Registered for] [Transmission Abroad.

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. 155.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874. {PUBLISHED MONTHLY. Subscription, 6s. per Ann.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
West African Mails	50
Arrivals per Ethiopia, Volta, Senegal, and Elmina	50
Supposed Loss of the African Steamer Liberia	50
State of the Road to Prahsu, &c.	51
Roads, Roads, Roads!	51
The Awoonah Districts	51
Imperial Parliament	53
Liverpool Markets	53
The New System of Laws for the Gold Coast and Lagos	54
The Lost Steamship Liberia	54
New System of Government for the Gold Coast	55
Official Correspondence	56
What is the Status of Educated Sierra Leone, Accra, and Cape Coast Men on the West Coast?	58
The Order of St. Michael and St. George	59
Birth and Death	59

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.

JUNE, 1874.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

The Steamers of this Company now leave Liverpool every alternate Saturday. Goods will be received at the Loading Berth (North Side Coburg Dock) until 8 P.M. on the 4th, 6 P.M. on the 13th, 8 P.M. on the 18th; and Parcels up to 6 P.M. on the 5th, 15th and 19th.

The Royal Mail Steamship SENEGAL is intended to be dispatched from LIVERPOOL on the 6th JUNE, 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 ROQUELLE, which will leave LIVERPOOL direct on the 16th JUNE, for Madeira, Goree, Grand Bassa, Cape Palmas, Grand Bassam, Assinee, Winnebah, Whydah, Fernando Po, Cameroons, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and St. Paul de Loanda. Passengers embarking by Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 9.30 on the same day.

The next departure will be the LOANDA, leaving LIVERPOOL on the 20th JUNE, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

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

The Packets of the 6th and 20th 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 Ethiopia, May 3.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Volta, May 11.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Senegal, May 17.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Elmina, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

African Steamship Company's Steamer Benin, May 2.
British and African S. N. Co's. Steamer Congo, May 9.
African Steamship Co.'s Steamer (for South-west Coast) Biafra, May 15.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Monrovia, May 16.
British and African S. N. Co's. Steamer Volta, May 23.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Ethiopia, May 30.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Volta, commander John Griffiths, arrived at Liverpool, May 11, with the mails and passengers from the West Coast of Africa. The last of the Houssa men arrived at Lagos on April 20, from the Ashanti expedition. Lieutenant John Jumbo and the remainder of the Bonny contingent were received at Bonny with all the honours. Health on the South Coast was good, and trade fair. Health had also considerably improved at Bonny.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER ETHIOPIA.

Mr. G. Peattie, Mr. T. Brown, and Mr. C. Youlds (died April 11), from Old Calabar; Dr. F. Speer, from Bonny; Dr. P. Mahony, from Benin; Judge W. R. Mayne, Madame Pettubiga, Mr. T. Sturdy, and Mr. L. Payan, from Lagos; Mr. G. Rendall and Mr. T. Nicholson, from Cape Coast Castle; Mr. E. W. Blyden, Mr. R. Caulfield, Mr. L. Bicaize, Mr. Heady, and Mr. Mills, from Sierra Leone; and Lady Cust from Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER VOLTA.

Mr. R. A. M. Kissack, Captain Munro, and Captain R. Hooper, from Fernando Po; Mr. H. Rigby, from Bonny; Mr. H. Nisson, from Lagos; and Mr. T. de Broca, from Sierra Leone.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER SENEGAL.

Mr. De Josa and Mr. Pond, from Old Calabar; Mr. and Mrs. Ramsyer, Accra; Mr. Finkler, Cape Coast Castle; Rev. B. and Mrs. Tregaskes, Mr. Jenkins, and Prince Osso L. Ansa, Sierra Leone; Mrs. Spilsbury, Bathurst; Mr. Luxford, Mr. Kanth, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Winnoske, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Daezling, Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER ELMINA.

Mr. J. Robinson, from Bonny; Mr. W. Cleaver, Accra; Lieut. Maltby, and Consul Bennett, Cape Coast Castle.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AFRICAN STEAMER LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the British and African steamship Volta, Captain Griffiths, at Liverpool, May 11, information has been received which leaves little doubt that her sister ship, the Liberia, has been lost. Captain Griffiths makes the following report: "On Friday afternoon, the 8th inst., when the Volta was about 200 miles S.W. of Scilly, a quantity of wreckage was passed, consisting of kegs of powder, shooks, and candles, and a gangway ladder. A boat was lowered, and picked up a part of a case or cask marked M.F.C. 74 in a diamond; also a package containing trade boxes, marked, as nearly as was distinguishable, C 74, in a square, with CS 16 Gaboon outside, and part of a deck-house painted white or buff colour. None of these articles appear to have been long in the water. The same boat also picked up part of a case marked 'Sierra Leone.'" All these articles, it is now known, were on board the steamer Liberia. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been collision, inasmuch as the kegs of gunpowder which were found floating in the water were stored in a magazine specially provided for the purpose. This magazine was under the two decks, below the water-line, and situated in the fore-part of the ship, immediately abaft the collision bulkhead. The deck above being of extra strength for the anchor gear, and without any hatches, the kegs could therefore only find their way into the water through the cutting open of the ship's side by collision. The Liberia was a fine steamer of 1,470 tons gross register, 250-horse power, and was built by John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, in 1870. She was in every respect a strong and staunch steamer, and was commanded by Captain Lowry, one of the most experienced captains in the trade, having made no less than sixty voyages. The Liberia carried a general cargo, and had a crew of forty-six hands, all told. She also carried twelve passengers. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of April 11; and it is thought that she was lost during one of the fearful storms which have recently prevailed in the Bay of Biscay. The following is a list of passengers, with destination:—Rev. Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, Madeira; Paul Pilastre, Gaboon; Commissary Marsden and man servant, Cape Coast Castle; H. F. Plow, Lagos; John Gillies and Crutchley Jones, Bonny; Jose di Fouvia, Manuel Jona, and Rodriguez Figueira, Madeira; Alfred Ashcroft, Sierra Leone. List of crew: Robert Frew Lowry, captain; Thomas J. Hayes, first officer; W. T. Lee, second ditto; W. McKinnan, third ditto; Jas. Halliwell, carpenter; Thos. Harrison, boatswain; Jas. O'Reilly, Edward Hazzard, John Burns, and C. Matthews, quartermasters; Alfred Griffiths, Wm. Smith, John Schofield, Edward Thompson, John Green, George Cass, C. Shaw, C. Lang, Robert Evans, and John Cample, A.B.'s; A. Reid, chief engineer; S. Purcell, second ditto; Alexander Pinkerton, third ditto; Archibald Darroch, fourth ditto; Lawrence Kavanagh, storekeeper; John Driscoll, William Stoneman, John Burns, Edward H. Bride, Martin Carey, and Carl Krause, firemen; Robert Hawthorne, William Kavanagh, William Garavan, and William Everton, trimmers; Charles de Boyce, chief steward; William Herbert, D. Stewart, F. Young, William Clark, and James Garman, second stewards; John Knott and John Wood, cooks and butchers; Alfred Gittura, purser; Nelson Huggins, surgeon; Miss Robertson, stewardess.

STATE OF THE ROAD TO PRAHSU, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 10, 1874.

Sir,—I promised to keep you advised of the state of things here. If I have sometimes failed in this duty of late, I am sure you will kindly excuse me. I know one of the things of which you must be often thinking is the road from this to the Ashanti frontier. I have had occasion to go over it lately.

The road to Prahsu was excellent so far as Mansu; better still to Suttah; after that, it gradually became a mere clearance of the ordinary forest paths. The bridges were all of a temporary kind; the rains have not yet fairly commenced, and most of these bridges are in a broken-down state. Being made of blocks of wood thrown over the river or pool of water, and short sticks put across with mud on the top of them, when one gives way, the whole of the side supported by that beam gives way also. There are no end of trees which have fallen across the road, and which make it almost impassable, especially between Mansu and the Prah.

The temporary huts built for the troops are now so dried up, being built with the palm bamboo, that they do not keep off the rain. One may count the stars above, on a moonlight night, whilst lying on his mattress; and this may account for the amount of sickness amongst the men of the West India detachment who have been stationed in the interior since Sir Garnet Wolseley's departure.

The treaty of peace has been signed by the representatives of the King of Ashanti. They haggled and haggled about a great many of the provisions, but afterwards signed it entire. The nature of the treaty is not public, but among the provisions are, that henceforth the King should never invade British territory; that the King of Adansi, who claimed British protection, should be allowed to leave Ashanti, and reside within the Protectorate; that cruel murders should be done away with; that the road to the interior should be opened for trade; that any British subject going through Ashanti should not be molested; that the King should pay, when Her Majesty's pleasure demands it, 50,000 ounces of gold dust, or 200,000*l.*

The King objected to the payment of this large sum, and said that he had understood that five bendas was the sum demanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley, but that they never knew that the amount was 50,000 ounces—a sum demanded which is without precedent. He objected to the King of Adansi leaving his territory, thus dismembering his kingdom; and as regards discontinuing human sacrifice, the wily ambassadors referred to what Sir Garnet did with a policeman who was found disobeying the orders issued against plunder—*was the man not hanged for it?* Thus the King punishes his people by cutting off their heads, and not hanging them, as the English do. Finding that the white troops have all gone, and that the military stations in the interior were being given up, the ambassadors signed the treaty without the intention of seeing its provisions carried out, with the exception of one—viz., the invasion of the Coast towns again. I do not expect that they will attempt that for the next fifty years; and within even ten years, it ought to be made impossible for them ever to do so.

It is reported that orders have been sent up for the detachments of the 1st West India Regiment stationed at Mansu and Prahsu, to return to the Coast—100 Houssas to be stationed at Prahsu, and 50 at Mansu. The Houssas arrived at Prahsu on the 23rd ultimo, I believe, and the detachment of West India troops commenced their march a few days afterwards, under the command of Captain Niven, and under the medical charge of Dr. Horton. This latter officer was in medical charge of the 1st Detachment of the expeditionary force, which left the Coast in August last. He was taken very seriously ill in the camp at Napoleon; a short leave was granted him to recruit; he rejoined after the expiration of the leave, and, as we have seen, was the last medical officer to leave the field. He led the van of the army and brought back the rear.

The Houssas will make very excellent troops for guarding the road to Ashanti; they are wild, and the natives are very much afraid of them. They do not suffer at all from the effects of the climate, as the men of the West India Regiments do, and they can stand an enormous amount of fatigue.

The whole of the 2nd West India Regiment embarked on board the troop-ship Nebraska, on the 18th ult. A part of the 1st West India, about 100 men, also embarked for Sierra Leone—the latter to be stationed at Sierra Leone; the former, it is reported, will await orders at that place from England before leaving for the West Indies.

A few of the Ashantees who remained at Ahanta during the war, and had no means of returning to their country, came down to Cape Coast the other day, and were sent *viâ* Prahsu to Ashanti.

The whole of the provisions in the interior are being removed to the sea-coast; a great many will be given away, sold, or otherwise destroyed, as they are not worth the carriage.

A large quantity of Indian corn has lately been sold by public auction at Cape Coast. This was corn belonging to the Colonial Government, which was sent out to Administrator Harley to distribute to the poor, but which, in the usual way of administration in his time, was kept in store, leaving the poor people to die of hunger and starvation.

