

# The African Times.

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

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

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

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## AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

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

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

JULY, 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 2nd and on the 16th; and Parcels up to 6 p.m. on the 3rd and 17th.

The Royal Mail Steamship CAMEROON is intended to be dispatched from LIVERPOOL on the 4th JULY, 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 BONNY, which will leave LIVERPOOL direct on the 18th JULY, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

Passengers by both Packets will embark by Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 10.30 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Both Packets will also take Cargo for New Calabar, Brass, Benin, and Opobo (delivering inside the Bars), the same to be transhipped at Bonny and forwarded by Branch Steamer.

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but Shipper's risk. All Goods while on board the Company's hulks at Bonny, to be at Shipper's or Consignee's risk.

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

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

### WEST COAST MAIL STEAMERS.

#### ARRIVALS.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Steamer  
Roquette, June 8.  
African Steamship Company's Steamer Benin, June 19.

#### DEPARTURES.

British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Senegal, June 6.  
African Steamship Company's Steamer Elmina, June 13.  
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Roquette, June 16.  
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Loanda, June 20.  
African Steamship Company's Steamer Africa, June 27.

## AFRICAN STEAMSHIPS SOUDAN AND EBOE.

Intelligence brought to Madeira by the steamship Bonny has been telegraphed to Liverpool, to the effect that the propeller of the Soudan fouled some wreckage below Bonny, and was carried away by it. The Soudan was lying at Bonny when the Bonny left that place. She had another propeller on board, which it was hoped they would be able to use for the voyage home. Owing to this accident it is probable that the Eboe will be sent out as a regular steamer on the 11th instead of as an additional one on the 8th, which has been advertised.

## MAILS FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The following table shows the principal ports at which the mail packets proceeding from Liverpool every Saturday to the West Coast of Africa, will call on each voyage, from the present time until the end of December next:—

Madaira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar, on every voyage.

Bathurst (Gambia), by the packets of July 18, August 15, September 12, October 10, November 7, and December 5.

Monrovia, by the packets of July 4 and 25, August 1, 22, and 29, September 19 and 26, October 17 and 24, November 14 and 21, December 12 and 19.

Half Jack, by the packets of July 4, August 1 and 29, September 26, October 24, November 21, December 19.

By command of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.  
General Post-office, June 29, 1874.

## ARRIVALS PER STEAMER LOANDA.

Mr. T. D. Mitchell, from Bonny; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maser, Lagos; Asst.-Con. Crooks and Mr. S. M. Murray, Cape Coast Castle; Mon. A. Verdier and Mr. S. Love, Cape Palmas; Mr. W. Rosenbush, Mr. N. Harris, Messrs. L. and H. Solomon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knodler, Asst.-Con. H. Wyatt, Mr. F. Davies, and Mr. H. Sweet, Sierra Leone; Messrs. Wardross, Rev. N. Milson, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Madeira.

## ARRIVALS PER STEAMER ROQUELLE.

Mr. J. Roche, from Fernando Po; Mr. D. W. Sargent, Mr. Curphy, and Captain Brown, Bonny; Mr. J. S. Leigh, Lagos; Mr. T. A. Severin, Jellah Coffee; Dr. C. Blissett and Surgeon L. Waters, Cape Coast Castle; Miss F. J. Bott, Cape Palmas; Mr. Burton, Mr. Hadley, Mr. Cole, and Mrs. Billheimer, Sierra Leone; Mrs. Brown, Madeira.

## LIST OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP BENIN.

Mr. J. Thormahlen, from Cameroons; Captain F. Pithey, Fernando Po; Mr. C. D. Turton, Lagos; Mr. J. Kuchne, Accra; Dr. S. Rowe and Mr. W. B. Edridge, Cape Coast Castle; Mrs. J. Crowther, Sierra Leone; Mr. J. S. Dyson, Teneriffe.

## FANTEE PRISONERS RETURNED FROM ASHANTI.

Dear Sir,—The King of Ashanti has sent down about 70 or 80 captives (Fantees) according to the demand of the Government. They came into town this morning; many of them were crying with joy. The royal family of Assin, who were kept for many years as hostages in Ashanti, consisting of nine persons, were amongst the number. There are at present 500 Ashantee traders in Cape Coast. They prefer Anamaboe, but there are at present no traders in that place.

THERE is reason to believe that Sir John Glover may be asked by the Colonial-office to return for a year to the Gold Coast, with the view of reorganizing the government and the defensive arrangements, and of negotiating with the King of Dahomey respecting a narrow strip of coast which is in the possession of that monarch.—*Standard*, June 12.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, June 17.—At the meeting today of the African Steamship Company, the accounts for the half-year showed a balance of 13,028*l.*, out of which, after setting aside 8,186*l.* for the depreciation reserve fund, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 7*s.* per share, free of income-tax, leaving 466*l.* to be carried forward.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.—Mr. Hanbury has obtained a return, by order of the House of Commons, of some interest at the present time as to the Gold Coast and other West African Settlements. It is a return of the names, dates of appointment, terms of service, and of absence on leave of all Governors and Administrators of the West African Settlements from the year 1843 inclusive to May 1 last. As to Sierra Leone, there are 20 Governors, &c., in the list; Gambia, 16; Gold Coast, 27; and Lagos, 10. In the list of Governors and Administrators of the Gold Coast appears the name of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who assumed the government on October 2, 1873, and retired on March 4 last, being a period of service of five months and two days.

PARLIAMENTARY.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 4.

## THE LATE ASHANTI WAR.

Sir E. WILMOT gave notice that on the following day he would ask the Secretary of State for War whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to give a clasp and medal for service on the Gold Coast to those officers and men who were in engagements with the Ashantees after the late war broke out and before the arrival of the Europeans on the Coast; and also whether the Government intended to recommend the conferring of the Victoria Cross upon Colonel Sir Francis Festing for distinguished gallantry in the field.

JUNE 25.

## RUMOURD SLAVE TRAFFIC AT CAPE COAST.

Mr. ANDERSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies if his attention had been called to the following statement in the *Manchester Guardian* by its correspondent at Cape Coast Castle: "Bands of traders come down occasionally, chiefly to buy. Their principal article of commerce is slaves, including numbers of children kidnapped from their homes and mothers, and here they find plenty of purchasers. It is strange to read in the English papers of the rejoicings and congratulations of the English people over the strides being made towards the abolition of slavery in Eastern and Central Africa, whilst here, in a British protectorate, and especially in Cape Coast, the seat of Government, there is a market for selling captured and kidnapped slaves and children under the special and, it may be said, forcible protection of the British Government;" and if he was able to contradict that statement.

Mr. LOWTHER said his attention had been directed to the paragraph in question, which had appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*. He was sorry to say he was not able to contradict the statement, but he was equally unable to affirm it. This was a matter on which he could not express an opinion until the question had been answered by the local government. The matter had been referred to the local authorities, and before long he hoped to be able to make a statement on the subject.

## RUMOURD NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

In reply to Mr. J. HOLMS, Mr. LOWTHER said it was not the case that negotiations had been entered into with the King of Dahomey for the acquisition of a strip of coast in the possession of that monarch, though, if an opportunity were offered, it would be for the Government to consider the subject.

## THE ASHANTI WAR.

In reply to Mr. I. HAMILTON, Mr. HARDY said there was no intention to give the same remuneration to the officers and men engaged in the Ashanti war as was received by the troops employed in Abyssinia.

## THE GOLD COAST VOTE.

Mr. J. LOWTHER, in moving a vote of 35,000*l.* in aid of the revenue of the Gold Coast, said that it must be manifest that only two alternatives were available to the Government. The one alternative was the total abandonment of the Gold Coast, and the other that of remaining and administering the Government on efficient and satisfactory conditions. For many years past what he might call a half-way system had been in vogue. They had pursued a starving policy, and had cut down the public service to the lowest dimensions; and their economy had resulted in landing them in a vast outlay. That was a policy which Her Majesty's Government had no intention of following for the future. It was their intention to submit a policy which would efficiently maintain the requirements of the public service, and enable the officers representing Her Majesty to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. It was their intention to apply the tropical rate of pensions which prevailed in other tropical settlements to the Gold Coast—(hear, hear)—and to initiate a system which it was hoped might hereafter not require constant assistance from the Imperial Exchequer; at the same time he did not feel in a position to say that it would not be necessary to come to Parliament for another grant in aid of the revenue of this settlement. It was intended to unite the now distinct settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos, and to separate them from the government of Sierra Leone. The Committee was aware that these settlements were now presided over by Administrators who were subject to the Governor of Sierra Leone; but owing to the great distance, it had been found that anything like a comprehensive revision of the detail of administration was impossible. The Gold Coast and Lagos would therefore be separated from Sierra Leone, and administered by one governor, with a lieutenant-governor at Lagos. The revenue of the Gold Coast had been in 1872 42,000*l.*, but Sir G. Wolseley anticipated that next year it would amount to 52,000*l.* With regard to the vote of 35,000*l.* which he now asked, about three-fifths of it would be spent on what he might call capital account. The additional salaries would absorb 6,000*l.*, and the miscellaneous items 4,000*l.* A sum of 10,000*l.* would be spent on telegraphs, and 15,000*l.* on roads and buildings. With regard to the seat of the Govern-

