

The African Times.

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

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

VOL. XIII.—No. 154.] LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874. { PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
{ Subscription, 6s. per Ann.

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

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

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

MAY 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 CONGO is intended to be dispatched from LIVERPOOL on the 9th MAY, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship VOLTA, which will leave LIVERPOOL direct on the 23rd MAY, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

Passengers by both Packets will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 12.30 P.M. on the day of sailing.

Both Packets 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.

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.

African Steamship Company's Steamer Ambriz, April 3.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Congo, April 11.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Africa, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

African Steamship Company's Steamer Benin, April 4.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Liberia, April 11.
African Steamship Co.'s Steamer Soudan, April 18.
British and African S. N. Co's. Steamer Bonny, April 25.

WEST COAST NEWS.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer Bonny arrived in the Mersey on April 3, with dates from Cape Coast Castle to March 13. The news brought by the Bonny is to the effect that trade was stopped at the Cameroons in consequence of the fighting between the two kings. But the English Consul had arranged a truce to last during the three months of the oil season. Bonny and the other Oil Rivers were healthy.

Her Majesty's ship Decoy disembarked the Houssas at Lagos on the 3rd March, and took on board a company of the 2nd West India Regiment for Cape Coast. The natives of Jellah Coffee were still very restless. Small-pox had again broken out among the natives at Cape Coast Castle and Accra. The day before the Bonny left the former place an embassy from King Coffee arrived, but the object of the visit could not properly be ascertained before the vessel left.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY BY KING COFFEE.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Congo arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday, April 11, with dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 10th of March. The troops and surplus stores were being sent away from Cape Coast as fast as possible by the transport service. Captain Gordon, who commanded the Houssas in the Ashanti expedition, came home in the Congo.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, March 19.—The treaty drawn up by Sir Garnet Wolseley has been signed by the King, and has been brought to Government House by his ambassadors, all of whom have affixed their signatures to it. The members of the Embassy are all chiefs. No guarantees are given for the execution of the treaty.—The 2nd West India Regiment embarks to-day on board the Nebraska.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER BENIN.

Mr. Fisher from Old Calabar; Mr. Antrobus and Mr. Anchorlock, Bonny; Officers, Cape Coast Castle.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER SOUDAN.

Mr. M. B. Gandy, St. Paul de Loanda; Mr. R. Tormson, Kinsambo; Mr. W. Ruttray and Mr. W. Thomas, Blackpoint; Rev. M. Gillespie, Gaboon; Mr. T. Young, Bonny; Rev. M. Seintre, Lieut. Stoker, and Mr. W. Talldridge, Sierra Leone.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER AMBRIZ.

Mr. W. D. Dore from Ambrizette; Mr. R. Howe, Congo; Mr. W. Eurnshaw, Bonny; Mr. G. Mishel, Lagos (died 25th March); 14 Officers and Crew, Cape Coast Castle (Sergeant-Major Kelly died March 25); Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Rovere, Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER AFRICA.

Colonel Maxwell, from Cape Coast Castle; Dr. Fennings, Cape Coast Castle; Dr. Andrews, Cape Coast Castle; Lieutenant Moore, R.N., Cape Coast Castle; Lieutenant Hughes, Cape Coast Castle; Lieutenant Gardiner, Cape Coast Castle; Lieutenant E. Merchant, Cape Coast Castle; Mr. Oliveira, Congo; Mr. Ferreira, Congo; Mr. Williams, Bonny; Mr. Milnes, Lagos; Mr. Turnbull, Port Seguro; Captain P. Downes, R.N., Sierra Leone; Mr. Enfield, Madeira; Mr. Stevenson, Madeira; Miss Bell, Madeira.

THE DEBT PRISONERS IN SIERRA LEONE GAOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sierra Leone Debtors' Prison, March 2, 1874.

Sir,—We beg once more to remind you of our sorrowful case put before you in our last, that you may not despair in asking for our release, as we are still without hope, and our families are dying with hunger and grief of mind. Unless you can help us, we see no chance of release except by death, as no one thinks any mortal soul is in the Debtors' Prison; so we beg that you may not forget us as they do.

We remain, dear Sir, your despairing supplicants,
[Signed as before.]

Note.—Other communications on the same subject which have reached us, state the number of these *untried* prisoners for debt as being 27, and that some of them have been incarcerated for a very long period.—Ed. A. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Freetown, Sierra Leone, March 3, 1874.

Sir,—We, the undersigned traders, beg to inform you of the state of the surrounding rivers, especially the Boom River, Sherbro. The natives there took advantage of us in January last, and burnt our goods and other property, from the top of the river downward, where we never expected they would reach. Now we are all naked, and waiting for the bailiffs from our unmerciful creditors to put us in that debtors' prison which has no

just law or judge for us, as when one goes in there are no hopes of his coming out again, except death release him or her. We have no independent judges to do justice, except to those who have money, and can go to their houses at night and say all that is false.* Have the judges a right to hear anything outside, and not sworn to in the open court? But we have no money to bring these things forward.

Now, look at the case of one young man now in Sierra Leone Prison. He has laboured hard in the Boom River, in the hope of doing something good, and tried his best. He afterwards lost his property by fire and water. Then he came for a wife to assist him. After being three days married, he was put in this prison. He then filed a schedule and petition. Until date he has not passed through, and he has witnesses to prove all his accidents and losses. Why he did not pass is because the creditors' witnesses are out of town; and whenever they come then the case will be called on, and the judge grant it. When the witnesses will come, only Heaven knows. We need not say much, but we beg in time that you may have pity on us now, and try to abolish debtors' prisons in Sierra Leone, as you have done at the Gambia, as we must not wait until it has come to an evil end. We beg of you, in the name of God, not to overlook this our pitiful case put before you, for we are done for by the merchants, and there is no hope for us to try in the River, as the native wars continue; and if they cease from warring, our creditors will not give us any assistance, but put us in gaol, for they know of no justice for the poor here.—We remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servants,

TWENTY-THREE TRADERS.

THE OLD BURIAL-GROUND AT FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Freetown, Sierra Leone, March 4, 1874.

Sir,—There is an African parable which says, "Trouble makes the monkey eat pepper;" so there is a trouble which we (the descendants of the Nova Scotians and Maroons, including myself, J. B. Elliott, and others) are now in. The Government has made an Ordinance to close our old burial-ground which we had been using over eighty years. Enclosed is for publication; do help us. I shall try to get a copy of the Ordinance by next mail, if possible, and forward to you. We have sent to the Secretary of State, through the Governor here, a petition, of which I enclose you a copy. The Ordinance goes to England by this steamer of to-day's for confirmation. You cannot imagine what sorrows and grievousness of mind it causes us. If the old burial-ground had been in any way the cause of the unhealthiness of the colony, we should have no objection; but it is not so; the old burial-ground is walled around, about six feet high. Governor John Pope Hennessy had the walls repaired and white-washed. It has an iron gate with lock and key. Sepulchres have been made therein, or rather family vaults. The southern part of the new burial-ground has no wall, and the Hon. Adolphus Pike said, in Council, that he has known pigs to enter the graveyard of the new burial-ground and dig up the graves, which are seldom four feet deep, and sometimes less, on account of the rocks. The Secretary of State's despatch, dated January 15, 1874, distinctly states that all the graveyards are to be closed; but the Council here says only the old one at present. Why not close both at the same time, if they are to be closed? and if because no new cemetery is made in which to deposit the dead, why do not the Government allow both to be used, or to remain open until a new cemetery be made, and when closed, both to be closed at the same time; not to close the best and leave the worst! A deputation of the Nova Scotians and Maroons waited on the Governor on the 18th ultimo. I was one of the deputation, and after showing to his Excellency the way our ancestors came by that graveyard, we asked, "Why should the old be shut, and not the new?" His Excellency admitted to us, in confidence, that he saw party feeling in it.

THE MAHOMEDANS' BURIAL-GROUND.

There are two classes of Mahomedans—the Mandingo and the Aku Mahomedans. These people have been known to bury their dead only about two feet, when they lay sticks across, wrap the corpse up in a mat, lay it on the sticks with the face downwards, put a row of sticks on top, then put leaves over that, and cover it with earth. That such burials are injurious to the health of mankind, and unhealthy, we admit; but not those where the grave is dug six feet deep. Another thing which we believe causes sickness in the colony, which the Sanitary Board overlooked—I suppose because of its being Government's—is the coal-shed. There is a coal-shed at the Government wharf, from which Her Majesty's ships are supplied with coals. During the rains vessels have come from England with coals. In landing they get wet. They are then packed up in the sheds, and when men-of-war come in

* This must be a foolish idea, and cannot have any foundation in fact.—Ed. A. T.

for coals, they get their supply from there, and the coals being wet and being packed down for a time, a certain smell comes from it, which, we believe, produces fever.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
J. C. HAZELRY.