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, 1st West India Regiment, Administrator after Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been invalided home,* and Col. Johnson is now administering the government. The choice of Administrator for this Coast will be one of very great importance; a judicious selection, considering the interests of the Coast, will be very desirable.

ROADS! ROADS! ROADS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 21.

Sir,—One of the measures most pressingly necessary for the advancement of the country is the making of good roads, parallel with the sea, all along the Protectorate, and roads into the interior from the sea-side at the principal ports—say, at first, from twelve to twenty miles inland, to facilitate the transport of produce to the Coast, principally palm oil. Until this is done no progress can be expected; this is the necessary commencement of progress. The war has thrown a good deal of money into the country; and if the Government *will commence the roads I write of at once*, rapid will be the advance made in civilization, and the development of the resources of the country. Is it too much to hope that these and other measures which you have called for during so many years will now be adopted, and carried out with vigour? Your people at home have no idea of what this country will become should this be done.—Yours truly,

"NATIVE."

THE AWOONAH DISTRICTS.

[The following (received by the Editor of the *African Times*, from San Francisco, United States of America) confirms what we, in proper time, laid before Her Majesty's Government.—ED. *A.T.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

San Francisco, February, 1874.

Dear Sir,—I am waiting impatiently for the December number of the *African Times*. The English Government has made a great mistake in not blockading the Slave Coast from the Volta to Adafia, and even as far as Little Popoe. Since 1869, have the Ashantees quietly opened their way to the Slave Coast—have, in 1869, destroyed those small tribes who were in their way, as the Aminas and Wegbe tribes; and receive all their arms and ammunition from the Anglos (Awoonahs), on the Slave Coast. In such a way have the Ashantees quietly prepared themselves for this war, and it looks as if the English Government has no idea of it at all.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MAY 12.

THE GOLD COAST.

The Earl of CARNARVON, in rising to state what the intentions of the Government were with respect to the Gold Coast, said that he should not touch upon the causes of the late war, or on the negotiations that took place which resulted in the transfer of the Gold Coast to the British Government, but should confine himself entirely to the future. There were two questions to be considered—first, whether we were to stay there at all; and secondly, if so, what was to be the future government of the territory. In the first place he must say, that whoever was the Governor, he would have a difficult and slippery task. The Gold Coast exemplified the old proverb of history repeating itself. We were now in its sole possession, in consequence of negotiations with the Dutch. There had been, for nearly 200 years, a series of wars, negotiations, and exchanges which had been repeated over and over again. He described the whole track of the Ashantee kings as being marked with blood. They had overpowered every other native power, and hung like a thunder-cloud over the country. It was, however, not until 1807 that they came into collision with the British force on the Coast, and from that time until 1831 there was a series of petty collisions. In 1831, however, Mr. McLean, one of the most able of our Governors, went out, and made a treaty with the King, which led to comparative peace for seventeen years. He could not say that our management hitherto on the Gold Coast had been either wise or good. The late war had shown that the Ashantees, barbarians though they were, could be brave enemies, and the policy of the Government would be to form them into good allies. (Cheers.) No policy would ever be successful which did not have regard to the native races and to the climate. The Fantees, although an emasculated race as respected courage, were still of the same race as the Ashantees. There was every reason to believe that the African tribes pressed very much one upon the other, and strange stories had been brought down to the Coast of powerful kingdoms in the interior continually pressing on their neighbour. The result of the breaking up of the kingdom of Ashanti, which stood as a barrier between the nations of the interior and the Coast, was yet to be seen. He believed it was a fact that, after the burning of Kumasi, the kings of the neighbouring states met together, and cursed the defeated King of Ashanti. It might happen that, like Abyssinia, after the destruction of the dynasty, a state of political chaos would arise, or that by some powerful effort the kingdom of Ashanti would be resuscitated. The proceedings of the native kings would have therefore to be carefully watched and studied if we were to remain on the Coast. (Hear, hear.) Then as to climate, no one could doubt that it was very bad; and it appeared that we had selected the most poisonous portion of the Coast for our settlement. The higher parts of the Coast were much more healthy, and our settlers had too often been their own enemies, because, living as it were in the midst of desolation and under extreme depression, they had resorted to stimulants, which not only in that climate weakened the body, but unnerved the mind. The climate could not be so very bad when, in the recent campaign, the deaths, including those who had died since returning to England, were only 23 per 1,000. The real question before them was, whether we were to remain there or not. There were only two considerations on this point, and they were—first, were we to remain there for the sake of trade? or, secondly, in consequence of our treaty obligations? He did not think we were bound to stay there for the mere purpose of enabling us to balance the national ledger; but he thought that we were under treaty obligations to the weaker nations to stay there and protect them against the Ashantees, whose power as against them was still unbroken. (Hear, hear.) There could be no question that our presence on the Coast had produced much benefit to the natives under our protection. We had introduced security of life and property, given a limited amount of education, and, at all events, helped them to some extent on the road to civilization. (Cheers.) He did not hesitate to say that if we wholly abandoned the Coast they would in a very short time have human sacrifices within a short distance of Cape Coast Castle. The Government, therefore, had come to the conclusion that they were bound to continue on the Coast. (Hear.) The question then arose as to what course they ought to pursue, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be very advantageous to consolidate the West Coast of Africa and Lagos into one settlement, and to establish there a regular Government. There would be a Legislative and Executive Council, which would have its seat of government at the Gold Coast, but would meet at Lagos three times a-year. The Governor to be appointed must be a man of great power of mind and determination of character, and it was proposed to invest him with complete power, and make him thoroughly responsible. (Cheers.) He proposed that the Colonial Government should consist of a colonial secretary, and one treasurer for both settlements, with a sub-treasurer at Lagos (because he proposed that the accounts of the two settlements should be kept distinct), one Chief Justice, and one Queen's Advocate. There would also be appointed an officer at the head of the armed force. He proposed that there should be a body of military to be employed for the service of both settlements, a colonial engineer (an appointment to which he attached great importance), and also a chief surgeon. He proposed to increase the pay of the persons thus appointed, and to give them pensions calculated on the tropical rate, and it was estimated that the total cost of the Government would not exceed 11,000*l.*, while the revenue was now 52,000*l.* a-year. There were hopes, therefore, that for the next few years the expenditure and the income would balance each other. (Hear.) The present seat of Government being most unhealthy, would have to be removed, but still it was absolutely necessary that it should be on the sea-coast, for purposes of war. There were only two available places to which it could be removed—namely, Accra on the east, and Elmina on the west, the climate of both of which was infinitely better than that of Cape Coast Castle. Within 40 miles of Accra and Elmina there was a most healthy hilly country, perfectly suitable to the conditions of European life, and he proposed to establish there a station which should bear the same relation to Accra or Elmina which Simla bore to Calcutta; and he proposed that so long as the country was in a state of complete peace the Government should remain there, but rigid instructions would be given that in the event of war they should come down to the sea-coast. There would be a railway and telegraph to the sea-coast, so that in ordinary times much of the business of the Government could be conducted at

* We regret to say he died on the way home.—ED. *A. T.*

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Volta, commander John Griffiths, arrived at Liverpool, May 11, with the mails and passengers from the West Coast of Africa. The last of the Houssa men arrived at Lagos on April 20, from the Ashanti expedition. Lieutenant John Jumbo and the remainder of the Bonny contingent were received at Bonny with all the honours. Health on the South Coast was good, and trade fair. Health had also considerably improved at Bonny.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER ETHIOPIA.

Mr. G. Peattie, Mr. T. Brown, and Mr. C. Youlds (died April 11), from Old Calabar; Dr. F. Speer, from Bonny; Dr. P. Mahony, from Benin; Judge W. R. Mayne, Madame Pettuhiga, Mr. T. Sturdy, and Mr. L. Payan, from Lagos; Mr. G. Rendall and Mr. T. Nicholson, from Cape Coast Castle; Mr. E. W. Blyden, Mr. R. Caulfield, Mr. L. Bicaize, Mr. Heady, and Mr. Mills, from Sierra Leone; and Lady Cust from Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER VOLTA.

Mr. R. A. M. Kissack, Captain Munro, and Captain R. Hooper, from Fernando Po; Mr. H. Rigby, from Bonny; Mr. H. Nisson, from Lagos; and Mr. T. de Broca, from Sierra Leone.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER SENEGAL.

Mr. De Josa and Mr. Pond, from Old Calabar; Mr. and Mrs. Ramsyer, Accra; Mr. Finkler, Cape Coast Castle; Rev. B. and Mrs. Tregaskes, Mr. Jenkins, and Prince Osso L. Anss, Sierra Leone; Mrs. Spilsbury, Bathurst; Mr. Luxford, Mr. Kanth, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Winnoske, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Daezling, Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER ELMINA.

Mr. J. Robinson, from Bonny; Mr. W. Cleaver, Accra; Lieut. Maltby, and Consul Bennett, Cape Coast Castle.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AFRICAN STEAMER LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the British and African steamship Volta, Captain Griffiths, at Liverpool, May 11, information has been received which leaves little doubt that her sister ship, the Liberia, has been lost. Captain Griffiths makes the following report: "On Friday afternoon, the 8th inst., when the Volta was about 200 miles S.W. of Scilly, a quantity of wreckage was passed, consisting of kegs of powder, shooks, and candles, and a gangway ladder. A boat was lowered, and picked up a part of a case or cask marked M.F.C. 74 in a diamond; also a package containing trade boxes, marked, as nearly as was distinguishable, C 74, in a square, with CS 16 Gaboon outside, and part of a deck-house painted white or buff colour. None of these articles appear to have been long in the water. The same boat also picked up part of a case marked 'Sierra Leone.'" All these articles, it is now known, were on board the steamer Liberia. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been collision, inasmuch as the kegs of gunpowder which were found floating in the water were stored in a magazine specially provided for the purpose. This magazine was under the two decks, below the water-line, and situated in the fore-part of the ship, immediately abaft the collision bulkhead. The deck above being of extra strength for the anchor gear, and without any hatches, the kegs could therefore only find their way into the water through the cutting open of the ship's side by collision. The Liberia was a fine steamer of 1,470 tons gross register, 250-horse power, and was built by John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, in 1870. She was in every respect a strong and staunch steamer, and was commanded by Captain Lowry, one of the most experienced captains in the trade, having made no less than sixty voyages. The Liberia carried a general cargo, and had a crew of forty-six hands, all told. She also carried twelve passengers. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of April 11; and it is thought that she was lost during one of the fearful storms which have recently prevailed in the Bay of Biscay. The following is a list of passengers, with destination:—Rev. Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, Madeira; Paul Pilastre, Gaboon; Commissary Marsden and man servant, Cape Coast Castle; H. F. Plow, Lagos; John Gillies and Crutchley Jones, Bonny; Jose di Fouvis, Manuel Jona, and Rodriguez Figueira, Madeira; Alfred Ashcroft, Sierra Leone. List of crew: Robert Frew Lowry, captain; Thomas J. Hayes, first officer; W. T. Lee, second ditto; W. McKinnan, third ditto; Jas. Halliwell, carpenter; Thos. Harrison, boatswain; Jas. O'Reilly, Edward Hazzard, John Burns, and C. Matthews, quartermasters; Alfred Griffiths, Wm. Smith, John Schofield, Edward Thompson, John Green, George Cass, C. Shaw, C. Lang, Robert Evans, and John Cample, A.B.'s; A. Reid, chief engineer; S. Purcell, second ditto; Alexander Pinkerton, third ditto; Archibald Darroch, fourth ditto; Lawrence Kavanagh, storekeeper; John Driscoll, William Stoneman, John Burns, Edward H. Bride, Martin Carey, and Carl Krause, firemen; Robert Hawthorne, William Kavanagh, William Garavan, and William Everton, trimmers; Charles de Boyce, chief steward; William Herbert, D. Stewart, F. Young, William Clark, and James Garman, second stewards; John Knott and John Wood, cooks and butchers; Alfred Gittura, purser; Nelson Huggins, surgeon; Miss Robertson, stewardess.