ment, it had been decided to remove it from Cape Coast Castle—than which a place less fit for the residence of human beings could not be imagined. Sir G. Wolseley had described Kumasi as a charnel-house, but if hon. members referred to the statistics of the mortality and retirements at Cape Coast Castle they would come to the conclusion that Kumasi was not the only charnel-house on the West Coast of Africa. Two places had been suggested for the seat of Government—Elmina and Accra, both of which possessed many features which would render them suitable for the central Government. Elmina possessed a fair harbour, but Accra, though more central, was unfortunately not so well suited as regarded roadstead accommodation. His noble friend the Secretary of State could not decide which was to be the seat of the Government till after most anxious local inquiry, and he would, therefore, leave it open for future consideration. It was proposed, however, to establish a sanatorium at some point at a distance from the Coast, to which the seat of Government could be removed during the less healthy seasons of the year. Two points had been suggested for the sanatorium—Accrapong, which was about 35 miles from Accra, and which had for many years been the residence of German missionaries, and another point about half-way between Accrapong and the Coast. It was necessary that buildings should be constructed at, and a road made to, the sanatorium. He believed that there was a kind of road to Accrapong which could probably be rendered serviceable at no great outlay. The buildings would necessarily not be of a very substantial character, and the vote for which he now asked might reasonably be expected to cover the entire expense. The sanatorium could only be occupied in time of peace, and, if disturbances broke out, and became imminent, the governor must be within reach of his ships, and of the protection of the forces at his disposal. It was intended to employ native troops. They were, fortunately, not without some knowledge of these local forces. The Houssa contingent had already done good service, and it was hoped that some 1,000 or 1,100 Houssas recruited from the various tribes would be sufficient to maintain peace in the consolidated settlement. There was no truth in the report that the Government intended to send out an Administrator to the Gold Coast for one year. They had made up their minds that the Gold Coast and Lagos should be presided over by one governor, and the governor had, in fact, already been nominated. The proposal was that for the Gold Coast and Lagos there should be a governor, a colonial secretary, and a treasurer, and for Lagos a lieutenant-governor and sub-treasurer. The governor would be assisted by a small resident council; but it would be quite impossible to attempt to frame any system of representative government. The other members of the official staff would be an auditor, a chief justice, a Queen's advocate, who would also discharge the duties of public prosecutor, the commanding officer of the armed police, a colonial engineer, and a chief surgeon. The question as to who the new governor should be had cost much consideration, but the Secretary of State believed that he had found in Captain C. Strahan a very fit man for the post. The selection could not be made without taking into consideration many circumstances. It was essential that the gentleman named should be in the full vigour and prime of life, as he would have to face certain conditions of life, and encounter heavy responsibilities. The gentleman selected was aide-de-camp to the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) during his short administration at the Ionian Islands, and he had also filled the position of Colonial Secretary abroad, as well as having been Administrator of Lagos. The Government had every confidence in his ability, and every hope that a most valuable appointment had been made. It was proposed that his salary should be 3,000*l.* a-year, with an addition of 500*l.* a-year for travelling and other expenses. It would be one of the first duties of the new officials to institute an inquiry into the whole system of law and of judicial affairs, because the present system was by no means satisfactory. Then there was the question of domestic slavery. Unhappily, upon the coast of Africa domestic slavery had always prevailed as an institution. There were, no doubt, many gentlemen who would, upon this subject, lay down crude theories which could not be applied in practical experience. If the Government were totally and unconditionally to abolish domestic slavery upon the Coast, then they would have to come to the House, not for 35,000*l.*, but for a sum not inferior to, if not in excess of, the sum spent in the last year against Ashanti. They must ask for something like 1,000,000*l.* for compensation to the owners of slaves, or they must spend a similar sum in keeping a body of troops upon the Coast. It would be impossible to put down an institution like this, which had obtained so firm a hold upon the country, without having a large force there. He certainly should not advocate that the Coast should be governed according to Ashantee ideas, but no statesman would be justified in attempting to carry out theories, however just, which ran counter to every idea that ever entered into the heads of the natives. What the Government hoped to accomplish was the gradual but not tardy abolition of slavery. There were some

hopeful circumstances in connection with the Gold Coast. The King of Ashanti had lately sent in 200 ounces of gold in part performance of his treaty, the gold being in the form of ornaments, and this was to be valued mostly as an evidence of good faith on his part. King Coffee had also requested that his son should be allowed to come to England and be educated under the care of the Government. (Hear, hear.) This seemed to show that the King had abandoned that jealousy of the British power that had hitherto characterized his actions. It was to be deprecated that depredations by the Fantees upon Ashantee traders had not yet ended. This was a matter which required to be most rigorously dealt with, because the co-operation of native tribes with us must depend upon our maintaining order; and strict injunctions had been forwarded to the officers in charge of the settlement that this evil should be immediately put down; and indeed, it was hoped that considerable progress had already been made in this direction. The Government would in every way encourage legitimate trade, because that would be the most likely way of working out reforms there. The House had already declined to sanction the abandonment of our position on the Gold Coast; and a policy of gradual abandonment was very much to be deprecated. (Hear, hear.) It might be possible that circumstances might arise which would render it necessary for us to reconsider our position upon the Coast, but when that position should arise, it should be dealt with at once and by no half measures. (Cheers.)

Mr. HANBURY, in rising to move a reduction of the vote by the sum of 10,000*l.*, observed that we had now got a governor well fitted to occupy that position, and it was to be hoped that he would be left unfettered as to the way in which he wished to deal with the native races. Instead of acting as we had done, it would have been better to have constituted the colony a Crown colony, instead of establishing a protectorate. Our arrangements were equivocal, and nobody knew exactly what was our position. The tribes had been gradually becoming more and more demoralized, and the only thing we could fairly do for them was to prevent them from suffering from that demoralization, and acting as policemen to keep the peace between the two nations. The war was brought upon this country entirely by the misconduct of our allies, and in spite of our orders. In taking over the Dutch possessions, England was as much the allies of those people as of the Ashantees. They were a warlike race, for out of six times that England had met them in the field, this was the first time she had beaten them. He urged that we should withdraw before running into unnecessary difficulties, considering that our guarantees from Ashanti for peace were very small. All the security we had was in the disposition of the people, and the King sending his son to this country to be educated; but as inheritance descended in that country to brothers and nephews, and not to sons, the probability was that this son would be no son of the King. (Hear, hear.) It would appear also that whilst arms were not to be admitted into Ashanti, they would be into the territory of those that were at variance with us, but he hoped to hear that the Government had changed its opinion upon that point, and that they would not disarm the people we had taken under our protection. The policy of England should be a neutral policy, and by the effectual stopping of the importation of arms along the coast, which could easily be done, we should encourage trade, prevent the raids that were made upon the tribes behind Ashanti, and stop those human sacrifices that took place, and abolish slavery, because it was the people captured in these attacks who were sacrificed and made slaves. He concluded by moving the amendment which stood in his name.

Mr. J. HOLMS did not desire to criticize the proposals of the Government in any unfriendly spirit, but felt that certain of them were open to objection. He admitted that the Government had been placed in a very difficult position in having to devise a satisfactory government upon the Gold Coast, and for that reason he did not wish to be captious. With respect to certain suggestions that had been thrown out, he could not help declaring that it would prove altogether impossible to prevent the importation of guns and gunpowder into Ashanti. If any hon. member moved the rejection of the vote, he certainly would support the proposal.

Admiral EDMONDSTON concurred in the wise and sound policy of Her Majesty's Government. If it were properly carried out, and a fit person appointed as governor, without interference from the Home Government, it would materially develop the resources of that country on the Gold Coast, and tend to the credit of the British empire. With regard to domestic slavery, he agreed that the best course would be to abolish it gradually, and not all at once. As to the sanatorium, they could not do better than follow the steps of the missionaries, who were sure to get to a nice salubrious spot. (Laughter.)