NEW REGULATIONS IN HIRING KROOMEN AT CAPE PALMAS.

[We give the following as received by us, with a request for its insertion.—Ed. A. T.]

PROCLAMATION AND LAW

By his Majesty Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedeboes or Kroo People at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent in Ghedigbo, or National Council assembled.

I, Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedebo or Kroo people, with my Chiefs, do hereby proclaim and declare to all captains, traders, agents, clerks, &c., trading or bartering on the West Coast of Africa from Cape Coast to St. Paul de Loanda inclusive, who may hereafter desire to employ Kroomen in their respective services:

1. That no Krooman or Kroomen hereafter shall or can be shipped from this port without his or their advanced money being paid in gold or silver coin by his or their master or masters, agent or agents, or the pursers of the mail steamers calling at Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent, for Kroomen.

This is practicable, and may easily be effected thus: A Krooman sent to the Kroo country to get a new set of Kroomen to relieve the old ones, may bring with him the money with which the said advance may be paid, or may bring an order on the purser to pay the desired sum of money.

2. No person or persons addicted to the maltreatment of Kroomen shall hereafter obtain a Krooman for his service from this port.

3. No person or persons intentionally detaining Kroomen one or two months longer after their term of twelve (12) months is expired, shall be entitled to obtain a Krooman from this port.

4. If one or two, or more, Kroomen are proved guilty of theft, the culprit or culprits *alone* must suffer the punishment of forfeiting a portion of his or their wages, according to the value or quality of the articles he or they may steal.

5. A sick Krooman or Kroomen shall be sent home on the first opportunity, or after the expiration of a month, according to the nature of his or their disease.

6. The master or masters of Kroomen must always strictly request the pursers or captains of the mail steamers carrying Kroomen home, to instruct their ship's crew not to evil-treat the persons of the passenger Kroomen, nor embezzle their goods, which is usually done when the passenger Kroomen are in the act of landing their goods.

7. The Kroomen shall be allowed at least two or more hours to land their effects, according to the state of the sea, whether rough or smooth.

The above will take effect on the 1st day of March next. Given under my hand and public seal, in conjunction with my Chiefs, this 29th day of January (at Cape Palmas), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874); of my reign the first.

KING SEAR NYBAR WEAH, his X mark.

YUDRY WEAH, his X mark.

Joint Chiefs. WHENYEAN DORDO, his X mark.

SWENYEDORO, his X mark.

TEBLA FORDAE, his X mark.

MIGRATION OF THE KING OF ADANSI AND HIS PEOPLE TO THE GOLD COAST TERRITORIES.

[As relating to a fact that may be of great importance to the Gold Coast, we now publish Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch to the Earl of Kimberley, informing him on the subject.—Ed. A. T.]

DESPATCH.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.

Head-quarters, Camp Fommanah, Feb. 13, 1874.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report that the King of Adansi has applied to me for permission to transfer his whole tribe to the Wassaw country, the Wassaws being willing to receive him and all his people. I told him that there was no land for him in the place he asked first to be allowed to enter; I assured him that I could give him no protection; that he must fight his own battles; and that I could guarantee nothing as to what course Her Majesty might think fit to pursue in the future.

2. But when he declared that he feared the vengeance of the King of Ashanti if he remained here after he had negotiated with me, and when he declared that he and all his people detested the Ashantee rule, and were anxious to escape anywhere from it, I did not think I should be justified in interfering with an arrangement which will, at all events, have the advantage that it will, to some further extent, render the Ashantees less able to invade the Fanti territory.

3. I feared lest, if I refused, I should be simply handing over the Adansi people to massacre.

4. I have, therefore, allowed the King to migrate, as he proposes, but on the express understanding that it is an arrangement between himself and the Wassaw people, with which Her Majesty does not interfere.

The whole subject has caused me very great embarrassment. I have been influenced in the decision I have arrived at by the consideration that the Adansi people, who formerly formed a part of the same tribe as the Wassaws, are now only imitating the example which was set them some years ago by that portion which now passes under the Wassaw name; and, moreover, before the question had to be decided by me, the Adansi and Wassaw people had arranged the matter together, and I should have had to exercise an authority I did not feel myself altogether entitled to employ in forbidding a tribe always so vaguely under our influence as the Wassaws to enter into such an arrangement, calculated as it is to contribute to their national safety. Moreover, at the time the application was first made to me, the King of Ashanti had not given any trustworthy indications of a wish for peace. To refuse, therefore, an important accession of strength would have been, on military grounds, an action scarcely defensible.

5. I very much regret that the point should have arisen at all, because it seems to me surrounded with difficulty; but under the condition of time and place at which I had to decide, I do not think I could have arrived at any other solution.

6. I hear that the powerful Bequah tribe is anxious to follow the example of the Adansi; but I intend, now that the preliminary negotiations as to the treaty have been completed, to evade, at least for a time, their embarrassing questions by returning to the Coast.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Anamaboo, March 4, 1874.

Sir,—As time goes by and brings its revenges, we do not mock at the present destruction of Kumasi by the British Government (although as individuals we have reason enough to do so), but we think the matter worthy of notice. June 15, 1807, was a sad time for the Fantees, especially of this town, with its near and remote neighbourhoods. Then, again, Sir Charles McCarthy arrived at the Coast some time in March, 1822, and on January 21, 1824, was fought the fatal battle, Essamacow. On May 21 of the same year, another battle was fought at Effootoo, and on the 11th and 13th of July, within sight of Cape Coast, another battle also was fought, with some loss to the Ashantees, by Colonel Sutherland. On the 26th of August, 1826, at Accra, in the plain of Doodowah, another battle was fought by Major Purdon, with a crushing loss to the Ashantees. After three or four years, negotiations took place between the Ashantees and the Protectorate (in 1830), under Governor Maclean. In 1853 the Ashantee force came, but returned, without making any attack. During this time, the Honourable Geo. Blankson was sent to Kumasi by the authorities at Cape Coast to open the roads for trade. He succeeded in this. In the year 1863 the Ashantee force came again, and battles took place at Essicoomah, and then at Bobicoomah. Since then, palaver goes, palaver comes, palaver goes, palaver comes, all the time, with some handsome presents sent up to Kumasi now and then to his Majesty the King by the merchants, with a view to cool his heart to open the path for business; but all to no purpose, and it ends with the war of 1873 and the present year, 1874.

Had the monarch any idea that the time was so changed and unlike that the year 1874 would bring him and his kingdom a grievous, sufficient, and equal reply to the disaster of Essamacow in 1824, he would not have sent down his people into this Protectorate in such a manner. Had he known that after fifty years from Sir Charles' time, Kumasi also would be conquered and taken by the British Government, he would have learned wisdom and avoided the trouble which has now come upon him.

Our reflection on these things, dear Mr. Editor, are, that Providence will yet make the whole Gold Coast, with Ashantees, &c., one country under the British Government; one flag, all brothers—only the wild King to be locked up, and let the people rest.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN HAMMOND.

THE ASHANTI SCARE.—A despatch which Sir Garnet Wolseley sent to Captain Glover *via* Accra, followed the march of Captain Glover's force right up to and through Kumasi. The letter-bearers were only half-a-dozen men, mostly without weapons. This incident further confirms what Captain Sartoris found in his ride as to the complete depression at that time of the Ashanti people.

THIEVES AT LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, March 10, 1874.

Sir,—Of late the town of Lagos has been infested by a gang of the most desperate robbers. Since the removal of Captain Glover's detectives no man's house is safe. Since the beginning of the year, robbers have entered the store of Mr. Foresythe, and stolen a large quantity of goods; they have entered the police-station, broken open the chest, and carried away the weekly Court receipts, amounting to over 40*l.*; and whilst writing, a report has just been brought that they have entered Dr. Horton's premises, and stolen his large tin box containing his uniform, cash, trinkets, and valuable papers. Besides these, numerous petty larcenies are of daily occurrence, and the robbers have all escaped. No trace of any of the robberies has been found. When four police guard the town of Lagos in the night, what can one expect? Cannot Captain Glover's detectives be once more organized?—Yours,

A. J. A. T.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION AT LAGOS.

A correspondent writes to us, urging the advisability of organizing a "Musical Association at Lagos," and solicits us to use our columns in favour of the project. We can only say we should be glad to hear of one being established, not only because of the humanizing and civilizing effects of good music, but because the Africans show so peculiar an aptitude for instrumentation, that we think it not unlikely some eminent musicians may make their appearance among them.