STATE OF THE ROAD TO PRAHSU, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 10, 1874.

Sir,—I promised to keep you advised of the state of things here. If I have sometimes failed in this duty of late, I am sure you will kindly excuse me. I know one of the things of which you must be often thinking is the road from this to the Ashanti frontier. I have had occasion to go over it lately.

The road to Prahsu was excellent so far as Mansu; better still to Suttah; after that, it gradually became a mere clearance of the ordinary forest paths. The bridges were all of a temporary kind; the rains have not yet fairly commenced, and most of these bridges are in a broken-down state. Being made of blocks of wood thrown over the river or pool of water, and short sticks put across with mud on the top of them, when one gives way, the whole of the side supported by that beam gives way also. There are no end of trees which have fallen across the road, and which make it almost impassable, especially between Mansu and the Prah.

The temporary huts built for the troops are now so dried up, being built with the palm bamboo, that they do not keep off the rain. One may count the stars above, on a moonlight night, whilst lying on his mattress; and this may account for the amount of sickness amongst the men of the West India detachment who have been stationed in the interior since Sir Garnet Wolseley's departure.

The treaty of peace has been signed by the representatives of the King of Ashanti. They haggled and haggled about a great many of the provisions, but afterwards signed it entire. The nature of the treaty is not public, but among the provisions are, that henceforth the King should never invade British territory; that the King of Adansi, who claimed British protection, should be allowed to leave Ashanti, and reside within the Protectorate; that cruel murders should be done away with; that the road to the interior should be opened for trade; that any British subject going through Ashanti should not be molested; that the King should pay, when Her Majesty's pleasure demands it, 50,000 ounces of gold dust, or 200,000*l*.

The King objected to the payment of this large sum, and said that he had understood that five bendas was the sum demanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley, but that they never knew that the amount was 50,000 ounces—a sum demanded which is without precedent. He objected to the King of Adansi leaving his territory, thus dismembering his kingdom; and as regards discontinuing human sacrifice, the wily ambassadors referred to what Sir Garnet did with a policeman who was found disobeying the orders issued against plunder—*was the man not hanged for it?* Thus the King punishes his people by cutting off their heads, and not hanging them, as the English do. Finding that the white troops have all gone, and that the military stations in the interior were being given up, the ambassadors signed the treaty without the intention of seeing its provisions carried out, with the exception of one—viz., the invasion of the Coast towns again. I do not expect that they will attempt that for the next fifty years; and within even ten years, it ought to be made impossible for them ever to do so.

It is reported that orders have been sent up for the detachments of the 1st West India Regiment stationed at Mansu and Prahsu, to return to the Coast—100 Houssas to be stationed at Prahsu, and 50 at Mansu. The Houssas arrived at Prahsu on the 23rd ultimo, I believe, and the detachment of West India troops commenced their march a few days afterwards, under the command of Captain Niven, and under the medical charge of Dr. Horton. This latter officer was in medical charge of the 1st Detachment of the expeditionary force, which left the Coast in August last. He was taken very seriously ill in the camp at Napoleon; a short leave was granted him to recruit; he rejoined after the expiration of the leave, and, as we have seen, was the last medical officer to leave the field. He led the van of the army and brought back the rear.

The Houssas will make very excellent troops for guarding the road to Ashanti; they are wild, and the natives are very much afraid of them. They do not suffer at all from the effects of the climate, as the men of the West India Regiments do, and they can stand an enormous amount of fatigue.

The whole of the 2nd West India Regiment embarked on board the troop-ship Nebraska, on the 18th ult. A part of the 1st West India, about 100 men, also embarked for Sierra Leone—the latter to be stationed at Sierra Leone; the former, it is reported, will await orders at that place from England before leaving for the West Indies.

A few of the Ashantees who remained at Ahanta during the war, and had no means of returning to their country, came down to Cape Coast the other day, and were sent *viâ* Prahsu to Ashanti.

The whole of the provisions in the interior are being removed to the sea-coast; a great many will be given away, sold, or otherwise destroyed, as they are not worth the carriage.

A large quantity of Indian corn has lately been sold by public auction at Cape Coast. This was corn belonging to the Colonial Government, which was sent out to Administrator Harley to distribute to the poor, but which, in the usual way of administration in his time, was kept in store, leaving the poor people to die of hunger and starvation.

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, 1st West India Regiment, Administrator after Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been invalided home,* and Col. Johnson is now administering the government. The choice of Administrator for this Coast will be one of very great importance; a judicious selection, considering the interests of the Coast, will be very desirable.

ROADS! ROADS! ROADS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 21.

Sir,—One of the measures most pressingly necessary for the advancement of the country is the making of good roads, parallel with the sea, all along the Protectorate, and roads into the interior from the sea-side at the principal ports—say, at first, from twelve to twenty miles inland, to facilitate the transport of produce to the Coast, principally palm oil. Until this is done no progress can be expected; this is the necessary commencement of progress. The war has thrown a good deal of money into the country; and if the Government *will commence the roads I write of at once*, rapid will be the advance made in civilization, and the development of the resources of the country. Is it too much to hope that these and other measures which you have called for during so many years will now be adopted, and carried out with vigour? Your people at home have no idea of what this country will become should this be done.—Yours truly,

"NATIVE."

THE AWOONAH DISTRICTS.

[The following (received by the Editor of the *African Times*, from San Francisco, United States of America) confirms what we, in proper time, laid before Her Majesty's Government.—ED. *A. T.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

San Francisco, February, 1874.

Dear Sir,—I am waiting impatiently for the December number of the *African Times*. The English Government has made a great mistake in not blockading the Slave Coast from the Volta to Adafia, and even as far as Little Popoe. Since 1869, have the Ashantees quietly opened their way to the Slave Coast—have, in 1869, destroyed those small tribes who were in their way, as the Aminas and Wegbe tribes; and receive all their arms and ammunition from the Anglos (Awoonahs), on the Slave Coast. In such a way have the Ashantees quietly prepared themselves for this war, and it looks as if the English Government has no idea of it at all.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MAY 12.

THE GOLD COAST.

The Earl of CARNARVON, in rising to state what the intentions of the Government were with respect to the Gold Coast, said that he should not touch upon the causes of the late war, or on the negotiations that took place which resulted in the transfer of the Gold Coast to the British Government, but should confine himself entirely to the future. There were two questions to be considered—first, whether we were to stay there at all; and secondly, if so, what was to be the future government of the territory. In the first place he must say, that whoever was the Governor, he would have a difficult and slippery task. The Gold Coast exemplified the old proverb of history repeating itself. We were now in its sole possession, in consequence of negotiations with the Dutch. There had been, for nearly 200 years, a series of wars, negotiations, and exchanges which had been repeated over and over again. He described the whole track of the Ashantee kings as being marked with blood. They had overpowered every other native power, and hung like a thunder-cloud over the country. It was, however, not until 1807 that they came into collision with the British force on the Coast, and from that time until 1831 there was a series of petty collisions. In 1831, however, Mr. McLean, one of the most able of our Governors, went out, and made a treaty with the King, which led to comparative peace for seventeen years. He could not say that our management hitherto on the Gold Coast had been either wise or good. The late war had shown that the Ashantees, barbarians though they were, could be brave enemies, and the policy of the Government would be to form them into good allies. (Cheers.) No policy would ever be successful which did not have regard to the native races and to the climate. The Fantees, although an emasculated race as respected courage, were still of the same race as the Ashantees. There was every reason to believe that the African tribes pressed very much one upon the other, and strange stories had been brought down to the Coast of powerful kingdoms in the interior continually pressing on their neighbour. The result of the breaking up of the kingdom of Ashanti, which stood as a barrier between the nations of the interior and the Coast, was yet to be seen. He believed it was a fact that, after the burning of Kumasi, the kings of the neighbouring states met together, and cursed the defeated King of Ashanti. It might happen that, like Abyssinia, after the destruction of the dynasty, a state of political chaos would arise, or that by some powerful effort the kingdom of Ashanti would be resuscitated. The proceedings of the native kings would have therefore to be carefully watched and studied if we were to remain on the Coast. (Hear, hear.) Then as to climate, no one could doubt that it was very bad; and it appeared that we had selected the most poisonous portion of the Coast for our settlement. The higher parts of the Coast were much more healthy, and our settlers had too often been their own enemies, because, living as it were in the midst of desolation and under extreme depression, they had resorted to stimulants, which not only in that climate weakened the body, but unnerved the mind. The climate could not be so very bad when, in the recent campaign, the deaths, including those who had died since returning to England, were only 23 per 1,000. The real question before them was, whether we were to remain there or not. There were only two considerations on this point, and they were—first, were we to remain there for the sake of trade? or, secondly, in consequence of our treaty obligations? He did not think we were bound to stay there for the mere purpose of enabling us to balance the national ledger; but he thought that we were under treaty obligations to the weaker nations to stay there and protect them against the Ashantees, whose power as against them was still unbroken. (Hear, hear.) There could be no question that our presence on the Coast had produced much benefit to the natives under our protection. We had introduced security of life and property, given a limited amount of education, and, at all events, helped them to some extent on the road to civilization. (Cheers.) He did not hesitate to say that if we wholly abandoned the Coast they would in a very short time have human sacrifices within a short distance of Cape Coast Castle. The Government, therefore, had come to the conclusion that they were bound to continue on the Coast. (Hear.) The question then arose as to what course they ought to pursue, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be very advantageous to consolidate the West Coast of Africa and Lagos into one settlement, and to establish there a regular Government. There would be a Legislative and Executive Council, which would have its seat of government at the Gold Coast, but would meet at Lagos three times a-year. The Governor to be appointed must be a man of great power of mind and determination of character, and it was proposed to invest him with complete power, and make him thoroughly responsible. (Cheers.) He proposed that the Colonial Government should consist of a colonial secretary, and one treasurer for both settlements, with a sub-treasurer at Lagos (because he proposed that the accounts of the two settlements should be kept distinct), one Chief Justice, and one Queen's Advocate. There would also be appointed an officer at the head of the armed force. He proposed that there should be a body of military to be employed for the service of both settlements, a colonial engineer (an appointment to which he attached great importance), and also a chief surgeon. He proposed to increase the pay of the persons thus appointed, and to give them pensions calculated on the tropical rate, and it was estimated that the total cost of the Government would not exceed 11,000*l*., while the revenue was now 52,000*l*. a-year. There were hopes, therefore, that for the next few years the expenditure and the income would balance each other. (Hear.) The present seat of Government being most unhealthy, would have to be removed, but still it was absolutely necessary that it should be on the sea-coast, for purposes of war. There were only two available places to which it could be removed—namely, Accra on the east, and Elmina on the west, the climate of both of which was infinitely better than that of Cape Coast Castle. Within 40 miles of Accra and Elmina there was a most healthy hilly country, perfectly suitable to the conditions of European life, and he proposed to establish there a station which should bear the same relation to Accra or Elmina which Simla bore to Calcutta; and he proposed that so long as the country was in a state of complete peace the Government should remain there, but rigid instructions would be given that in the event of war they should come down to the sea-coast. There would be a railway and telegraph to the sea-coast, so that in ordinary times much of the business of the Government could be conducted at