Sir W. LAWSON had read the speech of the Prime Minister delivered at the Merchant Taylors' Hall on the preceding evening, and as far as he understood it, the right hon. gentleman appeared to imply that the House of Lords represented 28,000,000 of

people, while the House of Commons represented only 2,000,000. That would account for the Government first submitting their proposals on this question to the House of Lords. But if the House of Commons represented only 2,000,000 of people, at least they represented the taxpayers of the country; and the question to consider was whether the proposed expenditure would benefit them or the world at large. Were they called upon to vote this money as politicians or as philanthropists? The returns showed that so far as trade with the Gold Coast was concerned, it was not a paying concern, but it was said they should not treat it as a mere question of profit and loss. What, then, was the object of this settlement? Originally, we went there for the express purpose of carrying on the slave trade, and we had stayed there for reasons which no one appeared to know. Our engagements with the native tribes were vague, uncertain, and indescribable. It should be borne in mind that a Select Committee which sat on this question in 1864 recommended that all further extension of territory, assumption of government, any new treaty or offer of protection to the native tribes, would be inexpedient, and that we should encourage the natives to exercise those qualities which would fit them for self-government, with a view to our ultimate retirement from the Coast. Yet, in spite of that recommendation, we had had a war on that Coast almost every ten years, we had gone on increasing our protectorate, and had accepted a large territory from the Dutch without asking the natives whether they cared for our protection or not. The war lately concluded had brought us nothing but a treaty, which was said to be scarcely worth the ink it was written with. It seemed to him that it would be an act of moral cowardice to remain on the Coast just because we were there and had some difficulty in getting out of the way. The Government had now come forward with a new policy. The first object was to get money, the next was to reconstruct the Government, and all kinds of officials had been pointed out except a bishop. (Laughter.) Then it was said that proper sanitary arrangements were to be made, of the success of which he entertained great doubts. Then came the question of the appointment of a governor, who was to be a man of eminence, ability, and force of character. He hoped that the governor would not be a clever man, because a clever man was dangerous, and could either involve himself in superabundant activity and some fresh combination, or employ his energies in civilizing the people, getting more tribes to join us, and give us fresh trouble in looking after them. Then, what was to be done with respect to their drinks? If it was wished to civilize them, let the Government introduce champagne. (Laughter.) When the Japanese Ambassadors were in this country, they were treated with champagne, and after every glass which they took they sighed and said, "I do like civilization." (Loud laughter.) A far more important matter for consideration was the plan of nurturing and maintaining slavery; for, according to the *Colonial Intelligence*, slaves were bought and sold within the British settlements. At a meeting at Stafford House, a resolution was recently passed in favour of putting down slavery on the East Coast of Africa, and now the House was asked to support slavery on the West Coast. The Duke of Wellington, 40 years ago, denounced this kind of policy, but the country was now called upon to go on with this mischievous system. It was said that the Ashantees had been crushed, but he did not believe the assertion, and was of opinion that in the course of a few years another expedition would be inevitable, and then the war would have to be carried on against natives who would be armed with something better than seven-and-sixpenny Birmingham guns. He trusted the Committee would, by rejecting the vote, condemn a policy which experience has proved to be dangerous, and which prudence declared would some day be injurious to the true interests of this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHES said that the question before the House was what was to be done in the peculiar circumstances in which this country was placed; whether, being on the Gold Coast with certain responsibilities, we were prepared to leave that Coast, or whether it was not imperative on us to take some steps such as those which the Government had proposed. He felt it his duty to give his general approval to the policy which the Government had initiated. (Hear, hear.) He believed that in future they must learn mainly to rely for the defence of the Gold Coast on a Houssa force. No man of common sense or humanity could have justified their withdrawal from the Coast at the conclusion of the war. It would be impossible for the Government at present to attempt to abolish domestic slavery, but at the same time the question was one which should receive their close attention. He thought as a whole that the policy that had been adopted was wise, and he believed the Government would endeavour to do that which was most for the benefit of the Gold Coast and for the honour of this country, and in expressing that view he believed he was speaking the opinion of others with whom he had been associated, and who recognized the difficulties of this question.

Mr. HORSMAN said it was of no use discussing how it was that the power of this country existed on the Gold Coast. We found ourselves there, and we had been forced into a war which we could not avoid. Were we to retain our hold upon this territory or were we to retire; and, if we retired, what time should be chosen for the withdrawal? The nation would not have tolerated the existence of the Government which had sought to withdraw from the Gold Coast when troubles threatened. (Hear, hear.) The question then came, whether we should continue a permanent position on this Coast? Why did we retain our position there? We must remain there because England had duties which were not to be measured by trade returns. (Hear, hear.) Men's minds had of late been unsettled on the question of colonial policy. Some of our most loyal colonies, if they had not been more loyal than Englishmen at home, would have been alienated from us by some of the doctrines that had been propounded on colonial questions. After this, it had been refreshing to hear the speech of the Colonial Minister, which uttered no ambiguous sounds, and he was glad that the responsibility and the influence of England were so fully appreciated by the authorities of the Colonial office. The greatest difficulty on the Gold Coast was the climate, but the evils and dangers of this might be diminished by care and by specific appliances. Then as to the question of the governor. He should be a man of great capacity, and he ought to have a salary correspondent to his qualities. What was it proposed to give the governor in this particular position? Why 3,000*l.* a-year, which he considered to be a miserable pittance. How could a man placed in such a position help looking for preferment? As to the question of slavery, the plan of the Government did not touch slavery at all. This was the basis of the development of a larger policy. The Government had not committed themselves to anything precise upon the slavery question, and when any practical plan was brought forward every one would support them. He believed that the Government had hit the real feeling of the House and the country upon the subject, and that their scheme was founded upon a true and sound national policy. He should have been glad if an equally satisfactory course had been pursued in other departments.

Mr. W. M'ARTHUR congratulated the House upon the policy which the Government had pursued in reference to the Gold Coast. He believed that the great evil there had been the adoption of a starving policy, and especially so in reference to sanitary matters. He believed that if the policy of the Government were carried out, domestic slavery would soon cease.

Mr. E. SMITH was of opinion that as regarded our policy on the Gold Coast we had been the victims of circumstances, but he hoped the Committee would not sanction a scheme of Government which involved even in a modified degree the perpetuation of slavery. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOSCHEN believed that the policy of the Government would commend itself to the country, and that every one must sympathize with them in the difficulty in which they were placed respecting domestic slavery. At the same time there ought to be the most distinct understanding that this question must be fairly met, for we should prepare great embarrassments for ourselves if we departed from the precedents which had hitherto guided the policy of this country, and which showed that in no territory under British rule could slavery in any form be tolerated. (Cheers.)

Mr. HANBURY withdrew his amendment.

The Committee then divided. The numbers were—  
For the vote . . . . . 267  
Against . . . . . 47  
Majority for the vote . . . . . —240  
The vote was accordingly agreed to.

#### SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

Mr. E. ASHLEY gave notice that, in order to raise the question of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast, he would move, on the second reading of the report on Supply, a resolution to the effect that no arrangement relative to the territories on the Gold Coast would be satisfactory which involved the recognition of slavery in any form.

JUNE 29.

#### SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

On the motion for considering the report of Supply, Mr. ASHLEY moved, by way of amendment, that in the opinion of the House no arrangements for the government of the territories of the Gold Coast would be satisfactory which involved a recognition of slavery in any form. He had no selfish ambition in this motion. His great aim was to obtain a clearer expression of the views of the Government upon the suppression of slavery on the Western Coast of Africa than had been afforded by the brief speeches of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. There should, in his opinion, not be any premature withdrawal of our establishments from the Gold Coast, and all our influence ought to be used for the suppression of slavery, and for the maintenance