THE BONNY CONTINGENT IN THE ASHANTI WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter of Prince Charles to his brother, King George of Bonny:—

"Monsi Hills, February 8, 1874.

"Since my last I have not had a day to myself. We have been moving at a very rapid pace, and now you will be glad to know that we have marched into Kumasi, burnt King Coffee's capital, and blown up the palace. We fought the great battle of Iginasu on the 31st of January last, when Itulumama, of Jack Brown's (Antonio) house, was severely wounded in the throat. The charge up the hill through the bush was so cleverly made by our contingent, that we have received very great praise; and so well were we thought of, that at the next engagement, at a village named Karsi, six miles from Kumasi, the General specially sent for us. We had Tinomama, of the same house, killed on the spot. On this occasion we had nine men slightly wounded; in the previous battle three slightly wounded, besides Itulumama. To tell you that I am not proud of the honour bestowed on us by the General, in ordering our contingent to take part in the second engagement, would be a great lie. Of all Colonel Wood's regiment, which is composed of four companies, our company, the Bonny Contingent, was the only one that shared in the second battle, and had the honour of marching into Kumasi. We marched into the capital the same day the battle of Karsi was fought and won—viz., the 4th inst.—and arrived there at 7.30 p.m. We began the return march about 11 o'clock next morning, the 5th, and since then we have marched fifty miles, and, as I am informed, shall garrison Monsi Hills till the white troops reach here. I cannot write you a longer letter now, but will write a long report or journal when I have a little more time. We have heard nothing of Captain Glover's force. I am very, very weak to-day, having to march fifteen miles from Amankuassi to the Monsi Hills, though I am suffering from an attack of lumbago. The 42nd, 23rd, Naval Brigade, Colonel Wood's Regiment, and Major Russell's, took part in the first battle, but, to speak candidly, the 42nd won both battles of Iginasu and Karsi. We share a great deal in the glory of the 42nd, for which I hope yourself and the chiefs will be pleased. There were very many of the 42nd wounded. I am informed there are about 200 sick and wounded.

"In closing, I cannot but return my heartfelt thanks to God for my safety, and that of Mr. Jumbo. Martyn is here. He is a little feverish this evening. Remember me to everybody. Love to you all.—Your brother,

"CHARLES."

CESSION OF FIJI TO ENGLAND.

MELBOURNE, April 7.—The sovereignty of the Fiji Islands has been formally ceded by King Cakaban to England, and Mr. Layard, the British Consul, has accepted the cession, subject to the ratification of the Home Government. The Fiji Exchequer is said to be insolvent, the expenditure having amounted during the last two years to 124,000*l.*, while the revenue during the same period was only 42,000*l.* The Fiji Administration has been unable to pay the interest due on the loans it had contracted. An interim Administration has been formed, pending the decision of the British Government.

REVIEW OF THE RETURNED ASHANTI TROOPS AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased, on the 30th March, to review the troops lately returned from the Ashanti war. The review took place in Windsor Great Park. Sir Garnet Wolseley headed the troops, and there was great enthusiasm among the assembled spectators.

CAPTAIN GLOVER, AND THE HONOURS BESTOWED ON HIM.

We are happy to record the safe arrival of Captain Glover, from Cape Coast, at Liverpool, by the S.S. Bonny, on the afternoon of April 3rd. The tender, decorated with flags, and having on board a number of ladies, together with several members of the Town Council, the Dock Board, and other public bodies, and Admiral Kerr, Major Greig, and other naval and military officers, went outside to meet the Bonny. As soon as Captain Glover and Captain Sartorius were recognized standing near the rail of the quarter-deck, hearty cheers were given. When the necessary quarantine formalities had been gone through, Captain Glover and his companions went on board the tender. As the tender moored alongside the Prince's landing stage, the returned officers were greeted with enthusiastic cheering. They were received by Mr. Edward Whitley, deputy mayor, who in a graceful speech bade them welcome once more to British soil, and assured them that in the future history of the Ashanti war their names would occupy a most distinguished position. Capt. Glover having, in a few words, expressed the gratification of himself and his companions at meeting with such a cordial welcome, the party drove in the Mayor's carriage to the Town-hall, where refreshments were served. They afterwards proceeded to the Alexandra Hotel. In addition to the two latter, the following officers have arrived by the same steamer: Lieutenant Barnard and Deputy Commissaries Stainford and Hornby, Staff-Sergeant McLaughlin, and Major Goldsworthy.

On the 9th instant, Captain Glover and Captain Sartorius had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Windsor.

On the 10th, the Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Alderman Walker, gave a splendid banquet, at the Town-hall, to Captain Glover, Captain Sartorius, and other officers who returned with Captain Glover from the Gold Coast. Major Goldsworthy was too ill to attend. The Mayor, after a speech full of high and deserved eulogy, proposed the healths of Captain Glover, Captain Sartorius, Captain Larcom, Lieutenant Cameron, and Lieutenant Barnard.

The following is a condensed report of Captain Glover's speech on returning thanks:—

Captain Glover, who rose very late to reply, said that both he and his officers were deeply impressed by so warm a welcome from Liverpool, the mistress of commerce. Such a welcome would be an incentive both to soldiers and sailors. The Mayor had alluded to the difficulties which he (Captain Glover) had encountered, but he could assure them that, with such officers as he had to help him, those difficulties were easily overcome. He was glad to be associated with those officers, because he had tried and proved them before—namely, in connection with the Houssas. Five hundred gallant men came from Lagos, and with these were associated the Houssas, and, with good officers to lead them, they formed an excellent nucleus. The late Secretary of State for the Colonies had given him (Captain Glover) permission to select his officers, and of that selection he felt justly proud. (Loud cheers.) Captain Glover then said that, as this was his first utterance in England, he was anxious to deny the reports which had been circulated in the press, and which had caused him deep annoyance and pain, that a want of cordiality existed between himself and Sir Garnet Wolseley, a general under whom he or any one might be proud to serve. He attributed these reports to the reproduction by newspaper correspondents of the light and idle conversation which men who had nothing better to do indulged in at Cape Coast. He assured those present that the despatches which were exchanged between himself and Sir Garnet were always accompanied by the most cordial private letters. (Cheers.) Captain Glover then gave a description of the object of his expedition and the difficulties which attended its operations from the existence of slavery (which greatly complicated arrangements with the negroes), the trouble of transporting stores and ammunition, and the quarrels between the Houssas and the Accra people. He paid the highest tribute to the organizing ability and zeal of Mr. Goldsworthy, in regard to the transport service, and gave an animated account of the daring exploits of Captains Sartorius and Larcom, and Lieutenants Barnard, Moore, and others, when hedged round by immense numbers of the enemy. In conclusion, he described the great gold wealth of the country twenty miles north of Accra, observing that it was a matter of surprise that this fact had not been more prominently brought before the public. Accra was only 22 days' sail from Liverpool, and a man had only to take a walk of twenty miles from Accra

and he could dig up gold as easily as he could potatoes in this country.

Captain Sartorius, for whom there were loud calls, briefly expressed his acknowledgment, and the banquet closed about midnight.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Denman, the local members, General Fairchild, the American Consul, the leading merchants of the town, and a considerable number of clergymen and officers in the Army and Navy.

THE BREMEN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In rectification of the article in our January number, under the heading of the *Bremen Missionary and Trading Society*, we are requested by the Bremen Missionary Society to state that "no such thing exists as the Bremen Missionary and Trading Society; and that the Norddeutsche Missions Gesellschaft never dealt in any article of trade whatever." From the letter of the Secretary of the said Missionary Society it further appears that the Trading Establishment at Quittah, called the Bremen Factory, "belongs exclusively to Messrs. F. M. Victor Söhne, of Bremen, who are alone responsible for their doings. At a time when there were no European establishments at Quittah, when there was no communication by steamer, and very rarely a sailing vessel touched at that place, Messrs. F. M. Victor Söhne opened their establishment with a view towards furthering missionary labours by furnishing the missionaries and the natives with many accommodations which they could not otherwise have. But the trading, the management, the profits—in fact, the entire business is altogether a private affair."

Note.—The Editor of the *African Times* has very great pleasure in making this rectification. The Basle and the Bremen Missionary Societies have both been ministers of great good to those parts of Africa over which their operations extend; and we are glad to be able to correct any misconception to which the Bremen letter and our article in the January number may have given rise.—Ed. A. T.

THE HOLY LAND.

