

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.

AUGUST, 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 July 30, and August 13 and 27; and Parcels up to 6 p.m. on JULY 31, and August 14 and 28.

The Royal Mail Steamship BENQUELA is intended to be dispatched from LIVERPOOL on the 1st AUGUST, 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 next departure is intended to be the Steamship VOLTA, which will leave LIVERPOOL direct on the 15th AUGUST, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

The following departure will be the CONGO, on the 15th AUGUST, for Madeira, Grand Bassa, Cape Palmas, Grand Bassam, Assinee, Winnebah, Whydah, Fernando Po, Cameroons, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and St. Paul de Loanda.

The following departure will be the SENEGAL, on the 29th AUGUST, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

Passengers by above Packets will embark by Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 10.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 10 a.m. respectively.

The above Packets (excepting the CONGO) 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, 50s, Lord-street, Liverpool. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

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

WEST COAST MAIL STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bonny, July 4.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Ambriz, July 15.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Congo, July 17.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Monrovia, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Cameroon, July 4.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Eboe, July 11.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Benin, July 15.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bonny, July 18.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Ambriz, July 25.

WEST COAST NEWS.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, June 12.—Everything is quiet. King Coffee has on several occasions asked for permission to buy ammunition, but this has been refused. He suffers much from revulsions of tribes previously subject to him, but he is determined to subdue the commotions. It is believed possible that he may succeed in obtaining ammunition from the Coast. With regard to the indemnity due to England, it is believed that there is not much probability of a further instalment being paid at present. The King of Ashanti is still intriguing with the Kings of Adansi and Djuabin, and to the latter, who was only second to himself in Ashanti, he promises a higher dignity if he will return. Former tributaries have now refused paying their annual contributions. The King is endeavouring to punish them. He contemplates removing the site of his capital to somewhere in the vicinity of Contorkoo, but has not yet come to any definite decision upon that point. Commodore Jewitt, of H.M.S. Active, left here on the evening of the 9th, accompanied by the Administrator for Addah. They intended to take on board Tacku, King of Accra, who has refused to leave Addah, where he is levying imposts of his own. The Commodore will thence proceed to Quitta and Jellah Coffee to endeavour to arrange with the Awoonah chief quietly, if possible; if not, by force. The Coquette and Decoy have accompanied the Active. Cape Coast is very unhealthy; trade is improving.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, June 19.—There is no news from Ashanti. Everything is quiet here. The health of the place, although still bad, is improving. Trade is fair. Advices from Accra announce that a gang of robbers, who had infested the country for some time past, had been captured by the commandant with fifty men. Their head-quarters were near Beulah. They lately seized twelve Fantee police sent in search of their leaders, and after taking away their arms, and giving them six dozen lashes each, drove them back to Accra. The whole band are now at Accra. Her Majesty's ship Active has just returned from Quitta. There had been a disturbance at Jellah Coffee amongst the natives, and a number of men had been landed from the Active to make peace.

JUNE 25.—The Commodore arrived here in the Active yesterday, bringing Administrator Lees back from Quitta. Peace has been arranged with the Awoonahs, and Quitta is to be occupied by the Government. Captain Baker, with a detachment of Housas, goes down at once to assume charge there. Governor Strachan has arrived here from Lagos in the steamship Congo, and takes over the government of the Gold Coast to-day.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, July 4.—An Ambassador has come down from the King of Ashanti, and brings with him 1,200*l.* on account of the indemnity. A large number of traders have also come down. Everything is quiet at Quitta. The Chief received Captain Barker and his Housas without any trouble. A good and safe trade is expected there shortly. Commandant Paul, from Accra, arrived here to-day as acting chief magistrate, during the absence of Judge Marshall, who leaves by steamer for England.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMSHIP BONNY.

Mr. Wright, from Old Calabar; Dr. and Mrs. Robertson and Don L. da Cunha, Fernando Po; Mr. Townsend, Mr. Burton, and Rev. Mr. Holland, Bonny; Dr. Jeans, Captain Emden, Mr. Robbin, Miss Cole, Mons. Burgalar, Mons. Guichard, and Mr. Preacher, Lagos; Major Brownell, Commander Young, R.N., Lieutenant Niblett, R.N., Dr. Allen, R.N., Mr. Ford, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Murray, Mr. Ryland, and Mr. Hartwig, Cape Coast; Mr. Peterson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Blaize, Miss Williams, Very Rev. Bishop Cheetham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, and Mrs. Caiger, Sierra Leone; Mr. Helm, Mons. Lecomte, and Mons. Maurel, Bathurst; Don. V. Purchol, Teneriffe; Mr. Jones, Madeira; and seven steerage passengers.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER AMBRIZ.