of the honour of our flag. He sincerely hoped the House would not hear the *non possumus* argument from a strong Government. There had been forms of slavery far worse than that existing under the present administration of the Gold Coast, but still it was in principle as liable to condemnation as that slavery which we had paid twenty millions of money to abolish. It had been asserted that the Cape Coast police were sometimes employed in recovering the fugitive slaves, and then handing them over to their masters. When that statement was made by the Aborigines' Protection Society he refused to believe it; but it was since confirmed by an official despatch. It had further transpired that when the Houssas were recently leaving Cape Coast some women who had been slaves accompanied them, but were reclaimed by their mistresses, and he was sorry to say that the judicial assessor acknowledged the validity of the claim and sent them back to slavery. Independently of the feeling of humanity, the Government were raising up for themselves great practical difficulties. Captain Glover stated in a despatch to Sir Garnet Wolseley that whilst raising his Houssas he had to pay 5*l.* a-head to emancipate them from slavery. How were the Government to pay for the 1,100 Houssas whom they were going to raise? The Gold Coast corps which existed some years ago had to be abandoned because the Duke of Newcastle would not consent to recognize slavery by buying the men from their masters. It was most important that they should not any longer allow slavery to exist upon the Gold Coast. Immediately before and during the late war the internal slave-trade traffic was suspended, but it had revived in consequence of the success of our arms. Public attention having now been directed to the subject, he believed the country would back up the Government in a proposal to pay public money to rescue the slaves from their wretched condition. If the question should turn out to be one of money, the whole population of the Protectorate not being more than 250,000, and the average price of the best slaves, the Houssas, being only 5*l.* per head, it was by no means a question of paying 1,000,000*l.*, but 100,000*l.* would be quite sufficient for the purpose. He did not, however, think there would be any necessity for paying money. All that would be necessary, he thought, would be for the Government to say that no judge of England should enforce the law against a fugitive slave, and that no slaves should be imported into the territory, and thereupon slavery would be rapidly extinguished, and that without any disturbance of social arrangements. It had been said that he had abandoned the principles of the great statesman with whom he was so long connected by sitting on that side of the House, among those whom persons had been pleased to call "anarchical revolutionists." He would ask, in reply, what side Lord Palmerston would have taken on that question. (Cheers.) In some eloquent words which he used on that subject, that statesman said there were no people so unfortunate or so forlorn that they did not turn a look of hope towards England; and he deprecated her ever neglecting to occupy her proper place in reference to slavery. He (Mr. E. Ashley) would ask the House not to give up that place now. (Cheers.) No sooner had Russia conquered Khiva, than, by order of the Emperor, every slave within the territory of the Khan was emancipated. Was England to be behind Russia under similar circumstances? There was now a project for the emancipation of the slaves in Egypt, and it had appeared in a semi-official newspaper of Alexandria, in which nothing of that kind was published without authority. What reply could the Government make to the Sultan of Zanzibar if he said that while they were trying to put down slavery on the East Coast of Africa they were protecting it on the West Coast? (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the Government to show a distinct plan for getting rid of the institution of slavery on the Gold Coast—an institution which was injurious to man and abhorrent to their religion, and which had been condemned by their fathers. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. LOWTHER said the hon. and learned gentleman had remarked that one characteristic of two speeches which he (Mr. J. Lowther) had delivered before on that subject was brevity, but his first speech occupied about thirty-five minutes. The hon. and learned gentleman also said that the remarks in his second speech were evasive, and that was a more serious charge. The hon. gentleman then read a portion of the report, ending with the remark that the Government proposed to proceed to the gradual—by which, he said, he hoped he would not be understood to mean the tardy—abolition of the slave trade. He appealed to the House whether his observations could be fairly characterized as either brief or evasive. (Hear, hear.) How were his remarks on the last occasion received on the Opposition side of the House? The member for Tamworth and the hon. member for Hackney by no means spoke of them as the hon. and learned gentleman had just done; while the hon. baronet the member for Carlisle told him that he could not change the character of slavery by putting before it the adjective "domestic." The right hon. member for Liskeard (Mr. Horsman) spoke of him

in terms for which he now tendered his sincere thanks. The hon. member for Lambeth (Mr. M'Arthur), who was well known as a leading member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and of the Aborigines' Protection Society, not merely expressed his own opinion as to the eminently satisfactory nature of the communication made to the House on that subject, but read quotations from letters he had received from friends of his who took equal interest in the matter, distinctly expressing approval of the gradual suppression of slavery. The right hon. member for Sandwich (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen), speaking on behalf of the late Administration, also expressed approval of that policy, his speech being a reproduction of one which had been delivered in another place. What followed? Up rose the right hon. member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen), appearing in his capacity of one of the commissioners for executing the office of leading Her Majesty's Opposition—(laughter)—and proceeded, without a word of apology or explanation, to throw over his brother commissioner and his late colleague, Lord Kimberley.

[Continued on page 68.]

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

MAY 23 TO 30.

GINGER.—African, 45*s.* per cwt.; 300 bags sold.  
INDIA RUBBER.—African Thimbles, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.; 7 tons sold; Flake, 11*d.* per lb.; 5 tons sold.  
EBONY.—African, Flat, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Billet, 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*; 50 tons sold.  
PALM OIL continues steady, and the sales are 500 tons on the spot and to arrive; Irregular at 26*l.* to 32*l.*, Bonny at 32*l.*, Benin at 33*l.*, Old Calabar at 33*l.* to 32*l.* 15*s.*, Lagos at 33*l.* to 33*l.* 5*s.*, New Calabar at 34*l.*, and Brass at 34*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

MAY 30 TO JUNE 6.

GINGER.—African, 44*s.* to 46*s.*  
COFFEE.—African, 70*s.* to 71*s.*  
INDIA RUBBER.—African Thimbles, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.; ware, 7*l.* per cwt.

PALM KERNELS.—740 bags, at 13*l.* 15*s.*  
COTTON.—The market quiet, and prices tending downward. Sales of the week, 67,500 bales. Prices paid, African 6*d.* to 6½*d.* Quotations, ordinary and middling, 5½*d.*; fair and good fair, 6½*d.* and 6¾*d.*

PALM OIL.—The market is dull, and easier prices accepted, the sales being 400 tons; Irregular at 26*l.* to 32*l.*, Accra at 31*l.* 10*s.*, Bonny at 32*l.* to 31*l.* 15*s.*, Cameroons at 32*l.*, Old Calabar at 32*l.* 10*s.*, Benin at 33*l.* to 32*l.* 15*s.*, Lagos at 33*l.*, Brass at 34*l.*, and New Calabar at 33*l.* 15*s.* to 34*l.* per ton.

JUNE 6 TO 13.

GINGER.—African, 185 bags, at 47*s.* 6*d.* to 48*s.* 6*d.*  
CAMWOOD.—5 tons, at 29*l.* 5*s.* per ton.  
PALM OIL in improved demand, at the reduced quotations, and 750 tons sold. Irregular at 31*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*, Accra at 31*l.* 10*s.*, Bonny at 31*l.* 10*s.* to 31*l.* 15*s.*, Cameroons at 32*l.*, Old Calabar at 32*l.* 10*s.*, Benin at 32*l.* 15*s.* to 33*l.*, Lagos at 33*l.* to 33*l.* 5*s.*, and New Calabar at 34*l.* to 33*l.* 15*s.* per ton, closing with firmness at the last quotations.

COTTON.—Market quiet, with a downward tendency in prices. Sales of the week, 69,000 bales. Prices as last week.

JUNE 13 TO 20.

PALM OIL is dearer, and 400 tons sold; Irregular at 26*l.* to 34*l.*, Bonny at 31*l.* 15*s.* to 32*l.*, Old Calabar at 32*l.* 15*s.* to 33*l.*, Benin and Lagos at 33*l.* 5*s.* to 33*l.* 10*s.*, and New Calabar at 34*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

COTTON.—Market quiet and heavy. Sales of the week, 68,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

JUNE 20 TO 27.

GINGER.—80 bags, African, at 46*s.* per cwt.  
CAMWOOD.—12 tons, at 28*l.* 15*s.* to 30*l.* per ton.  
COPRA.—50 bags, African, at 18*l.* per ton.  
PALM OIL has been in good demand at prices in favour of sellers; 750 tons sold; Irregular at 26*l.* to 32*l.* 15*s.*, Bonny at 32*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.*, Lagos at 33*l.* 10*s.*, Old Calabar at 33*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.*, Benin at 33*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.* 10*s.*, and New Calabar at 36*l.* to 36*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

COTTON.—Quiet market, with prices tending downward. African, 5½*d.* to 6½*d.* Sales of the week, 55,000 bales. Actual stock on hand in Liverpool, 959,980 bales.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.—WASHINGTON, June 16.—The report of the Agricultural Department states that the acreage of land under cotton cultivation is this year 10 per cent. below that of 1873, while the condition of the plant is 9 per cent. below last year's. This is attributed to the rains which fell in April, last year's. This is also to the inundations by which one-fourth of the crop in Louisiana, and one-fifth in Mississippi were destroyed. Re-planting has been general, and the weather since May having been favourable, the prospects are much improved.



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## The African Times.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

## THE KNELL OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

It was inevitable that if the British Government really undertook to rule the Gold Coast territories, domestic slavery must be put an end to there. Its knell is now being rung in England, and it must perish and be interred. It was not difficult to foresee that British public opinion would be brought to bear upon this Slavery Question so soon as any real interest should be taken in West African affairs. It was only because no public interest was felt in them that anything like British rule and protection, and slavery in any form whatever, could be allowed to coexist. Well might we say that the Ashantee invasion would be fruitful in results. The Ashantees will prove, after all, to be, in direct opposition to their own views and designs, the providential friends of the Fantee countries. But for their invasion of the Protected Territories, the official sloth and British indifference which allowed the perpetuation of so many forms of evil and degradation, would have still, and perhaps for a long time, continued. Now again, but for them, this Domestic Slavery Question, with its attendant Slave Trade, though inevitably doomed, would have been more tardily and tenderly dealt with than it will now be. By bringing their young captives down to Cape Coast for sale, and making that town once more a slave market, they have awoke the public indignation in England, which might otherwise long have slumbered through ignorance, as it had done in the past. The Ashanti War has changed much on the Gold Coast, and will change more. How often, in the past, have we endeavoured, by exposure of what was going on in the sale of young male and female Ashantee captives at Cape Coast and at Quittah, to force the British authorities to interfere—and endeavoured, alas! in vain! Monstrous in iniquity as are all predatory wars with the object of making captives to sell into slavery, the making inroads into one portion of the Protected Territories to capture girls and boys for sale in other places within the same territories, was something surpassing in atrocity; and this was done by the Ashantees, and permitted to be done by British authorities. Thank God, all this must now speedily be put an end to—and for ever. The Gold Coast territories could never rise from their moral and social degradation while domestic slavery should continue to exist. Freed from it, we believe not only that they will so rise, but that in that rise will be found the prolific germs of moral and social regeneration for wide countries beyond them. The present time is full of promise for West Africa, and Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four will be a year from which, and its events, if we mistake not, so many happiness-bestowing changes will date, that it will become a year ever to be remembered throughout a widely regenerated Africa.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF LAGOS.