As many of our African friends take an affectionate interest in the Rev. Henry Johnson, who has been sent to Jerusalem by the Church Missionary Society, that he may perfect himself in Arabic, we insert the following to give them an idea of the winter season in Jerusalem and the neighbouring country:—

"TRAVELLING IN PALESTINE.—By telegram received from Beyrout, dated April 6, it appears that the diligence road between Beyrout and Damascus is still blocked with snow, and that the ordinary route to Baalbec is inaccessible. The agent of Messrs. Cook and Son states that their large party had arrived safely at Beyrout, although they had had to abridge their tour, leaving out Damascus and Baalbec. The weather at Jerusalem had been very stormy, and deep snow had fallen there. Next Sunday is the time of the Greek Easter, when several parties now travelling in the desert and the southern districts of Palestine will assemble at Jerusalem; and it is hoped that their way through the northern districts of the country will be more clear and easy than has yet been experienced in the present season of Palestine."

We are happy to say that when Mr. Johnson wrote letters which we have lately received from him, he was in very good health.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The race was rowed on the 28th of March, commencing at 11.20 a.m. It was extremely well contested, Cambridge coming in winner by only two lengths, the Oxford boat having been once ahead during the race. The time occupied was 22 min. 35 secs.; and the race of 1874 will rank as one most honourable to the conquered as well as to the victors.

LOSS OF LIFE, &c., IN THE ASHANTI WAR.—It is stated that the following may be taken to represent the losses by death from wounds and disease among the military who took part in the late expedition: Of officers, six died from the effects of wounds, and eight from disease; seven deaths occurred among the men from wounds, and eighteen from disease. The total number of admissions on board the Victor Emmanuel up to the date of her departure from the Coast was, we are informed, of officers, 55, seven being for wounds; and of men, 605, of whom 51 were for gun-shot wounds. Looking to the nature of the climate of the Gold Coast, and the character of the diseases contracted there, we think the nation may be congratulated on the low rate of mortality that has to be recorded.

The Victor Emmanuel, hospital ship from Cape Coast Castle, arrived at Portsmouth on the 10th inst. Nineteen deaths during her voyage home; 177 invalids on board when she arrived; all getting on well. They go to Netley.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has gone to the Continent on a tour for health.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

[We have published some account of this tree; and as it seems to be one likely to be of very great use in West Africa, we copy the following from the *Standard*. We purpose placing ourselves in communication with Senor Pisani on this interesting subject.—Ed. A. T.]

"On the 28th of April, 1870, I planted an Eucalyptus Globulus, then seven English feet high, and the stem at the base an inch and a-half in circumference. In October, 1873, it was 32 feet high, and a foot and eight inches in circumference; and I have been obliged since then to cut nine feet off its height, because it interrupted the view of the Serravezza and Carrara mountains. I have several others of these valuable trees, all younger, but equally healthy and promising. As far as is known of them as yet in this country, they seem to require to be sheltered from cold winds, and to have much moisture at their roots; otherwise I find no difficulty in their cultivation. They are, as is well known, evergreen, and were at their introduction here said to be a specific against headache; but within the last three days I have learned from one of our most eminent physicians that in our Maremma a decoction of these aromatic leaves is now given as a preservative from and cure of the malaria fever, instead of quinine, as being much less injurious to the eyes. That some attention, however, to climate must be necessary, may be inferred from the difficulty hitherto experienced in preserving these trees either at Florence or in the town of Lucca; my property, where they are so flourishing, is about 133 feet above the level of the sea, midway up on a lovely spur of the Apennines, where many medical men and botanists now come to see those trees.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"VINCENZO PISANI.

"Villa Pisani, Lucca, Italy, March 27."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

MARCH 28 TO APRIL 4.

INDIA-RUBBER.—African, Flake, 4 tons; African, at 1*s.* per lb. PALM KERNELS.—100 bags, at 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 14*l.* 5*s.* PALM NUT MEAL.—500 bags, at 15*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt. CAMWOOD.—10 tons, at 29*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

PALM OIL.—There is more tone in the market, and the sales are 650 tons; Bonny at 32*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.*, Irregular at 26*l.* to 34*l.*, Cameroons at 33*l.* 5*s.*, New Calabar at 35*l.*, Brass at 35*l.* 10*s.*, Lagos at 34*l.* 10*s.*, and Old Calabar at 34*l.* on the spot, and 34*l.* 10*s.* per ton to arrive.

COTTON.—Market quiet, and prices barely maintained. Sales of the week, 51,000 bales.

APRIL 4 TO 11.

EBONY.—12 tons, at 10*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton. CAMWOOD.—About 5 tons, at 30*l.* 5*s.* to 31*l.* per ton. PALM KERNELS.—650 bags, at 14*l.* per ton. PALM OIL meets with a steady fair demand, and 500 tons sold; Irregular at 26*l.* to 34*l.*, Bonny at 33*l.*, Benin and Old Calabar at 34*l.*, Lagos at 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, New Calabar at 34*l.* 15*s.*, and Brass at 35*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

COTTON.—Quiet, and prices in favour of buyers. Sales of the week, 53,000 bales (four days).

APRIL 11 TO 18.

EBONY.—25 tons, at 11*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* per ton. BENIN SEED.—87 bags, at 52*s.* to 56*s.* per quarter. PALM KERNELS.—915 bags, at 14*l.* per ton. COPRA.—African, 60 bags, at 18*l.* per ton. PALM OIL continues steady, at late rates; 800 tons sold; Irregular at 25*l.* to 34*l.*, Accra, Elmina, Chica, Adafia, and Witnebah at 32*l.* 5*s.*, Bonny at 32*l.* 15*s.* to 33*l.*, Benin at 33*l.* 15*s.*, Old Calabar at 34*l.*, Lagos at 34*l.* 5*s.*, New Calabar at 34*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, Brass at 35*l.* 5*s.*; and to arrive, Bonny at 32*l.* 10*s.*, and Belimba at 33*l.* per ton.

COTTON.—Market more steady, and prices slightly improved. Sales of the week, 93,000 bales. African prices paid, 5*d.* and 6*d.* Quotations: Ordinary and middling to fair and good fair, 5*d.* to 6*d.*

APRIL 18 TO 25.

EBONY.—10 tons, at 6*l.* for small up to 11*l.* per ton for large. PALM KERNELS.—169 bags, at 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. PALM OIL.—Without arrivals the business on the spot is limited, including Bonny at 32*l.* 15*s.*, Old Calabar at 34*l.*, Whydah at 33*l.*, Accra at 32*l.* to 32*l.* 5*s.*, and Irregular at 24*l.* to 31*l.*; with 500 tons to arrive, Bonny at 32*l.*, and New Calabar at 34*l.* per ton.

COTTON.—In better demand, but prices show a slight decline. Sales of the week, 103,000 bales.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S FAMILY.—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Kinnaird, and others, have made a public appeal for subscriptions for Dr. Livingstone's family, who really stand in need of aid. We hope, and have no doubt, it will be liberally responded to.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s. STAMPED.

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

The African Times.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following arrears of subscriptions have been paid: I. Davis, 30s.; Benj. Pratt, 25s.; H. J. Pearce, 25s.; Thomas Hughes, 30s.; Thomas Bright, 35s.; William Gloucester, 10s.; D. Jarrett, 30s.; W. Betts, 10s.; J. B. Farmer, 10s.; J. W. Shaw, 20s.; W. H. Palmer, 10s.; J. Taylor, 20s.; H. Finden, 20s.; James Edwin, 20s.; Thomas Johnson, 10s.; S. Gabbidon, 5s. New subscriptions: W. Badge, 5s.; F. Finden, 5s.; J. Stapleton, 5s.; Mr. Nylander, 10s.

THE LATE LAMENTED DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE grave has closed over the mortal remains of the great and good African traveller and missionary, Dr. Livingstone. The body arrived at Southampton, in the steamer Malwa, on the morning of the 15th, and having been landed there amid tokens of the deepest respect, was forwarded the same afternoon to the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society in London. There the preparations for a public interment were made, and on Saturday, the 18th of April, Westminster Abbey received what had been brought with so much care and toil from the Lake Districts of Eastern Africa by faithful and loving attendants. We were among the last who bade Dr. Livingstone adieu the evening he left London on that final journey to Africa, and had hoped for the pleasure of welcoming him again in life and health; and it is greatly to be deplored that he so long deferred his return as to make that return alive impossible. This was, no doubt, in part owing to that spirit of perseverance which was so marked a characteristic of the devoted traveller. But there were other considerations which, we doubt not, weighed heavily with him, and these were his own decreasing powers of endurance, which would have been a great obstacle to his undertaking another similar journey, should he leave the question of the true sources of the great Egyptian river unsolved; and, alas! the almost certainty that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain funds for such a journey. From the moment we heard of his death, we have regarded him as a victim to pecuniary difficulties—difficulties not in the present, but in that possible future, which would not fail even to magnify themselves in his mind whenever it might dwell upon them. In an account published since his burial, it appears that the greater part of the sum realized by the prodigious sale of his first published travels and explorations was expended on his steam launch, for the subsequent journey in the Zambesi country. If, therefore, when, at the very zenith of his reputation, he was under the necessity of spending his meagre private resources in preparations for another expedition, what could he have looked forward to in the future, in the event of another journey being necessary to clear up some remaining doubts? We do not know what are the intentions of the Government as regards those who were dependent on the good Doctor, and who are left but meagrely provided for. This, however, we do think, that if they do no more than that, they should repay to the family that 6,000l. which he spent on his steam launch, and other moneys disbursed by him from his own private means at that period. This 8,000l. or 10,000l. is really justly due to Dr. Livingstone's family by Her Majesty's Government, if the admiration expressed be real, and the loudly proclaimed sense of his merits and services be anything better than a sham. A resting-place in Westminster Abbey is all very well as a first instalment of the public debt, but cannot be accepted as a final settlement.*

* Since the above was written, an influential deputation has been received by Lord Derby, who seems to have acknowledged the title of Dr. Livingstone's family to a public grant. It was then stated that Dr. Livingstone spent 11,000l. of his own money for objects connected with his later expeditions.