Mr. Neish, from Old Calabar; Mr. Mullen, Lagos; Mr. Schall, wife and family, and Mr. Murchand, Accra; Mr. McCormick, Cape Coast Castle; Rev. Mickethwaite, Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Bohn, Sierra Leone.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER CONGO.

Mr. Hyde, Mr. Sky, Mrs. Gilbertson, Mr. Falconer, from Old Calabar; Mr. Macintyre, Mr. Oliver, Capt. Gierke, Mr. Sterenton, Bonny; Mr. A. Silverta, Mr. Lewis, Lagos; Mr. H. Robinson, Jellah Coffee; Mr. Burnett, Cape Coast Castle; Capt. Allinson, Lieut. Harward, Mr. Randall, Mr. Fox, Master Broudhurst, Sierra Leone; Mr. Miller, Capt. William, Count of Wega Grande, Miss Ana del Castillo, Grand Canary.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMSHIP MONROVIA.

Mr. D. B. Gardner, from Opobo; Mr. S. Hall and Mr. McIntosh, Bonny; Judge Marshall, Cape Coast Castle; Mr. Maloney, Sierra Leone; Mr. W. Wetherill, Grand Canary; Mr. Donoghue, Brass.

WHAT THE BRITISH FLAG SAYS (OR SHOULD SAY).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fanti, Gold Coast, June 16, 1874.

Sir,—The destruction and fall of the Kingdom of Ashanti just reminds me strongly of the anecdote of "Euchie," the late gold-taker in the establishment of the Hon. George Blankson, at Anamaboe, some seventeen or eighteen years ago, relative to an African's idea of what the British Flag says; and in my view it has, as one of its various instances, been truly verified in that: "If it had not been I," says the British Flag, "that fly daily about all the British forts and settlements in the world, the great might have been seen lying upon, and smashing to pieces, ALL THE LITTLE ONES!"—Yours respectfully,

THE GUINBAMAN.

LAND TAX, OR POLL TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, June 22, 1874.

Sir,—I have been indirectly informed that "House and Land Taxes" will shortly be imposed upon us by the Government; and if this information be correct, don't you think that "Poll Tax" is preferable, and will yield a much larger amount than "House and Land Taxes?" Because here, with very few exceptions, we don't care much for lands, and you can scarcely, therefore, get people to own lands, to enable you to tax them to advantage.

This being the case, I beg, therefore, to express it as an opinion—whether you may, or you may not, support it—that if you don't institute a "Poll Tax" of 1*s.* per head *per annum*, instead of "House and Land Taxes," you will, I fear, make the majority of the protected (or, if you please, "colonists") who possess no lands of their own, take an unlimited amount of what is vulgarly termed "French leave;" and that can never, in my opinion, be considered doing or exercising justice towards all the people enjoying protection from the British Government.—Yours respectfully,

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

SLAVERY AT THE GOLD COAST.

[The following letter appeared in the *Daily News* of June 29. Having reference to a question so much thought of at present, we reproduce it, that it may elicit replies from some of our competent friends on the Coast.—Ed. A.T.]

"The question of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast having been brought before the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lowther stated, as an excuse for not interfering with that system, that its abolition would cost this country a million of money as compensation to slaveowners. It would be interesting to the public to be informed on what data these calculations are based. Colonel Harley and others well acquainted with the Coast have, I am informed, made an infinitely lower estimate of the expense. In a country like the Gold Coast, consisting of villages and townships hidden in dense bush, where no census has ever been taken, it is extremely difficult to estimate the population and the number of slaves; but having made personal inquiries regarding slavery in many townships and villages in the Protectorate, I came to the conclusion that the slave population there is chiefly confined to the towns on the sea-coast, and that only the wealthier natives, as a rule, are slaveowners, though slaves are also sometimes met with among the poorer rural population. The average price of a slave on the Gold Coast is 8*l.* A million of money would, therefore, purchase the freedom of 125,000 slaves, yet the whole male population of the Protectorate capable of bearing arms is estimated as under 60,000—the entire population probably does not exceed 250,000; and no one acquainted with the Coast will aver that more than one in twenty of their number are in a state of slavery.