* We regret to say he died on the way home.—ED. *A. T.*

the hill station. He also proposed that the native chiefs should be called on to employ the natives in making new and improving the existing roads, and he proposed that along the roads there should be detachments of police to prevent and punish insults from hostile natives. In that way they would secure that the trade should be protected, and the means of communication, which was of more importance than anything else, and which was absolutely essential to the development of our power, should be made. Then came the question as to the military to be employed. The late Duke of Wellington, who had thoroughly investigated this question of the military occupation of the Gold Coast, had expressed himself wholly opposed to the employment of British troops on that Coast, and adopting that principle, the Government had come to the conclusion that the best troops to employ were the native Houssas and others of the best fighting tribes. (Hear.) He believed that they would be both effective and economical. During the last few years we never had less than 300 West Indian troops there, and each man cost the Government at least 100*l.* a-year, while Houssa troops only cost 30*l.* a-year each man. He proposed that these troops should have a full complement of European officers—rather more, in fact, than the ordinary complement. (Cheers.) The internal life of the colony would depend almost entirely on its trade and commercial policy, and it had been observed that the conditions of trade had to a great extent recently changed, and that instead of its being in the hands of a few great merchants it was now getting into the hands of a much more numerous class; and therefore care should be taken to develop trade by the adoption of a wise commercial policy. (Cheers.) On one point only the Government reserved to themselves a monopoly—namely, in the importation of arms; and he proposed that they should be sold only to such chiefs as the Government could rely on, and that the arms should have a Government brand, so as, if possible, to prevent them getting into the hands of those who might use them against us; and he pointed out how very different might have been the fate of the late expedition if the Ashantees had been armed with the Enfield rifle, or any other arm of precision. With respect to the administration of justice, judges would be appointed to various circuits, but he did not think the jury system would be applicable to the native population. They would maintain the present Protectorate, but would not consent to an enlargement of the territory, or enter into further treaty obligations. Their great aim would be to make the machinery of Government as simple as possible, and he thought that it was difficult to over-estimate the influence which the Government would obtain over the minds of the natives. He attached the greatest importance to the opening up of the trade, and the Government would do everything they could to put down barbarous customs, many of which had already been discontinued. (Hear.) He concluded by expressing a sanguine hope that this scheme would work well, but inasmuch as the whole question was a very difficult one, he should have no objection to its being fully reconsidered at a future period. (Cheers.) Of course it was impossible for him to guarantee its success. The Gold Coast had always been a dark spot in our history, but if they referred to the history of India they would find every page of it was marked by difficulties as great as those under consideration, which had been overcome; and if we were to be swept from the face of the earth to-morrow, we should leave behind us in the Indian Empire a monument of statesmanship and power, the like of which had not been seen since the time of the Roman Empire. (Cheers.) If we were to remain upon the Gold Coast, he hoped that we should establish such a control as would be for the advantage of the natives, and produce a result worthy of the history of the people of this country. (Cheers.)

Earl GREY, in expressing his satisfaction at the statement just made by the noble Earl, said that there could be no question whatever that up to the present time, with the exception of a brief period, its condition had been most deplorable as regarded the people, and he was glad to hear that, recognizing the responsibilities of Government, the noble Earl proposed to exercise such a control in the Protectorate as would secure life and property, and foster trade. He thought it advisable that some force should be kept in the colony of the nature of sappers and miners. He admitted that there was a difficulty with respect to the importation of arms, but he thought it would be necessary to take great care that their own subjects were not worse armed than the independent tribes. If they attempted to prohibit the importation of arms, it would only lead to extensive smuggling; while, on the other hand, if properly managed, such importation might be made a source of considerable revenue to the Government. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of KIMBERLEY agreed in the policy of our remaining on the Gold Coast, but was unwilling to enter on any criticism of the elaborate scheme of his noble friend on so short a notice as they had had. He admitted the difficulty of the question, but thought it rather inconsistent with the scheme proposed, and which was of a permanent character, to say that he should be perfectly prepared hereafter to reconsider it, because that would unsettle the minds of those who were to go out there, and produce an uncertainty which would not be of advantage. He approved of uniting Lagos and the Gold Coast in one settlement, and of the employment of native troops, especially of those races which had shown themselves capable of becoming excellent soldiers in the late war. With regard to the importation of arms, he was of opinion that no restriction should be placed upon it, pointing out that the kingdom of Dahomey was an independent kingdom, and, moreover, there was a large independent trade coming down overland from the north, so that even the command of the whole coast would not prevent such importation. With respect to the internal administration of affairs, they must take care that they did not involve themselves in all the responsibilities of a colony without that power of control which the actual possession of a colony gave them. (Hear, hear.) He approved of the change of the seat of Government, and hoped the scheme would be successful. (Cheers.)

The conversation then dropped, and

The House adjourned at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MAY 4.

THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

The orders of the day having been postponed,

Mr. HANBURY moved—"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 hon. member said that, having recently spoken at length in the House on this subject, he would defer any further remarks till a later stage of the debate.

Mr. A. MILLS, in seconding the motion, remarked that England was inextricably involved in the affairs of the Gold Coast, and people who discussed the question out of doors seemed to underrate the difficulties of our position. Our responsibilities we could not now possibly evade, and instead of seeking to withdraw from the Gold Coast, we should rather endeavour to improve the disgraceful sanitary condition of the ports which we hold there, and especially Cape Coast Castle.

Sir W. LAWSON was glad the House had now come to a fair issue on the question. He himself was of opinion that it was desirable to withdraw from all equivocal and entangling engagements with the tribes inhabiting the Gold Coast. Lord Derby, last autumn, said he doubted whether it was wise to take over the Dutch forts, and whether any man in or out of the Colonial-office could define the limits of our responsibilities with regard to the tribes included within our Protectorate. Things were the same now as they were last year, and a war similar to that which had just been terminated might at any moment again arise. In considering the conduct and cause of the Ashanti war we must remember that there were three ways in which any discussion on a war policy was stopped. If attention were called to the matter before a war broke out, it was said they were interfering with negotiations, and acting against the interests of peace. If any one called attention to the matter while war was going on, he was told he was interfering with military operations, and causing danger to the country. Thirdly, if he got up to comment when war was over, he was told the whole business was at an end, and that it was useless to interfere. (Laughter.) We had showered such honours upon our soldiers, that foreigners were asking what we should do with them when they fought against really civilized foes—(hear, hear)—as, judging from the projected military and naval preparations, we should, no doubt, some day do. In narrating the history of the war, the hon. baronet said that he believed any war might be made popular in this country for a short time. As for the Fentees, although everybody had described them as the greatest blackguards under the sun, in his opinion the most sensible thing they did was to refuse to fight in a quarrel in which they had no interest. (Laughter.) Nor could it be said that the Ashanti war was promoted in the cause of Christianity. [The hon. baronet caused great laughter by reading an extract from an army chaplain's sermon, in which he described the English army as David fighting against Goliath, and as overthrowing a stronghold of Satan.] If (Sir Wilfrid continued) we were to attack all the strongholds of Satan, we should require supplementary estimates to a very large extent. (Loud laughter.) We could not, perhaps, wipe out the past, for both sides had meddled and muddled in the matter, but, by carrying his amendment, there would be some hope of better things in the future. He moved to leave out all the words after "commerce," and to insert, "it is desirable to withdraw from all equivocal and entangling engagements with the tribes inhabiting the Gold Coast." (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the motion.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN entered into a defence of the policy of the late Government. He quoted largely from the report of the Committee of 1865 as their justification. He sketched our relations with the Dutch upon the Gold Coast. The hon. member for Hackney had charged against the late Government that they ignored the rights of the chiefs of Elmina and the King of Ashanti, and had failed to consult the wishes of the native tribes. He (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) was able to state that Lord Kimberley had determined not to accept the cession except upon two conditions—viz., that the native tribes should be willing to accept the substitution of the English for the Dutch flag, and that the question should be cleared up as to the rights which the King of Ashanti had to Elmina. A correspondence ensued on the subject, and on the 19th of August, 1871, the King of Ashanti made a formal renunciation of his claim. The cession was formally made on the 6th of April, 1872; and Mr. Hennessy, writing on that day, described the details, and stated that each tribe was called, and that the chief man rose to signify the acceptance, on the part of his people, of the transfer. His belief was that war would have followed, whether the transfer had taken place or not, as the Ashantees had long been preparing for it; and the English, in obtaining possession of Fort Elmina, were in a better position than they would otherwise have been in to repel the invasion. There was an old grudge entertained by the Ashantees against the English—they thought themselves capable of driving every European from the Coast—and he did not believe that any amount of foresight could have prevented this war, though the retirement of the Dutch from the Coast might possibly have precipitated it. No Government was therefore to blame for that which was inevitable. They had gone to Kumasi to vindicate the honour of the English flag, to strike a blow at the enemy where *he* believed himself to be almost invulnerable, and they had gone there in the interest of future peace, civilization, and progress. As to what should be our policy on that Coast in the future, when he remembered how fatal to European life the climate had been, and the amount of treasure that had been spent, and when, moreover, he remembered the condition in which the protected troops had lately been found after 200 years' connection, he owned he asked himself with some doubt whether it was any more for their interest than our own that this connection should be continued. (Hear, hear.) It would no doubt be the duty of the Government carefully to weigh the considerations which might be urged on the other side before they made up their minds to remain. These considerations resolved themselves into the answers which might be given to these two questions: Had we or had we not contracted engagements with the native tribes from which we could not now recede? and had we or not incurred moral responsibility which we could not deny or avoid? If by a long-continued course of uniform conduct adopted towards the native tribes, by interfering in their affairs, and controlling and regulating their customs and introducing our own, we had taught them gradually to lean upon us as a protecting Power, he thought there might be some Englishmen who would doubt whether it was consistent with our honour to leave them to their enemies at the first moment when it might suit our own convenience to do so. (Hear, hear.) The late war on the Gold Coast had been the most complete and important ever waged on the West Coast of Africa. For the first time in the history of that country a white force had penetrated into Kumasi, and the power of the King of Ashanti had been broken. The question was, this chastisement having been inflicted, were we to saunter away with our hands in our pockets? He believed that all the advantages we could derive from the Gold Coast might be obtained without any extension of territory. As to leaving the country to the merchants, that would be simply impossible, as upon the first case of lives taken or property destroyed the mother country would be obliged to interfere. He hoped the hon. member for Tamworth would be satisfied with the discussion he had raised, and not press his motion to a division. He did not think that in questions of this kind undue pressure should be put on the responsible Government of the country.