PRISONERS CONFINED FOR DEBT AT LAGOS.

No sooner did the intelligence of our application to the Secretary of State for obtaining the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as debt, at Lagos, reach that settlement, than remonstrances were dispatched to us against the course we are pursuing. According to the remonstrants, the trade and prosperity of Lagos depends on perpetuating the power of creditors, or alleged creditors, to confiscate the personal liberty of their debtor, and shut him up in prison for any indefinite number of years, during which the detaining creditor may pay a weekly sum of three-pence, fourpence, or sixpence for his so-called subsistence. We are told, that any popularity we may have hitherto enjoyed at Lagos, all gratitude and esteem for services we have, during many years, rendered to the trade and people of the settlement, will cease, and be destroyed by our daring to deprive one man of the darling power to deprive some other man permanently of liberty, and perhaps of life, because he is indebted to him in a certain amount of pounds, shillings, and pence. We are compelled, by our sense of public duty and of what is right, to say, that these remonstrances and threats do not move us in the least. They are the old cry, which we have heard renewed often and again here at home during the last twenty or thirty years, in which the laws of England, as regards debtors and debt, have undergone those great and salutary changes which, but for the powers still vested in county courts, would have almost entirely emptied our prisons of debtors for debt, and which have led to the sale and demolition of our great debtors' prisons, justly now regarded as sources of that demoralization and evil which must always attend the violation of Christian principle. The position we take is clear. Punish the thief; punish the man who commits deliberate fraud, and thus criminally robs his fellow-man; demand of the debtor the payment of his creditor so far as any means in his possession or within his power will effect it; but beyond this, let there be no State or public interference between man and man in the transactions of private life, involving pecuniary transactions and obligations. If there be any peculiar trade at Lagos which cannot be carried on without that power of incarceration which we have interfered to destroy, the sooner that peculiar trade is put an end to the better; and we do not hesitate to affirm that Lagos will be benefited by its suppression, and become more soundly prosperous without it. We cannot but grieve when we find men otherwise estimable thus coveting a power over their fellow-men to which that Christianity, the vital power of which within them they would feel hurt to find disputed, is diametrically opposed; and, so far as our power may extend, we shall continue, as we have ever done, to advocate the bringing society in every point under the dominion of those precepts which were taught by One who could not err, and which should never be disputed, by any one who professes to be a Christian.

FETID ODOURS AND INDECENT PUBLICITY.

In some observations we have felt it to be our duty to address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, touching the matter of the direction which it appears to us Governmental action ought now to take within the Gold Coast districts, we insisted on sanitary and police regulations in the towns on the Coast which are the seats and centres of British authority and action, such as Cape Coast, Accra, Elmina, &c., which should put an end to the pestilential filth that has hitherto made them notorious; and a public indecency, which, while permitted, must strike at the root of every effort for promoting civilization and Christianity among the natives. By the sketches of West African towns and people which have appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, the British public has been shown what Cape Coast Town and its people are after many years of British authority and official residence among them. Our West Coast friends, to whom such sights have been familiar, would perhaps find it difficult to imagine how much the British mind has been wounded by these revelations of barbarian existence in immediate contact with British civilization. We have long felt how almost im-

possible was success in missionary efforts, and in imparting civilization, while such manners and customs as those which have been now revealed to every one, were permitted at the seats of British authority; and this it was which caused us to take advantage of the present opportunity for impressing on the Colonial-office the necessity of applying prompt remedy to the evil. As we did not feel at all certain that our efforts to produce so desirable a change as that we have called for might not be denounced as an unnecessary interference with native customs and habits, we were greatly comforted when we saw, a few days ago, in the columns of the *Standard*—the principal organ of the party now in power—some observations on the question of the "Dwellings of the Poor" in London, which maintained all that we should contend for as to the hopelessness of good result from civilizing efforts while certain impediments were permitted to continue. Alluding to a condition of things in the dwellings and habits of the poor, which is purity itself when compared with the general habits and condition of Cape Coast, Accra, Elmina, &c., and their people, the *Standard* justly observes, "The present state of things frustrates all attempts at civilization, whether through religious or educational agencies. You cannot civilize men living in the midst of filth and squalor, of fetid odours, and indecent publicity. You cannot educate, to any good purpose, children whose lives out of school are spent under conditions utterly demoralizing and barbarizing. A population housed as we have described, must be a constant source of fever and pestilence to all around them." The truth of these observations when applied to the native towns and dwellings on the West Coast, and the filthy and indecent habits and manners of their people, must commend itself to the reason of every one who has mastered the mere rudiments of civilization. The measures we have suggested to Her Majesty's Government for correcting these evils, and thereby preparing the pathway for civilization, are imperatively necessary. They may be made perfectly efficacious, while yet very simple. So long as British administrators and other British officials, missionaries, and merchants were content to live tolerantly and uncomplainingly in presence of, and contact with the most disgusting filth and the grossest possible indecency, it could not be expected that the natives should comprehend there being an irreconcilable moral distinction and difference between their habits and customs and those of civilized communities. The fault rests with the authority which has tolerated such things in its presence, accustomed itself to them, dispensed its rule, and found its pleasures amid them. What we demand is, that British authorities shall no longer do this. The filthy habits of the people must be restrained and put an end to, and the population must clothe itself. If, to enable it to do this, it must perform a little more labour than hitherto, so much the better. If habits of moderate industry not unsuited to the climate be induced, the people will gain in every way—morally, physically, and, it is to be hoped, religiously. We are bound as a Christian people to strive for this. There is no just reason, because we have neglected our duty hitherto, that such neglect should continue. We have, moreover, a right to dictate at this time to these people in such matters as will conduce to their advancement and true happiness. Our nominal protection has been now made a real one. We have delivered those towns from the fearful consequences of an Ashantee occupation, which, but for us, would assuredly have been their lot. Our continued presence is absolutely necessary, vitally essential for them; and we are therefore justified in fixing the conditions upon which alone that presence can be continued. Civilization, the first stages imposed by authority, must begin in the Coast towns, at the seats of civilized authority, and in presence of civilizing agencies. Missionary efforts will be immensely aided thereby. The towns will gradually give the tone to the country around them and in communication with them; because those country people, visiting the towns, will be under the necessity of conforming themselves to the regulations in force there. Once make the decent habits of civilization to be the fashion in those parts of Africa, and the beneficial spread thereof may be very rapid; while the change,

dating from the epoch of Ashantee deliverance, will induce generations yet unborn to rejoice at that presumption of King Coffee Calcalli which has brought upon him and upon his people that late most justly merited humiliation and punishment.

SIERRA LEONE DEBT PRISONERS.

We have again inserted a supplication by prisoners confined for debt, without trial or sentence, in the gaol of Sierra Leone. We know not anything of the particulars in these cases, but so far as we have been able to ascertain, it seems as if they resembled those of the Gambia River; namely, that they have their origin in the supply of goods to the alleged debtors with which they were to proceed, and did proceed, to native territories up the several rivers of Sierra Leone and Sherbro, but for which they did not bring back the stipulated or expected produce to the supplying merchant. We gather this from incidental statements, that the non-payment with which they are charged was caused by accidents arising out of native wars, and that the alleged excuse of the detaining creditors in not bringing their claims before the courts for adjudication, even after a debtor had been nine months in prison, was that witnesses important to their case were absent from the colony, and must be waited for. Be this as it may, there is clearly something wrong in this matter, unless our supplicants grossly misstate their case; and if we do not hear speedily of some action by the law authorities at Sierra Leone, for either releasing those prisoners or establishing that they have committed fraud which merits the punishment of incarceration, we shall feel it to be our duty to call the attention of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to a matter so seriously affecting the liberty of the subject.