We beg to congratulate the merchants, traders, and all others interested in the commerce and trade of Lagos, on the appointment by Her Majesty's Government of Captain Strachan to be Governor of the Gold Coast and Lagos. It was strongly affirmed here in authoritative circles that Captain Glover was to be appointed. Some of our mercantile friends, though highly deprecating this, declined to interfere, on the ground that they believed it to be so settled that no mercantile objections would avail. We, however, did not so regard it; we saw the ruin that would fall on Lagos should such an appointment be proceeded with; and addressed a respectful protest to the Earl of Carnarvon against it, recalling to mind the promises of

the Earl of Kimberley, which ought to be binding on his successor. We have not space for this protest in our present number, but purpose publishing it in our next. Of course we cannot say what degree of influence, if any, our protest may have had in preventing a ruinous appointment. All we care to know is, what Mr. Lowther stated in the House of Commons, that Captain Strachan is to be Governor, and not Captain Glover. Merchants and traders may now carry on their business in assured confidence that there will not be any official appointment to destroy their hopes, and bring upon them disaster in lieu of prosperity.

## THE FUTURE GOLD COAST AND LAGOS JUDGES.

It is impossible for us to remain silent upon that important point, of the future superior judicial authority for the Gold Coast and Lagos. Lord Carnarvon is about to remodel the laws, which are to be "simplified;" while "modifications" are to be introduced in the jury system, if juries be not even altogether abolished. As we stated in our last, intentionally or unintentionally, Her Majesty's Government are laying the foundations of a wide-extended empire in West Africa. If Lord Carnarvon fall into error now, we know but too well by past experience how long a time it may take before that error will be remedied. What has been done in Sierra Leone furnishes conclusive evidence on this point. After the Parliamentary Committee of 1865 had made its recommendations, the Colonial Minister, while uniting the whole of the West African settlements under one Government, abolished the Supreme Courts, with their judges, in all the settlements but Sierra Leone; and appointed a second judge to the latter, so as to constitute what the world was called to look upon as a Court of Appeal. From that time to this we have not ceased to point out the injustice and absurdity of this arrangement; injustice as regards Sierra Leone, which does not require two Supreme Court judges—absurdity as regards a Court of Appeal, which cannot possibly be thus constituted. We have called in vain for the appointment of a third judge, by which to complete the Court of Appeal, and make that Court useful for the whole Coast; or the dismissal of the second judge, thereby relieving the now judicially-plundered revenues of Sierra Leone. The stupid iniquity has continued year after year, and still exists; and as that exists, so will the locally resident Supreme Court judge for the Gold Coast and Lagos—whose appointment is promised in Lord Carnarvon's sketch of future arrangements—continue to exist, if the appointment be once made and the local machinery created, long after experience shall have established, as it cannot fail to establish, that it was a gross and irrational error. While conferring greater powers on the magistrates and judges than heretofore, by means of the threatened "simplifications and modifications" of the laws and of the jury system, it is proposed so to localize the Chief Justice, that he can scarcely fail to fall under the influence of the same prejudices and bias, the liability of the inferior judges or magistrates to which is supposed to render it necessary to have a Chief Justice; prejudices and bias, that, even if not entirely fatal to a pure, upright, impartial administration of justice, will be entirely destructive of that public consideration and respect which ought to be enjoyed by a supreme judicial authority, if people are to believe that the justice administered to them is pure. It is with pain that we feel compelled to a hostile criticism on this particular part of Lord Carnarvon's contemplated arrangements. A belief in partiality and bias on the part of the local magistrates and judges, has done much to bring the administration of justice into contempt in the settlements of Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. Nor can this be a matter of surprise. The magistrates and judges are Europeans. The circle in which they live, in which they receive hospitality and find society, is very small, and is also European. The chief causes in dispute before the tribunals, are between these Europeans and the more or less educated Africans. We reason from the well-known weakness of human nature, and say that it is little less than morally impossible that magistrates and judges thus constituted and thus situated, should hold impartially the scales of justice. Friendships and intimate daily asso-

ciations will infallibly thrust themselves into the one scale (perhaps unconsciously to the judge), and cause the other to ascend and kick the beam. Between African and African we believe justice to be impartially administered, and the consequence is that something like confidence is felt in such cases; but between Europeans and Africans, and between the Crown and Europeans or Africans, it has not been so administered; and the necessary consequence is, that no confidence or security is felt. Lord Carnarvon is now supposed to be engaged in laying the foundations of a system, which may within a very few years be applied among millions of men slowly emerging from barbarism and heathenism to civilization and Christianity. Are we not justified in demanding that especial care should be taken to avoid all mistake in laying those foundations, and in building up the earlier structures that may be based upon them? The future in those African West Coast Settlements must be greatly influenced for good or for evil by what may be done at present. We have, for many, many years, fought the battle of good government, and pure and impartial justice therein. Our opinions and convictions, impartially formed and consistently maintained, are entitled to some weight. What we wrote briefly last month we write again this. As regards trial by jury on the West Coast, both in civil and criminal cases, we do not believe that any 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 can, further, see no good reasons why the Gold Coast and Lagos should of necessity be judicially separated from Sierra Leone, because it may be found expedient to separate them administratively from it. We are laying the foundations of civilization in West Africa. Let them be laid deep and strong. Let them rest on the solid rock of principles that have been proved and justified by experience. Judges and magistrates are men. No man can entirely escape the influence of that which immediately surrounds him, and is, day by day, pressing upon him. If you expect justice to be impartially administered, you must not place the Administrator in constant contact with one or other of the disputants between whom he is called upon to administer it. He must be placed, if possible, in a sphere apart from and above them. To localize a Supreme Court Judge and Queen's Advocate at the Gold Coast and Lagos, will be to place him in such constant contact. He will be eating and drinking, dining and supping—the convivial friend and intimate, one day, with one of the parties between whom he may have to dispense justice on the morrow. To make the Chief Justice to be in succession one of the three judges of a fully constituted Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone, going circuit to the Gold Coast and Lagos, is virtually to separate him from biasing local influences, and to place him in a sphere apart from and above them. The three judges constituting the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone might also be looked to to supply, in the course of a few years, suggestions for a code of laws founded upon the principles of British law, but specially adapted to meet the peculiarities of a people, that must differ essentially in many important points from that of Great Britain. This is a prospective advantage that would also be lost by leaving the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal in a state and condition which we have already condemned, and appointing a Supreme Judge for the Gold Coast and Lagos, to be resident there. We must, therefore, again urge on Lord Carnarvon for adoption, the course suggested by us in the 20th paragraph of the paper submitted by us to his Lordship on the 18th April, and published in our last issue: "That the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone be properly constituted, by the appointment of a third judge; that one of these judges shall 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."