Mr. LOWTHER, declining to divulge what was called the future colonial policy of the Government, stated that the deficit of 1872 was not so great as was supposed. It was no doubt true that we could not profess to maintain these colonies as self-supporting, and the war and other expenditures far eclipsed any surplus that had accrued during our occupation. The member for Hackney was correct in his estimate of our trade with the Gold Coast, and it would be idle for any one to make out that trade had compensated us for the sacrifices the country had been called upon to make. The hon. member had, however, called for our withdrawal from the Coast upon grounds which the Government could not admit. As to the future, it was not the duty of the Government to enter into what the hon. member for Carlisle called a crusade against barbarism. Although the present Government was disposed, under no circumstances, to disregard their duty to all those subject races who might come under the sway of Her Majesty, yet they were not likely to call upon the House of Commons to support them in any general Quixotic enterprise for offering up an annual hecatomb of victims at the shrine of a morbid sentiment. There was no intention whatever to involve this country in any new difficulties or dangers. The Government was asked to state what policy they intended to pursue in the future. (Hear, hear.) That was a question more easily asked than answered. (A laugh.) The Government had to ascertain facts and obtain information which they did not now possess. Her Majesty's Government had been most anxious to obtain the advice and assistance of all the distinguished naval, military, and civil officers who had been engaged in the late war before arriving at any definite conclusion as to the policy to be pursued in the future. (Hear, hear.) He might say, however, that the total and immediate withdrawal from this Coast was an absolute impossibility. (Ministerial cheers.) At the same time he thought the Government and the House would be most unwise if they were at the present moment to commit themselves to the principle that they were, for better or for worse, to remain on the West Coast of Africa. The subject was receiving the anxious attention of the Government, and as soon as a definite conclusion was arrived at, no time would be lost in placing Parliament and the country in full possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government in this matter. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances he had to appeal to his hon. friends the members for Tamworth and Carlisle to allow both the motion and the amendment to be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. KNIGHTLEY moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided:—

Ayes	311
Noes	75—236

MAY 7.

THE GOLD COAST GARRISONS.

Mr. STANLEY, in reply to Mr. W. Johnston, explained that he had ascertained from Sir Garnet Wolseley that it was his intention to have withdrawn all the white troops from the interior of Africa, leaving 100 Houssas, under command of native officers, at Prahsu, and also 50 natives at Mansu. Sir Garnet, on retiring as he did in a hurry from the country, left a message informing Colonel Maxwell, who succeeded him, what his intention had been in this respect, and a letter had been received from Colonel Maxwell, who, he regretted to say, must now be spoken of as the lamented officer, stating that steps had been taken to carry out the arrangement. With native troops commanded by native officers, the presence of a European medical officer was unnecessary at Prahsu.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

APRIL 25 TO MAY 2.

GINGER.—46s. to 48s.

EBONY.—25 tons Gaboon, at 6*l.* 15s. per ton.

PALM KERNELS.—95 bags, at 13*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton.

PALM OIL.—250 tons sold; Irregular at 30*l.* 10s. to 32*l.*, Bonny at 32*l.* to 32*l.* 10s., Benin at 33*l.* 5s., Congo at 35*l.*

COTTON.—Good demand. Sales of the week, 74,000 bales; African at 5½d. to 6¼d.

MAY 2 TO 9.

CAMWOOD.—4 tons, at 32*l.* 5s.

PALM KERNELS.—12,345 mats, at 13*l.* 15s. per ton.

COPRA.—61 bags African, at 17*l.* per ton.

PALM OIL in fair demand, and 550 tons sold; Irregular at 24*l.* to 32*l.*, Bonny at 32*l.*, Cameroons at 32*l.* 10s., Benin at 33*l.*, Lagos at 33*l.* 10s. to 33*l.* 5s., and Old Calabar at 33*l.* 17s. 6d. to 33*l.* 10s. per ton.

COTTON in fair demand, though with a quiet market, and quotations of some descriptions slightly reduced. Sales of the week, 73,520 bales. African: Actual sales, 5¾d. for Lagos, to 7d. for Cape, ordinary and middling 5½d., fair and good fair 6d. to 6¼d.

MAY 9 TO 16.

PALM KERNELS.—720 bags, at 13*l.* 15s.

COPRA.—14 bags, at 17*l.* per ton.

PALM OIL in fair demand, and 550 tons sold; Irregular at 24*l.* to 32*l.*, Bonny at 32*l.*, Benin at 33*l.*, Lagos at 33*l.* 5s., Old Calabar at 33*l.* 10s., New Calabar at 34*l.*, and Congo at 34*l.* 15s. per ton.

COTTON.—Market active, with good demand, at ¼d. to ¼d. advance. Sales of the week, 142,000 bales. Prices, African, 5½d. to 6¼d.

MAY 16 TO 23.

EBONY.—36 tons, at 6*l.* 5s. to 11*l.* per ton, as to quality.

GROUND NUTS.—150 tons, African, at 14*l.* to 15*l.* per ton.

PALM KERNELS.—590 bags, at 13*l.* 15s. per ton.

PALM-NUT OIL.—25 tons, at 33*l.* 10s. per ton.

PALM OIL.—In steady request, and prices are unaltered; sale, 600 tons; Irregular at 26*l.* to 33*l.* 10s., Accra at 31*l.* 10s., Bonny at 32*l.*, Lagos at 33*l.* 5s., and New Calabar at 34*l.* per ton.

COTTON.—Market quiet, and quotations have declined. Sales of the week, 68,000 bales. Prices of African sold, Lagos, 6¼d. to 6¾d.

The African Times.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d. STAMPED.
You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 5s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

The African Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.
J. M. K. Davis, 10s.; P. Dahse, 5s.; Duhamel, 5s.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF LAWS FOR THE GOLD COAST AND LAGOS.

WE confess to some degree of apprehension as to the new system of laws and the mode of their administration, as shadowed forth in Lord Carnarvon's statement, on the 12th inst., of "our policy on the Gold Coast." According to what seems to be the best report, Lord Carnarvon is understood to have said: "Formerly there were a few influential and wealthy merchants, men of education and ability, who by their residence there greatly strengthened the hands of the Government. At present, I believe, a different class exists. There are many and there are small traders, and this tells, no doubt, in a less satisfactory degree, on Government. We have applied the English law there, in all its technicalities and in all subtle processes. Now it is a mistake and almost an absurdity to apply to negroes the English law of bankruptcy. Yet this has been done with, I am told, the most dismal result, as fraud and dishonesty are the only consequences. Therefore, I look forward to a great simplification of this and other branches of law on the Gold Coast." And again: "As regards the administration of justice, changes will, of course, be necessary. At this moment there is on the Gold Coast no Court of Appeal, no Public Prosecutor, and only one Judge. Now, I propose to have one Chief Justice for the two settlements, one Chief Magistrate or Judge resident at each settlement, but applicable to either, and one Queen's Advocate or Public Prosecutor. Besides that, I hope to extend, as far as possible, the principle of separate administration. There are many cases where it is easier to bring a tribunal to the persons interested than it is to bring the persons interested to a tribunal; and this was the principle we adopted in reorganizing Jamaica. Besides that, I am bound to say I entertain very considerable doubts as to whether the jury system ought to go on without some material modification. Though it is the palladium of English liberty, I doubt whether it is essential to liberty on the Gold Coast. It seems to be true that Gold Coast juries, partly through tribal jealousies and partly through interested motives, cannot be thoroughly entrusted with the adjudication of the cases which are brought before them." The above-quoted observations of Lord Carnarvon relative to the "few influential and wealthy merchants," and to "the bankruptcy laws," were unquestionably inspired by Mr. Andrew Swanzy. [See *African Times*, April, 1874, No. 154, p. 46.] Now the inspiration of a mere trader, however eminent, is not that which should be followed by a constructive statesman. The trader looks from the point of view of his own personal interest, without any reference whatever to the permanent interests and advancement of the countries with which his operations are carried on. It was considered a most satisfactory state of affairs, a few years ago, by one of the then principal London houses trading with Cape Coast, that the entire influence of the Local Government should be in their hands, exercised through four or five of their clerks as members of the Legislative Council. We were instrumental in exposing a portion of the gross injustice, oppression, and wrong thus perpetrated, which led to a change, and earned for us the fierce opposition and hatred of the whole class to which the oppressors and wrong-doers belonged. Whatever the opinion of a few interested men, no Government that is a friend to enlightenment and progress ought to regret the change by which the trade of the Gold Coast has ceased to be carried on exclusively by "a few influential and wealthy merchants," and the captains and supercargoes of Bristol ships. That system was not conducive either to morality, progress, or development of resources. It was a mere intervening link between foreign slave-trading and a general legitimate commerce, which has been since inaugurated, and must ultimately prevail, notwithstanding any fetters that a mistaken Secretary of State may impose. Intentionally or unwittingly, the British Government, by the changes it now proposes, is laying the foundations of a wide, extended empire in West Africa. It is, consequently, of very great importance, from our point of view, that the institutions and laws emanating at present from that Government should be all working in the right direction—all capable of expansion, as proceeding from the application of right principles—all such as may only need to be extended, but shall never need to be superseded on the ground of their having been merely applicable to some transitory stage of West African development. We have confessed to some degree of apprehension as to the promised "great simplification of the bankruptcy and other branches of law" and "material modification of the jury system" on the Gold Coast. We shall watch with intense interest for a further revelation of the Government plans. We are known to be irreconcilably opposed, on principle, to any imprisonment for debt as mere debt, and to hold in horror that system of prolonged and hopeless incarceration for mere debt which we have, happily, been instrumental in putting an end to at the Gambia. We are known to be attached, on principle, to the system of trial by jury, and do not believe that the failure of justice to which it may and does sometimes lead, is at all so great as that failure which inevitably results from the decisions of locally resident and influenced magistrates and judges. We will not run the risk of creating giants for the mere purpose of slaying them, and therefore defer further observations until the Government "simplifications and modifications" shall be more fully before us, which we hope they will be whenever the promised discussion takes place in the House of Commons. We shall merely observe that we cannot see any good reason why the Gold Coast and Lagos should be judicially separated from Sierra Leone, although we fully approve of the administrative separation; and that we believe much more satisfactory results would be obtained by the completion of the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal, and the going circuit periodically of one of its Judges, than by the appointment of a Circuit Judge to reside at the Gold Coast.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP LIBERIA.

IT is a very painful duty which compels us to record the total loss of that fine steamship, the Liberia, with all on board. So long a time has now passed away since floating objects identified as having belonged to her were picked up at sea, that it is scarcely possible to indulge the hope of passengers or crew having found safety on a passing vessel. If it be that none have escaped, we shall ever remain in ignorance as to the cause of so deplorable a catastrophe. The steamer was well commanded; her captain, Lowry, had made sixty voyages to the West Coast, and justly earned golden opinions of all who knew him. The weather was undoubtedly very wild and tempestuous. The winds then blowing in the Bay of Biscay and off the Irish coast were in the nature of hurricanes, and we have long questioned the propriety of steamships persisting in their voyage when they encounter gales of that character almost immediately on leaving port. But, fearful as was the gale, there seems to be some ground for a belief that her loss was really owing, not to the gale itself, but to her having come into violent collision with some other vessel. It is said that some of the articles which have been picked up could not have been freed from the Liberia unless she had been stove in or rent asunder by some violent contact. If she thus perished, it is to be presumed that the vessel with which she had collision perished also with her; though, in that case, it seems strange that there should not have been some other objects found, not appertaining to the Liberia or her cargo. All is shrouded in mystery, and the depths of ocean do not easily yield up such secrets. Nothing, therefore, remains for us but to express our deep and heartfelt sorrow for the greatly esteemed commander, the crew, and passengers, who thus came to an untimely end; and to offer the tribute of our heart's sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have so sadly perished.

NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE GOLD COAST.

THE fruits of the late Ashanti campaign are now in course of rapid development. On Tuesday, May 12, the Earl of Carnarvon made known to the House of Lords the decision at which Her Majesty's Government had arrived respecting the Gold Coast and its future government. That evening was a memorable one for the Gold Coast, and for more than what has been hitherto understood by that designation. In other columns we now lay before our readers a copy of the suggestions to which we alluded last month as having been forwarded by us to Lord Carnarvon; and also an abridgment of his Lordship's communication above mentioned. The present and future importance of the latter cannot be exaggerated. A new era commences on the West Coast of Africa. The contempt and apathetic indifference of the past is to be known no more, and the Gold Coast territories are to be administered on a system which recognizes in them capabilities of industrial development. At present we have only before us in Lord Carnarvon's speech the principles, and a sketch of some of the details of the system. The matured plans may differ in some measure from the latter as there exposed; but as Her Majesty's Government seem to be decidedly in earnest, the modification will not, we may suppose, be of a nature to affect the principles, or the general application of them in the manner set forth. There is no need that we should occupy ourself with the preliminary observations of Lord Carnarvon, in which some sketch of past history was given. But his Lordship further proceeded to express a doubt, in which it is scarcely necessary to say that we fully concur, as to the wisdom of the policy hitherto pursued. We have constantly denounced that policy, and are glad to have a high official admission that we were not wrong in so doing. His Lordship thinks further that friendly relations might have been established with the Ashantees, in which we do not concur; and suggests that they may be converted into allies, which may in a limited sense be possible and desirable. Her Majesty's Government recognize two great difficulties in the way of Gold Coast government—the native races and the climate. The former do not stand high in either public or official estimation; and the latter no one can possibly eulogize. Powerful tribes in the interior are, moreover, supposed to be constantly pressing toward the Coast; and as it seems possible that the Ashanti barrier to their progress has been broken down by late military operations, a future collision with them is a contingency which it is supposed to be necessary to guard and provide against. Lord Carnarvon condemned the present arrangements, by which the Gold Coast and Lagos are under Sierra Leone. We do not know in what sense this is meant, but his Lordship stated that "the politics of Lagos are different from those of Sierra Leone;" and Sierra Leone being so far distant, it is proposed "to consolidate the Gold Coast and Lagos into one colony," with a Governor resident for the most part on the former; and small Executive and Legislative Councils, which shall hold their sittings three times a-year in Lagos. With respect to this arrangement, all we shall say at present is, that as regards a distant future as well as what is near, "coming events cast their shadows before;" and that if the King of Dahomey does not see "Mene, mene," written on his blood-stained palace-walls, it is only because he knows little or nothing of what has taken place in other parts of the world. His Lordship further stated that three war vessels on the Coast will keep up constant communication between the Gold Coast and Lagos. The Governor of the Gold Coast and Lagos Colony is to be well paid. There are to be comparatively fewer European officers than heretofore, but these officers are also to be better paid. This is what we have at all times advocated. There is to be one treasurer for Cape Coast and Lagos, with a sub-treasurer at the latter. The pensions of officials are in future to be calculated (which is most just and proper) on the tropical scale, and not, as at present, on the European; and free passages to and from England are to be granted to civil as well as to military servants of the Crown. Lord Carnarvon then commented forcibly on the exceptional unhealthiness of Cape Coast, as quite unfitting that place to be any longer the seat of Government. In this respect, therefore, Cape Coast Town is doomed to official extinction, and will no longer be the capital of British dominion on the Gold Coast. And never was fate better merited; although, in our judgment, past British officials have been more to blame than the natives, as it was in their power to order and enforce sanitary measures, which might have relieved the town of some portion of its bad pre-eminence as regards disease and death. The seat of Government, removed from Cape Coast, is to be at either Elmina or Accra. As the great sea-port of the future, the only possible sea-port that we at present know of, Elmina possesses such very great advantages, that we have very little doubt these will outweigh those other considerations which would point to Accra, as being in the vicinity of that most healthy range of hills where the Basle Mission has carried on its blessed and useful labours. But whether the chief seat of Government be Elmina or Accra, it is proposed that the Governor and British officials should chiefly reside at a stockaded residence on the hills, connected with the seat of Government by roads (*qy.* rail) and electric telegraph. This mountain or hill residence will be to the seat of Government what Simla is to Calcutta, in the East Indies. We venture on the prophecy that in the not far distant future, this Gold Coast "Simla," will be at some thoroughly healthy invigorating spot on those great gold-bearers, the hitherto unexplored *Kong Mountains*. It is there, and only there, so Nature has decreed, that the veritable Gold Coast "Simla" will be found. His Lordship suggests, and with great propriety, that native agency may be made available in the construction and maintenance of roads, by means of which "communication may be kept up between all parts of the country;" while on the main road from the Coast to the Ashanti frontier there will be "police" posts; the forces stationed at which will prevent all that interference and plunder, which in past times tended so much to embitter the relations of the Ashantee and Fantee people with each other. These police will, of course, belong to the new force which is to be organized, and which is to form the nucleus of the future military power of the Gold Coast. Houssas and other native Africans whose efficiency has been proved during the late operations, will now, organized under British officers, replace the West India troops; who, as being at least three times more costly, less adapted to the climate, and every year more and more difficult to recruit, are to be released from this portion of West African service. After the sound sense and statesmanlike views which up to this point characterized Lord Carnarvon's speech, it is much to be lamented that he should have given utterance to a string of crude and absurd thoughts, touching the importation of arms and ammunition; which warlike articles some people, more estimable than wise, have a crotchety notion of the propriety and possibility of denying the use of to Ashantees and all other interior people. If the safety of the British settlements on the West Coast, depends on the denial of arms and ammunition of improved pattern and quality to the surrounding natives, the sooner we abandon the settlements the better; because there is no possibility of preventing the importation and distribution of these much-coveted articles. It seems strange how such notions should get into the heads of sensible men resident in Europe, where the principal genius of the age seems to be directed to the perfecting of implements for human destruction, and an almost incredible amount of money is wasted year after year with that object. Even if we possessed the whole sea-board from Cape Palmas to the River Niger, and could prohibit the importation within those limits, the only result would be the organization of a smuggling trade which would successfully defy all efforts for its suppression. We refrain from further comments at present on this portion of his Lordship's speech, and shall similarly refrain as regards that which followed concerning "internal

questions," beyond suggesting that his Lordship seems to lament that the trade of the Coast could not have been kept entirely within the hands of some two or three resident European merchants; as if the development of a country's resources and the spread of civilization could ever be effected by such agency. The Law of Bankruptcy seems to be doomed, so far as regards the Gold Coast; in Lagos it has never been applied; and we are promised a general simplification of British law in the Gold Coast and Lagos colony. It will be time enough to express our opinion on this when we see what it is; British regulations for Crown colonies not being at all in the nature of those of the Medes and the Persians, which were unalterable. Then as regards the administration of those simplified laws, it is proposed to have a Chief Justice—who will, of course, hold courts both on the Gold Coast and at Lagos—a Queen's Advocate, and magistrates qualified to act both on the Gold Coast and at Lagos. Under such a system Lord Carnarvon expresses doubts as to whether juries are essential to liberty, but does not say one word as to their being indispensable or otherwise for personal protection. With some of the later observations of his Lordship we fully concur. That the "opening up of trade will be a great advantage to these settlements," is a self-evident proposition, that no member of a civilized community would for a single moment think of disputing. That there is "danger in disseminating ideas as to the possibility of an abandonment of the settlements by Great Britain" is equally clear. We have over and over again pointed out how the idea of the late Ashanti invasion was fostered at Kumasi by the proclamation of the decision of the Parliamentary Commission of 1865, and the repeated communications of successive Governors at Cape Coast to the kings, chiefs, and people in the Protectorate, that in future they must provide entirely for their own defence, and would not receive any aid from Great Britain beyond the occasional loan of a British military officer, and the distribution of some small quantities of arms and ammunition—a course pursued with such fatal effect by Governor Harley during the earlier stages of the invasion. Some of our daily contemporaries, when commenting on Lord Carnarvon's statement, have pronounced it inconsistent for his Lordship to have said that "it would be open to Her Majesty's Government at any future time to reconsider our position on the Gold Coast," while at the same time deprecating all expression as to the possibility of our abandoning the settlement. We do not think there is any real ground for the complaint. Lord Carnarvon had been disclosing the principles and some of the details of a new system of government and administration for the United Colony of the Gold Coast and Lagos; but, while stating the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to what it would be advisable to do at the present time, he wished it to be understood that there would not be in this case anything of a Charter, or other permanent creation of rights, that would preclude Her Majesty's Government, either under Mr. Disraeli or any other Prime Minister, from reconsidering the question of government and administration, and making such alterations as the interests of Great Britain and the settlements might seem to require. And in this he was quite right. Such a system as is proposed can be only tentative and probationary. We can foresee many causes that must and will infallibly lead to changes and additional measures. It seems to us certain that if there be immediate action on the part of the Government in the matter of roads and other means for development of resources, and giving new facilities to commerce, there will be an advance in trade and in revenue that cannot fail in their turn to stimulate the authorities to further efforts; and in such case, change in the right direction, is far from appearing a thing to be deprecated.

THE LATE CAPTIVES IN KUMASI.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming in London, the morning after his arrival by the Dromedary from Cape Coast, Mons. J. Bonnat, who was kept in captivity at Kumasi during four years by the King of Ashanti. M. Bonnat speaks very favourably of the climate at Kumasi, and of the great resources of the countries on that side the Prah. He seems to think that the King and people may now be easily disposed in the way of progress towards civilization. M. Bonnat had very good health at Kumasi, and does not complain of any ill-treatment beyond his most unjust detention.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

African Times Office, April 13, 1874.

My Lord,—I have the honour to express my extreme gratification that your lordship should have consented to resume the office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and further to thank you for the letter, addressed to me from Kumasi by Mr. Joseph Dawson, forwarded to me by Mr. Holland, under date of March 18. Having for a long time taken a deep interest in West African affairs, I beg leave to address some observations to your lordship on the important subject of the course to be pursued henceforward by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the Protected Territories and other territories on the Gold and Slave Coasts of West Africa.

Your lordship's name has now become a very familiar one to the educated people of West Africa, in consequence of its appearing every month at the head of my Journal, the *African Times*, and they will be prepared to expect from your lordship, as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, measures consistent with the feeling which dictated to your lordship those words which, as above mentioned, have been regularly inserted by me on the first page of the *African Times* since 1866: "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."—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

F. FITZGERALD, ED. *A.T.*

To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c., &c.

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE GOLD COAST.

[Inclosure in No. 1.]

1. The Gold Coast territories are now, happily, freed from their late invaders, and the latter have received such signal punishment by Sir Garnet Wolseley and his victorious little army, as will secure to them a tranquillity they have never before enjoyed.

2. The question of their future administration, and the measures to be adopted for African civilization and advancement, and the honour and interests of Great Britain in connection therewith, now press for immediate decision on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

3. It can no longer be denied that, under the system which has hitherto prevailed, but little progress in civilization and advancement has been or could be made since the period at which human sacrifices were (with few occasional exceptions in late years) effectually suppressed within the Protectorate. That great boon to those countries and their people must ever reflect honour on the British Government; and if more energetic measures had been adopted and pursued for promoting civilization and development, Her Majesty's Government would have been spared their late sacrifice of lives and treasure to repel and punish an Ashantee invasion.