THE ASHANTI CAMPAIGN AND ITS FRUITS.

THE telegraph has brought us information that the treaty of peace, to be known as the Treaty of "Fommanah," has been signed by the King of Ashanti. As nothing is said about any modification of terms, we presume it to be the treaty as demanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley, the terms and conditions of which we published last month. Perpetual peace; a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold; a release of sundry kings and people from all claim of allegiance; a renunciation of all claims over Elmina and certain tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and of all tribute or acknowledgment by Great Britain; freedom of trade between the Coast and Kumasi; an open road fifteen feet wide from the Prah to Kumasi; and the King to use his best endeavours to check the progress of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether. Such is the Treaty of Fommanah, according to the copy forwarded on the 13th of February by Sir Garnet Wolseley from the camp at Fommanah to the Secretary of State for War, and which the telegram before mentioned affirms to have been duly signed and executed. We have been waiting anxiously for further details, but, up to this time (the evening of the 28th), not any have arrived. As regards the fruits of the Ashanti campaign in Africa, beyond the effectual deliverance of the Protected Territories, we know not anything. The non-receipt of any special intelligence gives us the idea that the old apathy has returned upon Cape Coast and its people—that they have settled down in their old paths and habits, as though the war had not been. Here in England the case is different. The fruit of the campaign has been copious bestowals of honours and dignities on the General-in-Chief and the Officers of his Staff, and a very touching recognition by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the services of both officers and men of the Military and Naval Brigades. Of Captain Glover's party, the only one who has yet received a mark of distinction is Captain Sartorius, who is to have the Victoria Cross, for his gallant ride through Kumasi. Captain Glover's service has been too meritorious to allow of his being left unrewarded, but the pleasure of announcing what the reward is seems to be reserved for us in our next number.*

* Since this was written, the rewards have been partially stated. See Parliamentary Intelligence, House of Lords, April 28.

We hope, however, that the fruits of the war are not to be restricted to these rewards, well merited as they may be and are. We are waiting almost impatiently for some of a far different kind. Her Majesty's Government must now fix and determine the course they will in future pursue with the Gold Coast territories. There must be a policy of some sort. The territories, if the government of them be retained by Great Britain, cannot be placed again under a sleepy and disgraceful system such as has prevailed up to the present time. Efforts must and, no doubt, will be made to stimulate industrial and commercial development. As observed in another place, we have taken the liberty of bringing our ideas on this important subject (so intimately connected with the spread of Christian civilization) before Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, the Earl of Carnarvon. Her Majesty's Government have not yet given any clue to the decisions at which they may have arrived. But as opinions have of late modified in favour of those greatly condemned countries, which have shown themselves capable, even under unfavourable circumstances, such as have hitherto prevailed, of furnishing a yearly growing revenue, that has now reached a respectable amount, we anticipate, with some confidence, that the result of Colonial-office deliberation, even if not all we could desire, will be such as to insure the commencement of a new era for the Gold Coast territories. Mr. Hanbury brought the matter under the notice of the House of Commons on the evening of the 27th instant. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, he moved a resolution to the effect, "That this House is of opinion that, in the interests of civilization and commerce, it would not now be desirable to withdraw from the administration of the Gold Coast." It is not very long since "Withdrawal!" "Abandonment!" was the almost universal cry. It was an ignorant and dishonourable cry, no matter how great the number who joined in it, or how famous, in other respects, for intelligence and talent many of them undoubtedly were. The daily and weekly press were almost unanimous on the subject: "We had troubled ourselves about those countries very unwisely and unnecessarily, and must now give them up." A short time since, however, the *Times* led the way in recantation. It began to take a rather hopeful view of the West African Settlements, including even that worthless Gold Coast; and, since then, other journals have gradually followed suit; and on the 28th instant, the day on which we write this, the *Times* has given in its principal leading article, *à propos* of Mr. Hanbury's motion, strong and unanswerable reasons why the policy of withdrawal has ceased to be feasible. "The King of Ashanti," it says, "has now bound us to the Gold Coast by the ties of honour and reputation." What, therefore, we would not do out of Christian desire to raise a debased people to a state of Christian civilization, even as we ourselves have been gradually raised to our present high and exalted pinnacle, we will and must do, because "we are bound by the ties of honour and reputation." Be it so. This is a great point to have gained. It has never been felt before that we were bound to remain there. But with this once nationally felt and acknowledged, we shall soon see a very great difference in policy. Every public man of any eminence will say, "If we are bound to remain there, we must endeavour to make something of the country and its people. We must see what both the one and the other is capable of, and that, whatever it may be, must be procured." And if once a policy of this kind—a policy of progress—be adopted and carried forward with judicious vigour, we repeat our oft-expressed belief that Great Britain will soon look with astonishment and admiration at a rapidly-improving Gold Coast. We have now, as elsewhere observed, acquired a right over the Gold Coast territories and their people. We have saved the first from Ashanti dominion, and the people from the Kumasi shambles. Imagination would in vain attempt to realize how these would have reeked with human gore, could the Ashanti monarch have fixed his yoke upon the necks of the Fantees. Having obtained this right, we must use it for their own advantage. They cannot be allowed to remain in their present filthy slothfulness and disgusting indolence. Being raised out of this, the succeeding stages

will be comparatively easy; and Europeans would soon see there a people "clothed and in their right mind"—a people preparing for that blessed rule which shall extend over the whole earth, when "all the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our God, and of His Christ." We heartily thank Mr. Hanbury for having moved that "resolution" in the House of Commons. He was followed by Mr. Holmes, who took a precisely opposite view, and would have us get away from the Gold Coast with all decent haste. We were glad to see that Mr. Disraeli himself intervened to procure the postponement of the debate until Monday, the 4th of May, because it seems to indicate that the Government, having the question thus forced upon them by Mr. Hanbury, wish to be prepared with a statement that will give some indication of what they intend to do. Whatever they may intend to do, we hope they will begin to do quickly. We have waited so long in vain to see something begun, that we may be excused, now that the hope has come upon us, for being a little impatient. There are many practical questions involved in Mr. Hanbury's speech on the 27th, upon the consideration of which we should now at once enter, but that we prefer to have the views and arguments of Her Majesty's Government also before us when treating of them. May God guide them to a right decision in matters so vitally important to hundreds of thousands of human beings!

PARLIAMENTARY. HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 23. THE EXPEDITION TO THE GOLD COAST.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to recommend that a grant of some kind should be given to the forces employed upon the Gold Coast in the late expedition against the Ashantees.

The Duke of RICHMOND said that the question of prize-money was a very difficult one to deal with, and it was very necessary to use great prudence in order to avoid the creation of a bad precedent. In this case, however, King Coffee had handed over a considerable quantity of property to Sir Garnet Wolseley before the treaty. As between Her Majesty and the King, that would form part of the indemnity, but as between Her Majesty and the troops, in consideration of the very peculiar circumstances under which the money was accepted, and as it was handed over under the pressure of the troops, it would be considered prize-money.

The Earl of CARNARVON wished to remind their lordships that not only was there an expedition acting under Sir G. Wolseley composed of the regular troops, but there was also a colonial expedition under Captain Glover, composed of voluntary officers and native allies, which operated on the east of the force commanded by Sir G. Wolseley. That body rendered the greatest possible service, and the officers evinced the greatest courage and endurance, and who found that they were liable at a moment's notice to desertion on the part of the natives. That they displayed an extraordinary intrepidity, and rendered much service in advancing upon Kumasi at the time they did, no one could deny. Captain Glover's diversion on the east contributed in no slight degree to Sir Garnet Wolseley's success at the end of the campaign. He could not say how far those gentlemen would come within the privileged class of rewards alluded to by his noble friend. He regretted that there was no precedent for asking for any grant of money from the Imperial fund, but he thought it only just that on such an occasion the colonies should be called on to provide a certain moderate allowance—he would not say for compensation, for compensated they could not be—but for disposal among those officers on account of losses they had sustained. Her Majesty had been pleased to signify her gracious approval of the performance of those officers, and it was only proper that he should state to the House the honours which Her Majesty had bestowed upon them. Captain Glover would receive the Order of a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which was the highest colonial decoration. Captain Goldsworthy, who acted as secretary to Captain Glover, Mr. Blisset, Captain Sartorius, whose name had become almost historical in voluntary enterprises; Dr. Rowe, who performed duties not very congenial to the medical profession; and Lieut. Barnard, were to be made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In addition to Colonel Festing, of the Marines, who had received the decoration of a Knight Companion of the Order, Colonel Harley, who took a prominent part in the earlier portion of the war, Captain Fremantle, in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, and Major Helden—all those officers performed eminent services previous to the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and they would all receive the Order of Companions.

of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and he trusted would long live to enjoy the honour. (Cheers.)
After a few observations from Earl KIMBERLEY, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 23. CAPTAIN GLOVER.