## THE NEW SETTLEMENT OF THE GOLD COAST.

ALTHOUGH not much additional light has been thrown upon the question of the "new settlement of the Gold Coast," by the Government statement made in the House of Commons on the 25th instant, and the subsequent debate, we are justified in regarding that statement and debate as another onward step in the right direction. There is a re-affirmation that the West African settlements may henceforward be looked upon as permanent possessions of the British Crown; that, as such, the old system of administrative neglect and official mismanagement there must give way to a judiciously regulated activity, calculated to promote progress and civilization; and that, the better to insure this, the Gold Coast and Lagos are to be administratively united, by placing at the latter a Lieutenant-Governor, officially responsible to the Governor of the Gold Coast; with a Sub-Treasurer, for keeping the Lagos revenue and, as a matter of course, the Lagos expenditure separate and distinct from the revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast. Beyond this we cannot regard anything as permanently settled, if we except the formation of a Houssa force, the removal of the seat of Government to either Elmina or Accra, and the creation of a hill establishment for the superior officials during the unhealthy seasons. All the other arrangements spoken of must be liable to change; and may be regarded as only probationary, pending the enunciation of matured views and plans by the Governor-General. This is as it ought to be. We are bound to presume that the Governor-General, Captain Strachan, who has for a short time been Administrator at Lagos, is a man whose intelligence, capacity, genius (for genius is here wanted), and general administrative ability, is such as to justify the confidence reposed in him by Her Majesty's Government. We hope he will be found to be a man of large and clear views, conciliatory while firm, and possessed of that tact which is so essential to administrative success. Should these hopes be realized, we beg leave to tender him, in advance, all the support it may be in our power to give. He has a wide field of useful exertion before him. So little has been done by Governors and Administrators under the old system, that it may with truth be said, everything has yet to be done to bring the Gold Coast countries fairly into the path of progressive Christian civilization, and material and industrial development. The rich fountain of Gold Coast resources has yet to be tapped—an accursed, degrading slavery system has yet to be destroyed; and we hope Captain Strachan will be the man to accomplish this work, which may now be truly regarded as one of imperial interest and advantage. As announced by Mr. Lowther, there is to be, for the consolidated settlements, "a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, a Colonial Secretary and Under-Secretary, a Treasurer and Sub-Treasurer, and a Legislative Council similar to those of other Crown colonies; a Chief Justice, a Queen's Advocate, a Commanding Officer of the local Police (the Houssas), a Colonial Engineer, and a Chief Surgeon." The Governor will have 3,500*l.* a-year, and other salaries will, of course, be on a proportionate scale. Mr. Horsman objected to the 3,500*l.* a-year for the Governor, as "a miserable pittance to give to a man of such great capacity and power as would be required for the government of the Gold Coast." We cannot altogether agree with this, which suggests the question, Have we in Captain Strachan got this man of great capacity and power? There is a proverb, homely but full of meaning, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Our views respecting official salaries, and more especially respecting the salaries of the superior officials on the West Coast, have been so often expressed, that they must now be well known. We have always advocated a system of high salaries and good men; and if the Strachan pudding prove in the eating to be really and indeed good, no one would be more ready than we should to advocate an increase to 5,000*l.* a-year. But

this proof should first be given. If Captain Strachan be a man of "capacity and power," which we sincerely trust he may show himself to be, he will not fail to comprehend that he is an important assistant in laying the foundations of a great empire. If he comprehends this, the measures he will recommend and carry out will be such as, while laying securely those foundations, will facilitate and conduce to a large immediate increase of production and commerce. This cannot take place without a corresponding increase of revenue; and if Captain Strachan succeed in bringing up that revenue, from present or not more oppressive imposts, to 100,000*l.* a-year, it will so surely from that time continuously progress, that he will be fairly entitled to that 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a-year to which Mr. Horsman's observations conclusively point. We should rejoice to see him earn that increased salary by fulfilling such preliminary conditions, and successfully arranging the entire abolition of domestic slavery—that seething hotbed of all moral and social debasement. We have stated above that, with certain fundamental exceptions, we cannot regard any arrangements as definitively settled. There are two, and very important ones, which we must persistently refuse to consider as thus settled. One is that by which a locally resident Chief Justice is to be appointed. Of this we have treated in another article, and shall not say anything more at present. The other is, as emphatically announced by Mr. Lowther, that "there is no intention of admitting any natives into those Councils" (the Legislative Councils). In the first place, this is inconsistent with the present practice at Sierra Leone—a practice which, if we mistake not, has been even officially admitted to be an improvement on the old one of native exclusion; though that, no doubt, was necessary before education had made any progress on the West Coast. In the second place, it is at the same time unjust and impolitic. We presume, of course, that in possessions where commerce and development must be at the very foundation of the Government system, because the Mother Country would certainly not continue the Government without a growing revenue equal to its necessities, there must be some mercantile members of the Legislative Council; and that there will not be any attempt to carry on the Government without an admixture of that indispensable element. Given this, it follows that if the natives, indiscriminately, are to be excluded from such Councils, the mercantile element introduced must consist of Europeans, who have personally as little permanent interest in the country as the officials themselves. In estimating the respective value of the two divisions of the mercantile element on the West Coast, as prospective members of these Legislative Councils, it will not be our fault if we write some things that may be disagreeable to individuals. It must be borne in mind that there are no longer on the Coast those few acclimatized resident British merchants whose disappearance from it Lord Carnarvon wisely or unwisely deplored. The Europeans on the Coast are now only the agents of British houses. They consist for the most part of persons who are sent out in the first instance at salaries of 60*l.* or 70*l.* a-year for three years, and who, therefore, with a few occasional exceptions, do not represent a very promising grade of English society. To these may be added others who go out to the Coast originally in a very inferior position on shipboard, leave their ship, and settle for a time there, working their way up in the British establishments. All that these men care for on the Coast is so to utilize their stay there, that in a few years they may be able to leave it. Like those, the European merchants, in whose employment they are, they do no permanent good to the Coast by their gains and savings. All that is thus made comes to the Mother Country to enrich her, but does nothing toward local improvements and the prosecution of those permanent works which are indispensable to the advancement of a country in importance and wealth. Now, if we are—and, whether we like or desire it or not, we are—laying at present the foundations of an empire, we ought, among other things, to aim at the creation of a race of native capitalists, whose wealth may be made an instrument of public progress in that empire. The ruling authorities can only assist in this by conferring certain distinctions and honours

on natives who gain some success in trade, with characters of honour, uprightness, and intelligence. Such men must be of great value in a Legislative Council, the decisions of which are to become laws among people of a race, and with permanent interests distinct from those of the European majority in such Councils; and we do not hesitate to say boldly that it would be a gross, unjust, and injurious mistake to prefer for these Councils such men as Mr. Cleaver, at Cape Coast, Mr. O'Brien, at Lagos, and similar European agents, to natives such as Francis Chapman Grant, Wm. E. Davidson, and some few others. Although for a long time to come the governing element in the countries of which we are treating must necessarily be British, it would be a most mistaken policy that did not associate the better class of educated natives with that government, so as to pave the way to an eventual large utilization of native talent and position for native purposes. The considerations involved in this question, of which we have thus briefly treated, are so important, that we should not have done our duty either to Great Britain or to Africa if we had allowed a single copy of our paper to issue, after the delivery of Mr. Lowther's statement in the House of Commons, without protesting against the establishment of a principle which in such a country as Africa cannot be permanently adhered to, and which violates justice, equity, and good policy. We should consider such a principle erroneous even if applied in a conquered country; but we have not done anything at the Gold Coast and Lagos to justify us in administering our rule there as in conquered territories. We are supposed to be in the position of benefactors—seeking to ameliorate the condition of people whom, in past ages, we have, through our European subjects, done our utmost to ruin and debase, only striving to do this with as little cost as possible to ourselves. With what show of consistency, then, can we, in laying the foundations of a new and intended to be permanent system, deal with these people as aliens in their own land? It would be monstrous, and a disgrace to Great Britain; nor can we believe that such a course will be persisted in by Captain Strachan, if he be the man we have expressed a hope that he will prove himself to be. No; let it be laid down at once as a rule, that there shall, if possible, be an admixture of the native element in these Legislative Councils; that the qualification for admission shall be a public reputation for honour, probity, industry, and intelligence, and not the merely being a sycophantic and subservient tool of a governor; that, having once been nominated to the Council on such grounds, the native should continue to be a member until he lost that public reputation; but that with the loss of that reputation he should lose also his office. Such a regulation as this would do much toward the elevation of a race; and is one worthy to emanate from the Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 29.

[Continued from page 65.]

Mr. GOSCHEN: Nothing of the kind.

Mr. LOWTHER said the right hon. gentleman had heard the speech of his late colleague. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOSCHEN: Read mine. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOWTHER said he had not yet been able to possess himself of any authentic record. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman took him to task for having used the term "domestic slavery." Let him call attention to the past history of that question. The report of the Select Committee of 1842 on the West African Settlements pointed out the distinction between the forts and the territory outside, and said that in the latter our authority was strictly limited, and that the relations of the natives were those, not of subjects, but of a weaker power towards a stronger, and it was added, "In this arrangement we shall find a solution of the difficulty in regard to domestic slavery." The hon. baronet the member for Carlisle and the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Goschen) had assumed that he (Mr. Lowther) could claim the authorship of the phrase "domestic slavery."

Mr. GOSCHEN and Sir W. LAWSON explained.

Mr. LOWTHER said he would now refer to a despatch written in July, 1841, from Lord John Russell to General Maclean, then Governor of Cape Coast Castle, in which he said that Her Majesty's dominion on that coast was of very narrow local range,

and extended only to the forts themselves, and that beyond the works of the forts there was no sovereignty existing in the British Crown; and his lordship went on to say that if the laws or usages of the people in the vicinity of the forts tolerated slavery, we had no right to set them aside except by persuasion, negotiation, and other peaceful means. In a despatch to the Governor of Lagos, dated the 3rd of February, 1866, Mr. Secretary Cardwell wrote that there was a serious question pending since their occupation of Lagos, which his appointment would, he hoped, enable him to bring to a close—namely, the existence of domestic slavery in British territory; adding that this state of things was inconsistent with the provisions of the Imperial Act, which had made all the Queen's dominions free soil; and that he was fully aware of the extreme difficulty which a Governor must encounter in having to assume the control of territory under British jurisdiction in which domestic slavery, as in every part of Africa, was a constituent element of society. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOSCHEN: The hon. member has left out a line.