"But if the Government decline for the present to interfere with domestic slavery on the score of expense, it is surely their duty to check the slave trade now going on under the British flag, particularly as this can be done without expense to the country; and if the public were really aware of what is now going on at the Gold Coast, pressure would surely be brought on the Government to act. The Ashantees have from time immemorial been kidnappers of slaves, whom they sell to their neighbours on all sides. Now that trade has been opened between Ashanti and Fanti, traders bring slaves to the market in Cape Coast Castle and sell them. The British judge at Cape Coast Castle is not only the judge administering British law to British subjects, but is also Judicial Assessor for the native population, and in this capacity he has, assisted by native chiefs, to administer native law to the native population. If a newly-purchased slave, therefore, runs away, his master applies to the Judicial Assessor's Court, and thus obtains from an English judge a warrant to apprehend his runaway slave.

"Now what the Government should do, if they do not wish to interfere with domestic slavery at present, is, at all events, to

forbid the importation of slaves into the Protectorate. The recent war brought so much money into the country, that men who were of the poorest have now the means of purchasing slaves, and eagerly do so; the Ashantees as eagerly kidnap men, women, and children, to sell them. Is it not a cruel irony that the Government of free England should propose to forbid, or strictly regulate, the importation of arms and ammunition into the Protectorate, and yet be afraid to forbid the importation of kidnapped slaves? Yet such a step would at no time cause more than a passing discontent, and at the present moment, when our prestige stands so high, would be at once acquiesced in as the will of the ruling power. A message to the King of Ashanti would stop the importation of slaves and diminish the kidnapping. I do not wish to put this question in a sentimental light—it seems simply a matter of national duty; yet I shall not readily forget the case of a poor boy who recently came into my hands. He had been taken in a foray by Ashantees from his village on the Volta; had accompanied the Ashantees invading army, and escaped from them. With the touching eloquence of nature he related how night after night he dreamt that he was returning to his own village, and to the arms of his mother; yet, though now free, he cannot do so—he dares not travel alone for fear of being again seized and sold into slavery. Many similar painful instances are, no doubt, well known to many on the Gold Coast. Let us hope that the precious British lives recently lost on the Gold Coast have been sacrificed for a higher end than to restore an infamous traffic which happily had been suspended before and during the war.—Your obedient servant,

"June 26."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT AT LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, April 30, 1874.

Dear Sir,—By birth I am a native of this place, and here I was when Lagos was ceded to the British Crown in 1861. It is the place of my language, and it is the place of my birth, and I know its policy.

When this place was not taken yet by the English, we collected our debts by violence. Should any one be indebted to us, we could then catch him by the feet, and put him into stock; or, if we could not succeed in getting him, we caught some of his family until they paid or settled the debt. But since this place has become the British possession, the English law forbids all such cruel acts. Then the Lagos territories were quite satisfied with the English policy with respect to debts, because, by taking one man's money to pay another's debt by way of cheat, always brought civil war. We are, indeed, very sorry on hearing of the probable abolishment of imprisonment for debt here; but the natives are rejoicing; and since that time they decline paying their debts. On asking them, their answer is, that soon there will be no law concerning debts again. We humbly beg the Secretary of State not to put this law into use, for if this law is put into use, the traders and merchants of this place will be totally destroyed without remedy, for the debt that is now laid down is about 400,000*l.* or more. This amount was given out in order to get down produce for our correspondents in England, and only by this means can we try to collect our debts here. This law is not suited to this port. We pray that this law may not be sent to Lagos, for Lagos is too young. We write this to inform you of the numberless favours which you have done to Africa by your press.—Yours,

A NATIVE MAN.

PETITION FROM DEBTORS IN LAGOS GAOL.

Debtors' Prison, Lagos, May 5, 1874.

To His Grace the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Our Lord Earl,—May it please your Grace, the petition of your humble yet distressed petitioners sheweth—

That the imprisonment for debt in the settlement of Lagos is a . . . perfect disgrace to the boasted enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

May it please your Grace, that, in a moral point of view, it is at once detrimental and derogatory, from stimulating and indoctrinating malice and uncharitableness, and threatening to overwhelm and obliterate the efforts of religion, by opposing a formidable barrier to the inculcated doctrine of the humble but holy Nazarene—from developing in creditors, with wonderful facility, their cerebral organs of vindictiveness, and other concomitant vices, and shaping them to such practical working order, from the execution of which a Shylock, with all his boasted Hebraic relentlessness, may shrink back appalled.