In answer to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. DISRAELI said that Her Majesty's Government had recommended that a mark of distinction should be conferred on Commander Glover in consideration of his services in connection with the Ashanti War.

THE ASHANTI MEDAL.

Mr. HARDY, in answer to Colonel Bartlett, stated that it was intended to give a medal to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had served on the West Coast of Africa, from the 13th of June to the capture of Kumasi, which would, of course, take in the capture of Elmina. In the case of the Crimean medal, the claim for a medal ranged between the 9th September, 1854, and the fall of Sebastopol; but the attack on Kimbourn being a special service, also obtained a medal. He declined, however, being bound by the issue of the Crimean medal, with which he had nothing to do, in dealing with the medal for Ashanti.

APRIL 27. THE GOLD COAST.

Mr. Alderman McARTHUR presented a petition from the Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society against the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Protectorate on the Gold Coast. The petitioners stated that although it was impossible for them to set up the plea that the inhabitants of the protected territories were British subjects in the full acceptance of the term, yet, as they could point to a long series of public acts involving the exercise of Imperial authority over the natives, and at the same time securing to them the advantages of British protection, it is incumbent upon the Government of the Queen to continue to perform the duties which it has thus voluntarily assumed. The petition also asked the House to promote the adoption of measures for the education, social and political organization, and general improvement of the native tribes.

OUR WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. HANBURY rose to call attention to the report of the Committee which inquired into the condition of our West African settlements in 1865, and to move that this House is of opinion that, in the interests of civilization and commerce, it would not now be desirable to withdraw from the administration of the affairs of the Gold Coast. The honourable gentleman observed that in 1865 the condition of the whole of our West African settlements was, if not entirely hopeless, most unsatisfactory. That of the Gold Coast was, perhaps, the worst of all. The trade there at that time was not only ridiculously small, but fast diminishing, and with our crippled finances it was impossible to do anything to civilize the natives. But, although the unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the Gold Coast would have justified the Committee in recommending that this country should abandon its settlements there, they forbore doing so from strong considerations of humanity. But, independent of all humane considerations, there were the strongest possible material reasons for our remaining on the Coast. From a return published by the Colonial-office he found that the imports to England from the Gold Coast had trebled themselves since 1863, while the exports had increased sevenfold within the same period. As regarded the revenue, he found that since 1863 the revenue of the Gold Coast had increased by ten times its original amount. This return did not include the trade carried on in any part of the territory which had been handed over to them by the Dutch. The honourable member for Birmingham, when addressing his constituents last year, had laid it down as an axiom that trade flourished best where there were no forts. But the increasing trade carried on on the Gold Coast during the last ten years, under most disadvantageous circumstances, disproved the truth of such an assertion. That some protection was necessary was shown by the fact that there was no trade whatever done on the East Coast of Africa, simply because the Coast tribes were so hostile that nobody, unless backed up by a British force, had any chance of opening up trade there. In bringing to the natives nothing but guns and gunpowder, our conduct contrasted unfavourably to that of other civilized countries towards savage tribes. The Americans levied heavy penalties on whoever sold spirits or fire-arms to the Indians of the reservations, and we ourselves had just passed a most stringent gun-tax at home. It was said that trade had a civilizing influence, but it must not be a trade in guns, rum, and gunpowder. That was a trade which created no new wants, but by keeping the natives at war had a constant tendency to limit its own area. If, on the other hand, we were altogether to abandon the Coast, the traders themselves admitted that pandemonium would begin,

and that human sacrifices would be worse than ever. We had demoralized these tribes, first by the slave trade, next by the gunpowder trade, and lastly, by completely undermining the authority of the chiefs. What we should do, now that we had recovered our prestige by crossing the Prah and capturing Kumasi, would be to preserve a strict neutrality towards the natives, and maintain merely an efficient police, for which, thanks to Captain Glover, we had admirable material in the Houssas. Then our trade would be largely increased. Gold, which was now obtained merely by superficial washings, would be properly raised, and by opening up the Volta we should obtain the inland trade. In point of government, if instead of paying a paltry 1,500*l.* per annum they would pay 5,000*l.*, they might get a good man, who, by staying in the comparatively healthy district of Elmina, might retain office for several years, and so be able to form a better system of rule than could be carried out by those who, after a few months' residence at Cape Coast Castle, returned home sick. There had been eighteen Governors on the Gold Coast in seventeen years. Now that we had paid the price in life and treasure, and now that this opportunity was before us, the honourable and most beneficial course to pursue was clear enough, and we should not be true to our duty if we retired from the Coast simply because we did not at once see our way to govern these people. Such a course would damage our prestige not only in the eyes of Africa, but in the eyes of the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOLMS endeavoured to convince the House that the Government would act wisely in endeavouring to pave the way for retiring from the Coast altogether.

Mr. A. MILLS moved the adjournment of the debate, and at the recommendation of Mr. DISRAELI, it was adjourned to Monday, the 4th of May.

DETAILS OF THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

SUEZ, SUNDAY, March 29.—The *Malwa* arrived off Suez at eleven on Saturday night, having Mr. Arthur Luing and Jacob Wainwright on board, with the body of Livingstone. He had been ill with chronic dysentery for several months past. Although well supplied with stores and medicine, he seems to have had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. He rode a donkey, but was subsequently carried, and thus arrived at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in Bisa country, when he said, "Build me a hut to die in." The hut was built by his followers, who first made him a bed. He suffered greatly, groaning night and day. On the third day he said, "I am very cold; put more grass over the hut." His followers did not speak or go near him. Kitumbo, Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well to the party. On the fourth day Livingstone became insensible, and died about midnight. Majushra, his servant, was present. His last entry in diary was on April 27. He spoke much and sadly of home and family. When first seized he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory, to give to them, and to push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England. On the day of his death the followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains. They were afraid to inform the chief of Livingstone's death. The secretary removed the body to another hut, around which he built a high fence to insure privacy. They opened the body and removed the internals, which were placed in a tin box and burned inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree as follows: "Dr. Livingstone died on May 4, 1873," and superscribed the name of the head man, Susa. The body was preserved in salt, and dried in the sun for twelve days. Kitumbo was then informed of the death, and beat drums and fired guns as a token of respect, and allowed the followers to remove the body, which was placed in a coffin formed of bark, then journeyed to Unyanyembe about six months, sending an advance party with information addressed to Livingstone's son, which met Cameron. The latter sent back a bale of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyanyembe ten days after advance party, and rested there a fortnight. Cameron, Murphy, and Dillon together there. Latter very ill, blind, and mind affected. Committed suicide at Kasakera: buried there. Here Livingstone's remains were put in another bark case, smaller, done up as a bale to deceive natives who objected to the passage of the corpse, which was thus carried to Zanzibar. Livingstone's clothing, papers, and instruments accompany the body. When all Livingstone prayed much. At Muilala he said, "I am going home." Chumah remains at Zanzibar. Webb, American consul at Zanzibar, is on his way home, and has letters handed to him by Murphy from Livingstone for Stanley, which he will deliver personally only. Geographical news follows. After Stanley's departure the Doctor left Unyanyembe, rounded the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and travelled south of Lake Bemba, or Bangweulu, crossed it south to north, then along east side, returning north through marshes to Muilala. All papers sealed.

PARLIAMENT AND THE ASHANTI WAR.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed in the House of Commons, on Monday, 29th March, by Mr. Disraeli:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., for the exemplary skill with which he planned, and the distinguished courage, energy, and perseverance with which he conducted the recent expedition into Ashanti, resulting in the expulsion of the enemy's army from the British Protectorate, the defeat by Her Majesty's forces of the army of the King of Ashanti, and the capture and destruction of Kumasi.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Commodore John E. Commerell, C.B., V.C., R.N., Commodore William N. W. Hewett, V.C., R.N., Captain the Honourable E. R. Freemantle, R.N., who was in temporary command of the squadron, and Col. Francis W. Festing, R.M.A., who was in temporary command of the troops on the Gold Coast, for the distinguished gallantry, indefatigable zeal, and great ability which they displayed in conducting the operations on the Gold Coast, and to all the above officers for the cordial co-operation which they afforded to Her Majesty's land forces.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., C.B., and to all the other officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines who have taken part in the operations on the Gold Coast and the expedition to Ashanti, for the energy, gallantry, and ability with which they have executed the various services which they have been called on to perform in a most unhealthy climate.