Mr. LOWTHER said he had not professed to read the whole despatch. The words were: "The Imperial Act, 3rd William IV., c. 73, which has made all the Queen's dominions free soil, and by which every person in Lagos has been free since the British occupation." (Opposition cheers.) The words which, for the sake of brevity, he had omitted, did not alter the context. (Hear, hear.) The despatch went on to state that if it should be found that British law could not be fully established in the island of Lagos, and in the towns occupied by them, they must confine the area of British territory, as at the Gold Coast, to the land occupied by the Government buildings, constituting the rest of the territory a Protectorate, where their influence could be used to soften and gradually destroy slavery without their authority being called on to abolish it. (Ministerial cheers.) Lord Kimberley, who was a member of the late Cabinet, had in a despatch expressed the opinion that the position of the British Government in the Protectorate was that of influence over people who were not British subjects and whilst every means should be taken to induce the natives to desist from such practices as those reported by the acting Administrator, it did not appear to him that it was advisable to interfere by direct legislation. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that he had made clear to the House that the distinction which Her Majesty's Government sought to perpetuate—viz., the distinction between *bona fide* British territory within which slavery never had and never would be allowed to exist, and the territory commonly called the Protectorate—had been recognized by the late Government. There were four courses open to their adoption in approaching this question at the termination of the late war. First, the complete abandonment both of the Cape Coast towns and the Protectorate; secondly, a retention of their position on the coast, combined with an abandonment of the Protectorate; thirdly, the extension of *bona fide* British territory throughout what had been known as the Protectorate; and fourthly, the retention of the Coast towns as *bona fide* British territory, together with the exercise of protectorate throughout a certain portion of the interior. As to the first course, it was fairly put before the House by the hon. members for Hackney and Carlisle, and failed to elicit approbation from any considerable section of the House. (Hear, hear.) The second course was equally impossible of adoption, because it would involve a breach of faith towards the tribes with whom they had entered into relations during the late war. The third course, which had been described as the establishment of an African empire, he dismissed as a visionary scheme, and there remained the plan which the Government had submitted to Parliament—namely, a continuance of the existing Protectorate, with the introduction of certain alterations and modifications which recent experience had suggested. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the Assessor's Court, it was the intention of the Government, as soon as they could obtain the necessary information, to establish such a system of administration of the law as should effectually prevent the recurrence of any such abuses as had been referred to. Her Majesty's Government was inquiring, and would continue to inquire, anxiously how best the evil of domestic slavery should be met, and there was no gentleman in either House who was more deeply impressed than both the Secretary of State and he were with the great importance of introducing, as soon as possible, some means which should remove this great curse from the African continent. (Cheers.)

Mr. GOSCHEN entirely denied that there was any difference of opinion between his right hon. friend the member for Sandwich and himself. They both approved of the policy of the Government in remaining on the Gold Coast.

Mr. LOWTHER interposed the remark that he was unable to obtain any copy of it.

Mr. GOSCHEN said that members were generally unable to obtain a copy of any speeches made in that House; but although the remarks he made were very briefly reported, yet the phrase that he approved generally of the policy of the Government was,

he believed, reported in every newspaper, and it was scarcely fair that any difference of opinion should be stated to have arisen between his right hon. friend and himself. Moreover, his right hon. friend warned the Government in the same terms as he warned them with regard to this question of slavery. (Hear, hear.) For the first time that evening they learned that Her Majesty's Government intended to carry out no new policy in regard to the administration of affairs on the Gold Coast. Their possessions were to be limited to the forts, and those most unsatisfactory relations which had hitherto existed as regarded the Protectorate were to continue to exist. The House would remember that the hon. member for Poole stated that the Protectorate enabled domestic slavery to continue, and that if any different form of government were introduced that effect could no longer follow. The effect of the annexation of Lagos was that every slave had *ipso facto* become free, and that had a most important bearing on this case. It was so far satisfactory to know that the Court of the Judicial Assessor was to be revised; but he should like to know whether the doctrine enunciated in the memorandum issued in 1857 on the subject would be accepted in its entirety by Her Majesty's Government, and that any Judicial Assessor appointed by the English Government would decline to interfere in all cases where property in slaves was concerned. That was a point, however, to which Her Majesty's Government had not called attention; but they found that, both in another place and in that House, the question of money as regarded the emancipation of slaves had been put in the foreground, and, if for no other reason, he thought it most important that this debate should have taken place in order that the argument put forward in both Houses in regard to the impossibility of dealing with this question for money reasons might be disavowed by the Government. No doubt the difficulty was great, but had not the difficulty been great also in other cases, and yet it had been successfully overcome. What would the Mahometan subjects say, who had been taught that domestic slavery could not be continued, notwithstanding that it was sanctioned by their religion, if we shrank from applying to this part of the Gold Coast a doctrine which we had held elsewhere? (Hear, hear.) He asked the House whether there was no difference in the conduct of affairs on the Gold Coast when we made an entirely fresh start on account of the Ashanti war. (Hear, hear.) Was not that precisely the time when they ought to look this question in the face? (Hear, hear.) Other countries were not always disposed to believe in the sincerity of Great Britain in her philanthropic enterprises, and thought it was only where our own interests were not involved that we called upon them to make great sacrifices in order to get rid of slavery; and the statement of the Colonial Minister and the Under-Secretary that we must proceed gradually, otherwise it would cost a great deal of money and entail much inconvenience, would favour that impression. (Hear, hear.) It was not for the House to say the precise line which the Government ought to take, but they were entitled to ask for a distinct assurance that no steps would be taken which should involve the recognition of slavery in any form. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was somewhat at a loss at first to see what was the precise object with which this amendment was brought forward, but as he listened to the speech of the hon. member for Poole he began to perceive what he was afraid of, and how it was that he thought this question really was one of importance. The hon. gentleman spoke of bringing Lagos into what he called "this hybrid Protectorate," pointing out that Lagos was British territory where every man was a freeman, and he seemed to think that by the new constitution Lagos would be brought under a system by which she would be deprived of her freedom. ("No, no.")

Mr. E. ASHLEY: What I intended to express was a Protectorate half free and half slave.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that was exactly the point upon which the hon. gentleman had entirely mistaken the situation. No portion of British territory was included in the Protectorate, and the hon. gentleman had mixed up two things which ought to be kept distinct. In British territory freedom would continue to prevail, but the question was, what should be done with regard to the Protectorate? and that was a very difficult and delicate question. In a statement addressed by the Chief Magistrate to Sir Garnet Wolseley no later than last November, it was stated that one of the most important duties of the Judicial Assessor's Court since its foundation, and which had been constantly recognized in Committee of the House of Commons on West African Affairs, had been the regulation, as far as possible, of the system of what was called domestic slavery which existed amongst all the tribes which composed the British Protectorate, and that this duty involved the recognition and regulation of the rights of the masters, as well as the protection of the servant. (Hear, hear.) They should consider what was the state of the settlement which they were called on to make, either a Crown colony,



or, as the member for Poole called it, an African empire. They were accused of neglecting, as regarded it, the question of slavery; but if they referred back to Lord Carnarvon's speech they would find that he was most special in his statement. Lord Carnarvon said, "Slavery in any form is so repugnant to the feelings of the British people, that we must use our most strenuous exertions to destroy it;" and he went on to say that unless Parliament was prepared to grant a compensation, which would amount to little less than a million sterling, he must deal cautiously with the subject. If immediate abolition was determined on, they must prepare for increased expenditure, and the increased complication of all our present difficulties. But it was not merely a question of money; it was a question of whether England should undertake a task which, whilst it would tax all her energies, might make the condition of the slave worse than it was at present, and postpone until a later date that which Her Majesty's Government hoped to achieve at an earlier one. Our influence had already been used to abolish human sacrifices, and it would be equally exercised for the destruction of slavery. The House might depend upon it, Her Majesty's Government were determined not to leave to gentlemen opposite the monopoly of humanity and philanthropy. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir P. O'BRIEN was of opinion that it would have been better to have left the colony under the management of the merchants who carried on the government at an expense of 4,000*l.*, whereas in the first year of the MacCarthy régime the cost was 27,000*l.*