That it may please your Grace, that, in order to ignore the whatever ostensible grievances and fictitious pretensions embody-

ing the petition of the merchants of Lagos, their designs being a prolonged sufferance of their despotic sway, your humble petitioners have only, by disclosing the principles of incarceration, the regnant parsimony respecting diet of the lowest graduated quality, dotted out with inhuman stintedness, eclipsing Ahab's proverbial bread of affliction, to enlist your sympathy, deepen your interest, and excite your generous nature to the performance of the generous acts of granting the same boon you have been pleased graciously to condescend to award to the Gambia, worthy of your dignified position in one of the world's most enlightened states—worthy of diffusion and transmission to remotest countries and ages, for generous humanity, and worthy to be classed at the shrine of those fundamental and everlasting principles which constitute truth and morality, the basis of Christianity.

That it may please your Grace, that, consequent on the detrimental operation of local laws, a man may be incarcerated, on the strength of "Capias," for an indefinite period, his prayers to be brought before a court ignored, according to the intensity of the malevolence of his creditors.

That it may please your Grace, a man may be incarcerated for an unlimited period, for losses occasioned by the act of God, by fire, boat or canoe wreck, &c., the duplicity of his creditors, the fraudulence of his customers, friends, &c., &c.; that both debtors and security may at once, and at the same time, be incarcerated for an unlimited time, for one and the same debt, consequent on the unnatural bent of an avaricious creditor.

That your Grace may be pleased to observe that for being present with one's master during the said master's purchase, one may be incarcerated in his master's name, his own name being conveniently ignored. A trader owing about 300*l.* has been incarcerated for an unlimited time, although the trader arranged to pay the sum of 10*l.* per month towards the refundment of the amount in question, which was for losses caused by his creditor. His creditor taking umbrage, it was maliciously alleged that he intended to decamp, all his protestation to the contrary notwithstanding.

That your Grace may be pleased to observe that, in advertising to the diet, your humble petitioners have to state that the dietary scale for each individual being—viz., rice 1½*lb.*, farina 1½*lb.*, [greens ½*oz.*, fish ½*oz.*, eggs ½*oz.*, palm oil ½*oz.*, salt ½*oz.*, pepper ½*oz.* for six persons], agidi 3*oz.*—is quite insufficient, as these articles, with the exception of the farina, the whole lot bracketed, is taken by one individual, in diurnal turns of twenty or twenty-one days, as the number of debtors decreases or fluctuates. These only serving the recipient for a day, he has to manage during the interval as to the best possible method of keeping soul and body together; in fact, maintain the unity and exist, by God's providence unailing. That farina, agidi, and rice are substitutes for each other; the latter article (rice), to the shame of those concerned, has only its existence on the dietary scale; for to your petitioners it is, in reality, a most unreal affair, a myth, having never crossed the gates, or been brought within these unhallowed confines. No, not even in extreme cases of illness, when nature demands congenial subsistence, can this unalterable, Medo-Persian scale be altered; no, never!

That your Grace may be pleased to observe, that, through the humane and generous exertions of Capt. Strachan, our new Administrator, an interminable variety of other evils of a baser magnitude have succumbed to his zeal, inasmuch as lay within his province; as the adoption of sanitary measures to nullify the unhealthy, vitiated air generally assailing the olfactory nerves; the discontinuance of those obscenities consequent on the promiscuous intermingling of both sexes in the same urinals, and the indiscriminate and demoralizing exposure in a state of nudity whilst washing in the yard.

That it may please your Grace to observe that your humble petitioners, labouring under these evils, and as those of a greater magnitude, are beyond the province of our good Administrator, however great may be his wish to mitigate them.

That, whilst striving to blast imposture and expose fraud, to hold up tyranny to disgust, and slavery to shame, your humble petitioners are compelled to petition your Grace in this manner, as the creditors, merchants, &c., of this settlement are known to have petitioned for the continuance of their evils. Your humble petitioners, therefore, seek your Grace for defence, and at the shrine and shelter of Britain's world-acknowledged liberty they take their stand, and crave protection from despotism's banded myriads.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, and have the honour to remain, your Grace's most humble yet distressed servants.

(Signed and marked by twenty-four Prisoners.)