4. The paucity of local revenues, and the real or supposed disinclination of the British Parliament to supply means for such measures, generated an administrative sloth, which left untouched the pestilential filthiness of Cape Coast and Accra, that made these seats of authority unfit for the residence of Europeans, and permitted even the ordinary bush paths by which produce and goods had to be conveyed, to become almost impassable.

5. Under such circumstances, as popular debasement and ignorance are never self-cured, it is not surprising that the territories and their people have hitherto shown but little of that improvement, which it seems natural to expect where British authority exists.

6. The plea or excuse of a too meagre revenue can no longer be urged, since there is little doubt that even now, with so few facilities for trade, the revenue, under the present tariff, will amount to 60,000*l.* a-year.

7. This revenue should only be regarded as a starting point, and as affording means for improvements to develop natural resources and facilitate trade and commerce; by which further augmentation may be induced.

8. Among the means which should be adopted, with these ends in view, one of the first should be, by adequate sanitary measures, to give greater security to life in the maritime towns which are the seats of Government and commerce, especially Cape Coast, Elmina, Accra, and Addah.

9. It will take a long time to render Cape Coast Town a moderately healthy place of residence. Even supposing perfect sanitary measures to be adopted, the whole soil is so saturated with filth and the decomposing gases from bodies buried in the native huts during many generations, that atmospheric purification will be very slow. But it is manifestly the duty of the British authorities to take those measures which will lead to

present improvement, and eventually to that desired atmospheric purification. A vigorous reforming hand is necessary. With sanitary measures for a good supply of water, and for preventing any further atmospheric poisoning by means of the filthy habits of the people, a reconstruction of the native huts and dwellings should be gradually but rapidly enforced, in conjunction with a regular street plan; the people should no longer be permitted to present themselves semi-nude, or nearly naked, in public; and all the bush within three miles of the town should be cleared, and the clearing constantly maintained, the trees only being preserved. Let these means be adopted, and Cape Coast Town will soon cease to be a plague-spot for Europeans on the West Coast, and a reproach to the British Government.

10. It is a question worthy of immediate consideration and decision whether Elmina ought not now to be made the chief seat of Government. As regards situation, it would be practically the same as Cape Coast, a good road or a tramway being maintained between the two towns; while it has many great advantages over Cape Coast Town.

11. Situate at the mouth of the Sweet River, Elmina offers facilities for the formation and construction of a sea-port where goods may be landed and produce embarked, without exposure to that dangerous, and goods and produce damaging surf, which prevails everywhere along the Gold Coast shores, and is one of the great obstacles to an extensive commerce. The destruction of the old town of Elmina by the late bombardment, has prepared the way for the construction of a new town on a systematic plan, and under enforced regulations calculated for sanitary results; while the short intervening distance to Cape Coast will make the Government accommodation in the latter equally available, until in course of time, all necessary public buildings may be provided at Elmina itself.

12. The road now opened to Prahsu should not only be maintained, but should be, by works immediately commenced and systematically pursued, made into a permanent, solid military road, such as it may be supposed the old Romans would have constructed as a highway to the interior had the place been theirs. This, with a fortified post at Mansu and Prahsu, would not only open up the whole country to the Prah, and induce the construction of numerous villages and towns, with the attendant cultivation of the soil, but, as an easy, practicable highway for trade traffic, would lead to increased relations with the interior; while rendering any future invasion by Ashanti, even should that kingdom reconstitute itself, an utter impossibility; and our access easy at any time to or beyond Kumasi and the Kong Mountains.

13. There can be no doubt whatever as to the advisability and necessity of forming a permanent Coast-road from Addah to the extreme western limit of the territories; thus bringing the whole coast-line into close relations with the seat of Government, and generally stimulating progress.

14. I have often insisted with Her Majesty's Government on the necessity of extending British authority to the trans-Volta Coast districts, formerly purchased by us of the Danish Government. Since the acquisition of Elmina, and the establishment of the present Customs Tariff in the Protectorate, it may truly be said to be indispensable. When the last addition to the spirit duties was made, cargoes of spirits intended for Cape Coast were sent on to Jellah Coffee, instead of being landed there; and if the Awoonah ports should be allowed to continue to receive spirits, tobacco, arms, and gunpowder free of duty, while heavy duties are exacted in the immediately adjoining Protectorate, the trade with the interior will be in great measure monopolized by Awoonah, to the great injury of the commerce of the Protectorate and the prevention of that increase of revenue which is so desirable; and, if measures for stimulating civilization and progress are to be adopted, so indispensable.

15. The late military operations have shown that there exist within our reach in Africa, elements for a native military force, under British officers. Such a force may be organized and maintained at much smaller expense, and be made much more effective, than West India regiments. As there must be a force of some kind, it certainly seems desirable that the nucleus of one should be forthwith made of portions of the men lately employed—viz., Rait's artillery, Lord Gifford's scouts, the Anamaboe men, Houssas, &c. An African sepoy force is as requisite in Africa, as an Indian sepoy contingent in the East Indies.

16. I still think that—should it enter into the plans of Her Majesty's Government to adopt some such organization as the erewhile proposed Fantee Confederation, to be employed as an accessory in the administration of justice in the interior, in education, the construction and maintenance of roads, and national defence—very important advantages as regards the latter may be obtained; for although no practical use could be made of the Fantees generally by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the late operations, there can be no doubt that the Fantees did creditably sustain severe encounters with the Ashantee invading force, in the earlier period of the invasion, as appears in the details of engagements given in the *African Times*, now confirmed by Mr. Dawson's letter from Kumasi, May, 1873, addressed by him to me, and which is now in the possession of your lordship.

17. Another main road is requisite in addition to the Coast road and the Prahsu road. This road should be from Accra to the Kroboe palm oil districts, and to the river Volta. It is calculated that the production of palm oil in the Kroboe districts would be doubled or trebled in the course of a few years did such facilities for transport exist, as would be supplied by the proposed road, which would also serve for bringing down the cotton from Krepee, where it was beginning to be very largely cultivated at the time of the destructive invasion of that country by the Ashantees, during what was then termed the Awoonah War.

18. Administration, justice, education, and religion, require new arrangements, and the adoption and carrying out of new principles.

19. *Administration.*—While all practicable economy consistent with efficiency should be enforced, in order that the greater portion of the revenue should be kept available for the works and measures above indicated, there can be little doubt that the cause of civilization and progress will be best promoted by an adequate scale of pay for Europeans, who must necessarily be employed. To enable this to be effected, the number of Europeans employed should be few, and the emoluments high. That fewer officials than heretofore would suffice, is clearly proved by the number of offices of which one has from time to time discharged the duties (as, for example, Doctor Jones, at Cape Coast). A consolidation of offices in a few, well-paid hands would be attended with great advantages. 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.* a-year is not sufficient to attract a good Administrator to such a climate and surroundings; 2,500*l.* a-year should now be the *minimum* for the Administrator; while the holders of the consolidated offices should have proportionate pay.

20. *Justice,* as at present dispensed, is most unsatisfactory. This remark applies not to Cape Coast alone, but to all the settlements; and the remedy, to be good and effective, must be one applied to them all. A local chief magistrate, as now, at Gambia, Cape Coast, and Lagos, uncontrolled by any superior judicial power (for the present system of appeal is a mockery of justice), and exposed to local influences and prejudices, cannot—for experience has fully shown this—be relied upon for that impartiality which must be the foundation of all justice. There is only one remedy that I can see, and that is one which I have for years past insisted upon—viz., that the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal be properly constituted by the appointment of a third judge; that one of these judges should go circuit every three months to the other settlements, attended by the Queen's Advocate; that he shall hold civil and criminal courts at each settlement; that every chief magistrate's decisions and judgments or sentences, shall be subject to appeal at this judge's court, notice of such appeal having been given; and that there shall be appeal from these circuit courts, to the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone. The costs of this change should be borne by the Gambia, Cape Coast, and Lagos, in proportion to their respective revenues; such costs being the salaries of two of the judges, and an additional allowance, say 500*l.* per annum, to the Queen's Advocate; with a certain sum per annum for circuit expenses.

21. *Education.*—This has been hitherto almost exclusively conducted at the expense of missionary societies. If this agency be continued, there should be a Government subvention; all the schools should receive grants in aid according to the numbers and efficiency of the pupils, as established before Government inspectors. Female education should also be provided for. But even this is far from being all that is now required. A higher class educational institution is now greatly needed, and ought to be provided by Her Majesty's Government at Sierra Leone, which should then—as it is partially at present—become a university town for the West Coast; as also a horticultural garden and school of agriculture; which is now a want, the urgency of which cannot be exaggerated.

22. *Religion.*—This is not, in West Africa, a question of endowing or promoting the spread of one form of Protestant Christian religious worship and teaching in preference to others. In Sierra Leone, the principal work was long done by the Church Missionary Society; but the Wesleyans have also chapels, as also Baptists and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. On the Gold Coast, the Wesleyans only have been engaged in the work; at Lagos, it is divided between Church of England and Wesleyan. The Church of England Native Pastorate in Sierra Leone receives 500*l.* per annum from the public revenue; the Wesleyans, being still under the London Wesleyan Missionary Society, nothing. Whenever the latter may be in a position to hand over the charge of its chapels to native Wesleyan clergymen, the local government will no doubt make a proportionate grant to the Wesleyan pastorate there, and at the Gold Coast and Lagos also. It is understood that these grants are only temporary, and until the congregations become self-supporting. I am not now about to argue in favour

of Government grants in heathen settlements for religious teaching; but there is an exceptional case at present at the Gold Coast. Eleven or more chapels and stations have been destroyed by the Ashantees. I venture to express the hope, that a Government grant from the colonial chest will be made without delay for the re-building of those places, so essential in the battle of Christian civilization against heathen barbarism and debasing superstition.

23. I am quite aware that there is danger of extravagant expenditure where the money for public works is supplied by loans. But so great is the need of public works, as herein set forth, within the Protected Territories, that every lover of Christian progress and material development must feel that it will not be justifiable for Great Britain to make the commencement and progress of these dependent upon what may be spared yearly from the current revenue. If the ordinary executive expenditure be kept at the moderate sum that would undoubtedly suffice, there will be a yearly dependable surplus, increasing in amount year by year as development, trade, and commerce shall progress. But I contend that in a country where there is such dependable surplus, and where so much has to be done, because nothing has hitherto been done, this surplus, at least to some extent, should be regarded as available only for the payment of interest and sinking fund on a public loan. Even now there ought to be a sufficient surplus to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on a loan of 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.*; and such a sum is not required to be raised all at once. There will be limits to the possible economical annual expenditure, even on such works as I have alluded to. Loans of 50,000*l.* at a time would, I should imagine, be best, and all that the public works would need, where there is such a paucity of skilled labour, and where so much may be done, under proper regulation, by economical native agency.