Mr. FORSTER: I wish to say one or two words with reference to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, especially concerning this question of slavery, which is one that deeply concerns the honour of this country and the feelings of the House. (Cheers.) I have to ask, why does Government object to an amendment which merely pledges this House against the recognition of slavery in any form? (Hear, hear.) Does any member on either side of the House object to that? ("Hear, hear," from both sides.) But Government can sweep away all the difficulty by simply stating that in the fresh start they are about to make, after a formidable and successful war, they will not permit slavery to exist in the Gold Coast settlements in any form. The institution of which we complain has long existed on the Gold Coast, but now that the war is over, we ask that it may be permitted to exist no more. It appears to me that there is one thing to which all our experience since 1822, including that of the late war, directly points, and it is, that, whatever else we may do with the Protectorate, we must refuse any recognition of domestic slavery. (Hear, hear.) To do so we must take a bolder ground than we have hitherto taken, and refuse to recognize slavery anywhere or in any form. (Hear.) This is all that the amendment of my hon. friend asks for—viz., a declaration that Her Majesty's Government do not intend to recognize the institution of domestic slavery in the Protectorate; and surely that is not too much to ask from them. They do not intend to recognize it; I am sure they are as anxious as we can be to refuse it any sanction. (Hear, hear.) The Under-Secretary for the Colonies alluded to the despatch sent out by Lord Cardwell with regard to the state of affairs at Lagos, round which settlement slavery existed in the protected territory. In that despatch Lord Cardwell explicitly said that slavery was everywhere contrary to British law, and that fugitive slaves must be protected in Lagos. That principle was fully carried out in Lagos, and no difficulty followed. (Hear, hear.) Our position on the Gold Coast is much stronger now. We have had a successful war, in which we have completely defeated our opponents, and have therefore a right to make our own conditions; and I think that nothing would be more reasonable than that we should take advantage of the position in which the war has left us, take a fresh start, and loudly declare that under no conditions whatever will this country recognize or permit slavery. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI: The right hon. gentleman who has just addressed us says that the amendment of the hon. member for Poole is one respecting which both sides of the House are agreed. If he means by that that throughout the House there is a unanimity of opinion that it is not only the duty, but the pride, of this country to discourage slavery in every manner and in every form, then I admit that the right hon. gentleman is right, and that there is an identity of opinion on both sides of the House; but when we are asked to accept this amendment, it is necessary that we should scan its language with a somewhat close criticism, and I must confess that, doing so, I am at a loss to find the precise meaning it conveys. We are asked to say that we shall not recognize slavery in any form, and if you accept that amendment, it assumes that we are not going to do what it recommends. Sir, I object to this amendment, because it would present an obstacle to the adoption of the report, and to the confirmation of the vote which has been given us to enable us to carry out our policy. If you accept this amendment, you state, in fact, that you cannot trust us with a policy which is in uniformity with the opinion of this House. (Hear.) We have been told that circumstances

have occurred which give us a new starting-point, from which we should enter upon a more active policy in the putting down of slavery; but if I were asked what were the circumstances which would justify us in taking a more decided course, it would not be those of the present moment, when the country is still agitated with the excitement of war, and when we have just passed through a struggle which, even with a barbarous opponent, assumed a severe form. I should say that the time for Government to have inaugurated a new policy was when we took over the forts from the Dutch Government. (Hear, hear.) It was then that the Government should have come forward and inaugurated a new state of things. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that now our policy on the Gold Coast requires the most careful handling, whilst such was not the state of things when the late Government purchased the Dutch forts. (Hear.) I cannot but advise the House to act with great caution at this moment. We have, in as far as slavery is concerned, a common object. There is amongst us no difference of opinion; the only question is whether we shall proceed with caution, and by the means which have already been approved of by the House, or whether we shall act with violence. Let me remind the House of a despatch which on the 3rd November, 1872, was sent from Sir A. Kennedy to Lord Kimberley. The time was when we were taking over the forts from the Dutch, and the despatch said, "The very mild institution of slavery is curing itself daily, and any violent interference with it would be most disastrous." Lord Kimberley acted upon that despatch, and I think he was perfectly right in doing so. (Hear.) The late Government resolved upon not interfering, and I trust that the House will not now cancel that policy. I trust that it will view this case as one requiring great caution, and will give the new scheme for administration that fair play to which it is entitled. We have given to the consideration of this question many an anxious hour, and have engaged individuals eminently calculated to carry out our policy successfully. We believe that there is a chance of rendering these colonies advantageous to this country, and at the same time not dishonourable, and that we shall gradually abolish the institution which is already, as Sir A. Kennedy told Lord Kimberley, dying out. But if this question be turned into a party question there will be obstacles of a most serious character interposed, and the speedy abolition of slavery in the states under our influence will be procrastinated and, perhaps, ultimately prevented altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITEHEAD recommended his hon. friend, after the statement of the Prime Minister, to withdraw his amendment. He did not think it expedient that either the country or the world outside should see that there were two opinions in that House on the subject of the abolition of slavery. If the right hon. gentleman's observations meant anything, they implied that his Government was ready to advance the object respecting which they were all of one opinion. He thought that they might trust the Government, especially as there would soon be an opportunity of seeing what sort of policy they pursued.

Mr. E. ASHLEY said he did not wish to make mischief, and was therefore willing, after the statement of the Prime Minister, to withdraw his amendment.

The question was then put that the amendment be withdrawn, but many members having expressed dissent from that course, it was put formally from the chair, and negatived without a division.

The report was then put and agreed to.

#### HOW THINGS GO ON IN FERNANDO PO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Regent Cottage, Calle de Lapanto, Fernando Po.

Dear Sir,—Allow me a small space in your valuable paper to lay before your notice the bad treatment African traders are receiving here from the hands of the European merchants. From the commencement of this year I have contracted no debt, nor had any transaction with the European merchants out here, yet if I were to make any remittance to England, the European merchants would place obstacles in my way. Some time ago, a friend of mine wrote me from England respecting business transactions; I at once replied to him, and sent him some remittance. The European merchants having heard of this, take the liberty of writing to this gentleman against me. Again, when European merchants come to open business establishments here, the residing merchants run down the country, saying that the losses are so heavy, nothing can be done here; that hardly anything is to be got here; that one could hardly get a cask of oil in a month, or sell one dollar's worth of goods in a week. Yet still they keep up their own establishments here. Whenever any stranger comes to open a business establishment, they put before him "*bad debts*." I beg to contradict this flatly, as I am not aware of any such thing as bad debt on the part of the young traders; they call for the bad debts themselves, as I will show you now. For instance, take two or three hundred pounds' worth of goods;

entrust the same to one who has not a second trousers to put on, and hardly a place for his lodging, and send him up far in the interior to trade. If accident falls on him there, would you call that a bad debt? When a young man takes up credit from 1,200*l.* to 1,800*l.*, and clears off in a year, what do you think of that man? He is worthy of praise. There are a lot of them who have cleared off their accounts with the merchants here, and are now determined to open correspondence in England, direct or elsewhere, respecting Fernando Po oil. Although the merchants say no oil is to be got, yet the little they are getting, as well as others, is valuable oil, superior to many other places, as I have seen the oil carried in a basket or on a piece of plank in hot day in the lump. Now, Mr. Editor, let me say a few words with regard to our merchant postmaster, and how affairs are going on with letters by the mail steamer. Friends complain about their letters. On one occasion a letter and bill of lading were handed to one of them by a policeman; and on inquiring where he got the letter from, he said he got it from the Government House. The question was asked as to whether the post-office had been removed to the Government House? He replied, "No." This was about three days after the steamer left Fernando Po. I only show you how things are going on, and hope to hear better again when I shall be able to bring the matter before the Postmaster-General.—I remain, dear Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

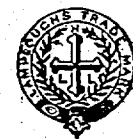
J. STONE, Agent for the African Times.

P.S.—What right have women to do with the post-office

letters; always overhauling and prying into people's letters? We will not bear it any longer. If the post-office door is to be closed, it must be closed against all of us, both white and black; not the door closed whilst the whites are inside and the blacks are outside. It is not fair. We want only justice, and it must be done.

**BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.**—The following telegram has been received by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company: "S.S. Africa, Lisbon, June 16, 4 p.m.—Arrived here this morning. Have tested the cable, and handed it over to the Brazilian Telegraph Company. This establishes telegraphic communication between England, Lisbon, Madeira, and St. Vincent." St. Vincent: Pernambuco Section.—The following telegram has been received by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company: "S.S. Seine, June 15, Noon.—Total cable paid out, 994 knots. Since noon yesterday, 147 knots. Latitude, 3-21; longitude, 30-4. All well." The following telegram has been received by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company: "Steamship Seine, Noon, June 16.—Total cable paid out, 1,140 knots. Since noon yesterday, 149 knots. Latitude, 1-23 N.; longitude, 31-22. All well."

THE ILLONE, No. 7, hired transport, Captain Griffiths, owned by Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson, of London, arrived in Plymouth Sound on June 4 from Cape Coast Castle with a cargo of railway iron and other material.



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