Note.—The Editor has found it necessary to eliminate many very objectionable passages from this petition. Every argument or necessary statement found in it has been carefully retained.

**THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

African Times Office, 121, Fleet-street,
May 27, 1874.

My Lord,—In the communication made by your lordship to the House of Lords, on the 12th inst., you stated that either Accra or Elmina would be selected as the future seat of Government for the Gold Coast. As the only possible sea-port on the Gold Coast, Elmina possesses very great advantages; and with a good system of roads and telegraphic communication, I do not see why Elmina, as the seat of Government, could not be combined with hill residences at Abudi or Akrapong (near Accra).

Your lordship will, I hope, pardon my reminding you that of late years Accra has been severely visited by earthquakes, and that recent light shocks indicate the probability of a continuance of this serious disturbance, which is opposed to the stability of such edifices as would be required for the permanent offices of Government.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

F. FITZGERALD, Editor of the *African Times*.

African Times Office, 121, Fleet-street, E.C.,
June 5, 1874.

My Lord,—I address your lordship with a deep sense of responsibility, because on your lordship's decision it will now depend whether Lagos shall be again plunged, to the entire ruin of every one connected with it, into a vortex of commercial disaster such as began in March, 1872, and continued until July, 1873; or whether it shall be allowed to carry on its lucrative trade with the interior, as at present.

It is rumored that your lordship has it under consideration to appoint Captain Sir John Hawley Glover, K.C.B., to be Governor of the joint settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos; and I have heard that the friends of Captain Sir J. H. Glover express great confidence that your lordship will thus appoint him.

Such an appointment would bring about all the ruin I have mentioned.

I am quite convinced that it is only necessary to show your lordship reasonable grounds for believing this, to make such an appointment impossible.

I will endeavour briefly to state such grounds.

Capt. J. H. Glover, R.N., was Administrator of Lagos in 1871. His relations with the Egbas and Jebus, from whom the greater part of the produce shipped from Lagos is derived, had for some time been of a far from friendly character; and, whether justly or unjustly on their part, those native people regarded him with great suspicion.

In 1871, there were hostilities in the Bonny and Opobo Rivers between two native parties. It seems that some one suggested to the Earl of Kimberley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it would be advisable to prevent arms and ammunition being exported from Lagos to the Bonny River (to which port they had never been made, except in ridiculously small quantities), although every ship that left Liverpool for Bonny and Opobo Rivers was at the same time carrying guns and powder direct to these rivers without let or hindrance. The Earl of Kimberley instructed Capt. Glover to pass an ordinance at Lagos, prohibiting the export of arms and ammunition, &c., except as the Administrator might sanction.

Capt. Glover had the said ordinance passed through his Legislative Council, and immediately put it rigorously in force against the Egbas and Jebu countries, which have no relation whatever with Bonny.

Capt. Glover even extended the prohibitory power with which he had become thus furnished to the provoking extent of denying to the Egbas and Jebus iron hoops for their oil casks.

The Egbas and Jebus remonstrated, and threatened to close the roads and markets which supplied Lagos with its trading produce—palm oil, kernels, cotton, &c.—unless the prohibition should be removed.

I brought the matter as early as possible under the notice of Lord Kimberley, and pointed out the serious consequences that must ensue if that ordinance were not repealed without delay.

I must do Earl Kimberley the justice to state that, immediately on becoming aware of the real state of affairs, he took measures for remedying the evil.

Unhappily, however, before these remedial measures could be applied, the Egbas and Jebu exasperation had reached its height, and the roads and markets were closed against Lagos in March, 1872.

It would be difficult to describe to your lordship the disasters thereby caused. Some twenty or more vessels were at Lagos for cargoes of kernels, &c., and the charterers could no longer get produce to load them with. In vain Mr. Pope Hennessey, who was sent out expressly by Earl Kimberley, gave Captain Glover leave of absence for England, and repealed the objectionable ordi-

nance. Although willing to believe his friendly assurances, still, as Captain Glover's partisans in Lagos assiduously propagated news of Captain Glover's intended speedy return, they refused to reopen the roads.

It was only after the intelligence reached Lagos that Earl Kimberley had pledged himself (in the month of May, 1873) that under no circumstance should Captain Glover be sent out to the West Coast of Africa in any capacity whatever that could give him power to interfere in Lagos affairs, that the Egbas, in July, 1873, reopened their roads. The Jebus, more suspicious, have not reopened theirs even to this day. It is estimated that there was a loss of British capital of not less than 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* through these disastrous events.