24. I do not find myself any longer assailed, as was formerly the case, by denegations as to the amazing natural resources of the Gold Coast territories and adjacent countries up to, and especially including, the Kong Mountains, which, there can be little doubt, contain one of the richest, if not the richest, gold formations in the known world. The great resources of these countries, and the comparatively easy means by which they may be developed, seem now to be generally admitted; and it is no slight gratification to me that this admission should now also come from official or semi-official sources. Captain Glover, in returning thanks for the drinking of his health, at the banquet given to him and other officers returned from the late Ashanti War by the hospitable Mayor of Liverpool, did not hesitate to assert the marvellousness of those resources as regards gold, in language which I should never have ventured, and should not even now venture to employ. Captain Glover said: "Accra is only twenty-two days' sail from Liverpool, and a man has 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." Proselytes and converts are famed for being zealous above measure. I could not endorse such statements as that of Captain Glover. I do not believe in good to be achieved by exaggeration; and the neighbourhood of Accra is by no means the richest gold district of those countries. But I hail these expressions as an evidence that the tide is turning as regards the Gold Coast countries, from ignorant depreciation to at least some admission of their dormant wealth; because I hope and believe it may have its influence with your lordship, Her Majesty's Government, and the people of this country, to prevent those countries being any longer left in that state of industrial abandonment which has hitherto existed. The desirable development of those vast resources can only take place through Her Majesty's Government becoming so convinced of their existence and value, as to induce a belief that Imperial as well as local interests will be promoted by the adoption and carrying out of efficient measures for securing it.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

J. FITZGERALD, ED. *A.T.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 11.

[Continued from page 53.]

THE ASHANTI WAR MEDAL.

In reply to Mr. Price, Mr. HARDY said that, in reference to the Ashanti War medal, he had confined himself to the war which had been conducted just previously to his accession to office. With respect to previous wars on the Gold Coast, he should not think himself called upon to review the decisions of his predecessors.

THE FAMILY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. LEEMAN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government was prepared to recommend a grant to the family of the late Dr. Livingstone.

Mr. DISRAELI said: Her Majesty has already granted a pension of 200*l.* a-year to the children of Dr. Livingstone; 200*l.* is a sixth part of the moderate provision which Her Majesty is empowered to dispose of in grants of this kind. There are other relatives of Dr. Livingstone besides his children. Their claim will be considered by Her Majesty's Government, and if we think that they ought to be attended to we shall not hesitate to ask the House to grant a vote for such an object. (Hear, hear.)

MAY 18.

GOLD COAST.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said: I wish to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies a question in regard to the Gold Coast, of the Government's policy, in regard to which the House has no information except what has been received from a statement made in another place. The question is whether the Gold Coast policy of the Government will involve any increase of the colonial estimates for the present year; and, if so, whether he will take care that those estimates shall come on at such an hour as will insure an opportunity of their full discussion. I would like to ask another question, which the hon. gentleman may answer or not as he pleases, and that is whether, in the event of any member wishing to bring on a debate previous to the vote being taken, the Government will give facilities for its being brought on.

Mr. LOWTHER said: It will be necessary for a statement to be made in connection with the supplementary estimate. I hope to be prepared to make it soon after Whitsuntide, and then there will be an opportunity for the question being fully discussed.

MAY 21.

In reply to a question by Mr. J. Holms, Mr. LOWTHER said that in regard to the supplementary estimate relative to the annual amount to be expended on account of our forces in Ashanti, all he could say at present was that it was intended to substitute an armed police for a regular military force.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF EDUCATED SIERRA LEONE, ACCRA, AND CAPE COAST MEN ON THE NATIVE TERRITORIES ON THE WEST COAST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Duke Town, Old Calabar, April 8, 1874.

Sir,—This is the life of poor Africans who reside at Old Calabar as foreigners, who communicate with the natives in the palm oil trade. Because our skin is black, we are not to be considered as British subjects; some of us are from Accra, some from Cape Coast, and some from Sierra Leone, which are strongly under the protection of Great Britain. H.B.M. Consul does not take the least bit of notice of us, even if we are half murdered by the natives, and especially by the poor European servants that the merchants send out here to purchase palm oil. They could come on shore to entice the natives to ill-treat us and drive us away from the country; but the kind old King Archibon will not take any such notice of them. When they find that they are not noticed, they come on shore themselves, and take the law into their own hands, and go into people's premises and fight with them and drive them out, and afterwards take Calabar common slave-women in and have connection with them, and do not care about giving the whole ship to them afterwards if they will only promise to send them palm oil the next morning. Why should not the British subjects of Ethiopia have privilages to trade on Old Calabar shore as well as the Europeans? In 1873 H.B.M. late Consul (D. Livingstone) let us know that while we reside on the shore at Old Calabar we are not entitled to have any protection whatever from Great Britain. The question is this: if we are not entitled to the rights of British subjects, then we believe that Great Britain does not recognize us to be her subjects; and yet, if we were to do as those do who are not yet under British authority, would not Great Britain then have something to say or do to us? We think, then, that England ought to have care for her subjects in Ethiopia, and protect them in Old Calabar river as well as other places. Men-of-war at all times come in the river to judge and to settle affairs betwixt the European traders and the natives of Old Calabar; but if any one of us foreigners (as we are called) from Sierra Leone, Accra, or Cape Coast, was to have any case, they would not permit us to speak, or would not listen to the case, except he was one of those who are on board of the ships. There are plenty of white men who cannot afford to purchase a ship, and they build a factory on the beach, and are protected by Great Britain; and why should not we be protected also? When the natives find that the Europeans are against us, and the Consul, they take us as nothing. Furthermore, the European servants declare to the natives that we are slaves, and *they entice the natives to take us as slaves.* They have also transported several Kroomen to the interior parts of the country, who have not yet returned until this day. What sort of servants are these? Could not the merchants get better servants than these? In course of time these stupid European servants of the British merchants will ruin Old Calabar. The Rev. Wm. Anderson, on one side, tries to convert the natives; the white European servants, on the other side, try to bring them back into darkness.—I am, Sir,

"THE VOICE OF ETHIOPIANS AT OLD CALABAR."

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The *London Gazette* of Friday, May 8, contained the following:—

COLONIAL-OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET, May 8.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Order: John Hawley Glover, Esq., some time commander in our Navy, and lately our Special Commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the Eastern district of the Protected Territories near or adjacent to our Settlements on the Gold Coast.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order: Colonel Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., C.B., lately in command of our troops within our settlements on the Gold Coast.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order: Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., late Administrator of our settlements on the Gold Coast; Captain the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., C.B., lately in command of our naval forces on the Gold Coast; Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., lately our Deputy Commissioner and second in command under Commander John Hawley Glover at the Gold Coast; Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe, engaged on the West Coast of Africa since 1862, and as medical officer and chief of the staff with Commander John Hawley Glover during the late Ashanti war; Captain Reginald William Sartorius, of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and lately serving against the Ashantees, under Commander John Hawley Glover; Lieutenant John Henry Barnard, of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, also lately serving against the Ashantees, under Commander John Hawley Glover; Major William Augustus Tryden Helden, of the 100th Regiment of Infantry, lately selected for special service on the Gold Coast; Deputy Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, having charge of the stores and transport at the Gold Coast, under Commander John Hawley Glover; Vice-Admiral Charles George Edward Patey, recently Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Helena; James Arndell Youl, of the colony of Tasmania, Esq.

[Want of space compels us to omit the account of the investiture of the Bath at Windsor on the 8th of May.]

BIRTH.

BYASS.—On Tuesday, February 24th, at Savage-square, Oke Olowogbowo, Lagos, Mrs. Isaac Fitz-Anthony Byass of a son.

DEATH.

TREILLON.—On Monday, March 15, at her residence, Mrs. Maria Treillon, of Fernando Po, after three months' illness, aged 31 years.

LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCING

PYRETIC SALINE,

THE REAL PREVENTIVE OF AFRICAN FEVER,

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, Pindee, 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 Peshawur 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."

May be obtained of all Chemists, and of the Proprietor,

H. LAMPLOUGH, CONSULTING CHEMIST

113, HOLBORN, E.C. (Second Door from Hatton Garden), LONDON.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this Company now despatch a STEAMER from LIVERPOOL to the WEST COAST of AFRICA every alternate Saturday.

The Royal Mail Steamers

BONNY . . . . . LIBERIA
ROQUELLE . . . . . VOLTA
CONGO . . . . . LOANDA
And SENEGAL

Will SAIL between LIVERPOOL and the undermentioned Ports on the West Coast of Africa (calling at MADEIRA and TENERIFFE)—viz., SIERRA LEONE, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR. One Steamer a month also calls at Bathurst.

For further information apply in London to MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; in Glasgow, to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, 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 Anamaboe, on the Gold Coast, on the West Coast of Africa.

THOMAS B. ACQUAH.

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

DISEASES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES, AND THEIR TREATMENT;

WITH HINTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

By J. A. B. HORTON, M.D., Edin., F.R.G.S.,

Staff Assistant-Surgeon of the Army Medical Department; Associate of King's College, London; Foreign Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Corresponding Member of the Medical Society of King's College; late President of the Pathological Society of Edinburgh; Member of the Institute d'Afrique, of Paris, &c.

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

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

NOTICE.

This Company's Steamers will leave LIVERPOOL EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

The attention of Shippers is respectfully called to the revised scale of rates of freight which will be charged by this and succeeding Packets.

THE COMPANY'S FAST AND COMMODIOUS ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Africa	1,650	Tons	...	Captain Boaden.
Ambriz	1,981	,,	...	,, Simonds.
Benin	1,500	,,	...	,, Crook.
Biafra	1,300	,,	...	,, Addison.
Ethiopia	1,750	,,	...	,, Davis.
Elmina	1,260	,,	...	,, Rattray.
Eboe	750	,,	...	,, Bell.
Monrovia	1,260	,,	...	,, Cleaver.
Soudan	1,550	,,	...	,, Haram.

ARE INTENDED TO

LEAVE LIVERPOOL AS ABOVE.

The fast and powerful Steamship ELMINA is intended to sail on Saturday, 13th JUNE, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, and Old Calabar.

The following departure will be the Steamship AFRICA, on the 27th JUNE, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

Passengers embark from Prince's Stage same day as sailing. Loading Berth, North Side Coburg Dock.
For further information apply in London at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 14, LEADENHALL STREET, and in Liverpool to

FLETCHER & PARR,
6, DALE STREET.

26th May, 1874.

SYDENHAM HOUSE, 50, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

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

LONDON CLOTHING.—Perfection in Style and Fit is supplied by the aid of the new Self-measure Rules, as given below During twenty-five years their Clothing has been celebrated for sound economy, perfect fitting, and the most gentlemanlike style.

THE WORLD-FAMED SYDENHAM SUITS AT 59s.

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

MORNING AND BUSINESS SUITS	42s. 0d.	to	84s. 0d.
TROUSERS	14s. 0d.	,,	26s. 0d.
DRESS AND PROMENADE SUITS	59s. 0d.	,,	114s. 0d.
TROUSERS	17s. 6d.	,,	30s. 0d.

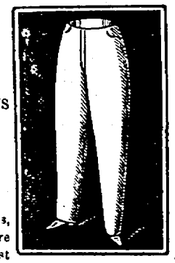
STATE, LAW, AND CLERICAL ROBES SUPPLIED AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

THE NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE

Contains Forty-three Engravings to represent the Fashionable Styles.

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

SYDENHAM



TROUSERS.

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

PATTERNS AND LIST OF PRICES POST FREE.

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

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

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, 13, Fleet-street, in the City of London.—MAY 30, 1874.