"That this House doth highly acknowledge and approve the discipline, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Navy, Army, and Marines, whether employed in the front, on the line of communications, in reserve on land, or off the coast; and that the same be signified to them by their respective commanding officers.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., for the energy, courage, and ability with which, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the Eastern tribes of the Gold Coast, and with the aid of other gallant officers of the Army and Navy, he led a considerable native force from the River Volta to Kumasi, thereby largely conducing to the success of the main operations under the Major-General commanding.

"That this House acknowledges with admiration the distinguished valour and conduct of those who have perished during the operations against the Ashantees, in the service of their country, and desires to express its deep sympathy with their relatives and friends."

Resolutions similar in purport were moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, and unanimously agreed to.

MR. ANDREW SWANZY ON TRADE WITH WEST AFRICA.

Mr. Andrew Swanzy has read a paper on this subject before the Society of Arts, Vice-Admiral Erasmus Ommanney being in the chair. While the tone of his remarks was on the whole unfavourable to the influence in the past of the British Government and protection upon trade, he followed Mr. Pope Hennessy in looking back with admiration to the security and peace which reigned under the presidency of Mr. Maclean. The services of the whole European community were at the order of the President, Mr. Swanzy and his brother assisting, among others, to maintain order and collect revenue. The consequences of leaving the Gold Coast now would be too horrible to be contemplated. Rapine, murder, and sacrifice would take the place of the peace and security established with so much labour. After Maclean's presidency the Government resumed the control of the Coast, and their administration in respect of imposts was such as to destroy the utility of Cape Coast as a depot. However, a specific tariff was ultimately established, which requires but little alteration to work well, though the Imperial control proved not only more expensive than that of a committee of merchants, but less efficient. The most fatal blow to commerce was the introduction of a Bankruptcy Act, of which fraudulent natives were not slow to avail themselves; it was the offspring of official inexperience and the parent of commercial ruin. The large trade previously carried on between the Gold Coast traders and the Bristol ships has ceased; in fact, the Bristol merchants avoid the British settlements, preferring to trade with native states. The London and Liverpool merchants no longer advance goods to resident firms, but consign them on their own account to *employés* of their own. Outside the settlements—as Assinee, for instance—the persons and property of the two firms trading there—Messrs. Verdier Frères and Messrs. Swanzy—are now protected satisfactorily and entirely by a native chief. At Grand Bassam Messrs. Swanzy pay no duties. They have the countenance and support of the principal native trader (John Blay), and, judging from experi-

ence, they require no other. They have, or had, factories at Quittah, Porto Seguro, Agbwey, the Popos, and Whydah. Only at Quittah had the factory been plundered, but there, with the assistance of the principal chief, most of the loss was recovered. There is, indeed, much pilfering, and the European and native merchants flog the offenders when discovered. When shipwreck occurs, however, it is customary among the natives to seize all as lawful wreck. At Whydah the power of the King of Dahomey is felt, and heavy port dues levied. The agents are annually summoned to Abomey, and are kept there, like Mr. Sketchley, from six to ten weeks, to witness the King's customs. It is not a fact that common glass beads and empty bottles are exchanged for their weight in gold. About 60 per cent. of Messrs. Swanzy's shipments consist of cotton manufactures. They trade along a line of coast 500 miles in length, and their goods are carried many hundreds of miles into the interior. It would not surprise him to find their labels in Timbuctoo. Mr. Macgregor Laird has brought him a sample of cloth from the Upper Niger of a pattern confined to Messrs. Swanzy's own trade. Cutlery, hardware, earthenware, chairs, common mirrors, coral, and Venetian beads are also exported. There have been found in West Africa beads precisely like those which are contained in cases of Egyptian mummies. On the other articles imported into Africa he was ready to listen to any arguments. These were spirits, of which the natives drank but a little (pouring out always at the same time a small libation to the fetish), and fire-arms. All those who have hitherto dealt with the subject appear to hold that the trade in guns and gunpowder should be prevented, but no one has suggested a practical plan. All merchants would gladly join, and, if all would join, little diminution in trade would follow. Individual efforts would effect no public object, but be followed by great private loss. Including Assinee and Grand Bassam, the Gold Coast settlements extend along the Coast 350 miles, and with the concurrence of the French Government the sale of the fire-arms might be prevented on this part of the Coast. But, unless Her Majesty's Government compelled the native independent towns east and west of the settlement to join in the prohibition, one of two results would follow—the Ashantees would either obtain fire-arms or be annihilated by their neighbours. As to any general plan extending from the Gambia to the Gaboon, it is possible with the concurrence of all European Governments and the assent of the natives, but not otherwise. The principal exports from the Coast are palm-oil and kernel-oil. Women and children sit in a noisy circle and break the nuts. The kernel is prepared by powerful machinery, and the export is now 40,000 or 50,000 tons. The export of gold dust has fallen off, but there are said to be mines in Ashanti. The lecturer ended with a scheme for governing the tribes by forming them into a confederation, under a chief commissioner or resident. In answer to questions, he said that he expected that the difficulties of transport would prevent our establishing a trade with Ashanti, and gave a remarkable instance of the use of a currency by saying that an extensive commerce with the Accra tribes dated from the gradual introduction among them of cowries as a currency in place of the old and cumbrous plan of barter.

REVIEWS.

Dahomey as it is. Being a Narrative of Eight Months' Residence in that Country. By J. A. SKETCHLEY. With Illustrations. London: Chapman and Hall.

This volume is a very valuable addition to our African libraries. It gives a minutely detailed account of those "customs," at the same time childish and disgustingly atrocious and horrible, which have long since gained for Abomey the reputation of a veritable Aceldama. The adherents of a cruel and debasing superstition revel there in human torments inflicted without remorse or pity, and humanity will have cause to rejoice when this and its fellow-abomination of Ashanti are released from the fiendish powers which there hold sway. Mr. Sketchley was detained eight months by the King, in order that he might see all the glory of the annual customs; and so clear is his relation that we can for the time fancy ourselves really present at the scenes he relates and depicts. The great value of the book consists in its copious relation of facts. Mr. Sketchley's inferences and deductions do not strike us as being at all felicitous; and there is even much in his book not undeserving of censure. Nevertheless, we can heartily recommend it for the reasons above given; and no African library can be considered complete without it.

DEATH.

Died, January 30, Catherine, the first-born daughter of Daniel T. Macaulay, the intimate friend of Mr. John F. Macaulay, and was interred at Lagos Cemetery, on Saturday, January 31. Alas! alas! she sleeps! leaving many families to bemoan her loss.

HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

That great interest is maintained by the public in the musical celebrations that are now held triennially at the Crystal Palace, is sufficiently evidenced by the very numerous applications for seats that are daily made at the offices of the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall, for the next Festival to be held in June next. The necessarily gigantic preparations are now in active progress, the organization of the several branches being, from long experience, tolerably perfect. The whole of the musical arrangements are carried out under the efficient direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The provincial choruses will be well represented, contingents being supplied, in many cases in large numbers, from nearly all the cathedral cities and other large towns in the country; while the London contingent, which has from the first been kept together, with occasional reinforcements, will shortly commence special practice at Exeter Hall. The principal instrumentalists of the Opera-houses and the Musical Societies of London have been engaged; and when it is added that the whole musical force of 4,000 performers is under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, who personally devotes considerable energy to the task, it will be seen that no pains are spared to render the Festival, at least musically, a success. Besides the preliminary performances of 1857 and 1853, these great Festivals have been held triennially since 1859, the centenary anniversary of the death of Handel.

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT NATAL.—NATAL, March 3.—The trial of the rebellious tribe continues to be under discussion. Langa-balee's sentence to banishment for life is confirmed. The sentences passed on his sons and the head men vary from six months' hard labour to transportation for five years. The Natal papers maintain that the steps taken by the Government were judicious, and prevented a native outbreak that might have been serious to Natal, as the insubordination and the rebellious intentions of this tribe were apparent. Bishop Colenso, however, continues to urge that the trial was unfair.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.—Among Dr. Livingstone's papers were found a great many letters, bearing the dates of 1869-70-71, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others, which had never been sent to these gentlemen. There were also found the Doctor's favourite gold-banded cap and Mr. Stanley's card. Mr. Markham has received a letter from Captain Brine to the effect that when the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Gogo, Lieutenant Murphy had to resort to a stratagem, or the body would never have reached England. Taking out the corpse, he made it look like a bale of cloth, and sent the coffin back, and was then allowed to proceed with the precious burden. Dr. Livingstone was first of all identified by his grey moustache; but the doctor who examined him seemed to have overlooked the fact that his right arm was fractured, and very badly set.



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