, both from personal experience and observation, we believe we have at length found a REMEDY against the ever-present fevers of these parts, which cost the British nations hundreds of valuable lives in Peshawar alone.

"We are now willing to enter into special terms for large and continued supplies," &c.

"Have it always in your possession, to secure these benefits."

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

Winnebah, January 24, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I, THOMAS B. ACQUAH, am Owner and Proprietor of that Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling-house, Outhouses, and Premises, standing on a piece or parcel of land, being situated between a house belonging to the late Henry Barnes, Esq., at one end thereof, and by a stock-yard belonging to the late James Francis Parker, Esq., on the other end thereof, and are fronting the sea, in the town of Anamabce, on the Gold Coast, on the West Coast of Africa.

THOMAS B. ACQUAH.

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.

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