When Earl Kimberley, at a later period, commissioned Captain Glover to organize a native force on the Gold Coast for operation against the Ashantees, Earl Kimberley accompanied this with renewed assurances that Captain Glover should not be allowed even to visit Lagos. And when Captain Glover sent from the Gold Coast an agent to Lagos, to obtain additional Housas to join his force, it was only by wisely prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Lagos Executive that the Egbas consented to allow their roads to remain open, as they had threatened to close them immediately they heard of the presence of Captain Glover's agent carrying on enlisting operations in Lagos; being fully determined that they would not allow any trading with Lagos if Captain Glover were invested with any authority there whatever.

That determination, my lord, still exists. The suspicion with which the Egbas and Jebus regard Captain Glover, whom they believe to have most hostile feelings as regards them, is so strong and irremovable that I do not hesitate to state they will again close their roads should such an appointment be made by your lordship as that of Captain Sir J. H. Glover to be Governor of the Gold Coast and Lagos. And further, I firmly believe that such an appointment, coming after the Earl of Kimberley's judicious assurances that Captain Glover should never again be permitted to hold any office of power as regards Lagos, would so confirm and intensify the Egbas and Jebu distrust, that they (the Egbas and Jebus) would not for years to come reopen the roads and markets.

Lagos, as a commercial settlement, would thus be utterly ruined. The trade, now amounting to nearly half-a-million sterling a-year, would be annihilated, and the ruin of individuals and loss of British capital would be complete as regards Lagos.

As the *African Times* is filed at the Colonial-office, your lordship will have no difficulty in finding verification by its columns between January, 1872, and September, 1873, of all the statements I have herein made.

I have had great pleasure in doing full justice to Capt. Sir J. H. Glover, K.C.B., with regard to his valuable Ashanti War operations, and I most deeply regret that it should be my duty to protest against his being appointed to the Gold Coast and Lagos Government. I have no doubt that, as regards the Gold Coast, he would, were the Gold Coast not united with Lagos, prove to be a valuable public servant; but as regards Lagos his appointment would be fatal. No one could be more pleased than I should be to hear of his being substantially rewarded by Her Majesty's Government, if that reward should take any other form than the conferring on him an appointment which, by giving him authority in the affairs of Lagos, would be regarded by the Egbas and Jebus, after the assurances which have been made to them, as a gross breach of faith, and bring distress and ruin to the innocent merchants and traders now engaged in commercial operations at and with Lagos. Nor can I for one moment believe that Her Majesty's Government will confer such an appointment when convinced, as they will assuredly be by first causing official inquiry to be made at Lagos, that the disastrous consequences which I have briefly pointed out must be the inevitable result.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

F. FITZGERALD, Editor of the *African Times*.

Downing-street, June 2, 1874.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to thank you for your remarks on the respective capabilities of Elmina and Accra as the future seat of Government on the Gold Coast.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

F. FitzGerald, Esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bonny, May 8, 1874.

Sir,—Shipments of oil from this river are as yet small, the season being rather backward, rains not having set in so heavy as usual. As regards prices, traders still hold firm to those of last season; but, if all be true I hear, in a few weeks the supply will

be abundant. Health here just now is fair, and I am not aware of any case of sickness in the river. There has been, however, one death on board Messrs. Charles Horsfall and Sons' hulk, "Charles Horsfall," of a young man en route to that firm's agent at Opobo, but who was ailing during the passage of the Scotch Company's mail steamer Volta, and from weakness, no doubt, easily fell a victim to fever, which merged into every symptom of that dread scourge of hot climates, "Yellow Jack," and carried him off in a few hours. Messrs. Horsfalls seem to be rather unfortunate; they now having lost two clerks within the last three months, to say nothing of the death of their agent, Mr. Todd, in the latter part of 1873. There have been several cases of bilious fever in the river, but of short duration, and with usual remedies easily checked. The sanitary state of the different traders' hulks now at anchor in this river has never been better, and, with one or two slight exceptions, the agents seem to be now thoroughly awake to that grand necessity in such a climate as this—viz., cleanliness. Mr. S. B. Cheetham is now on board his hulk, the Indian Queen. Since his arrival he has made good use of time, both as regards the inside and outside of his little vessel. Messrs. Irvine and Woodward's hulk, Onward, also bears out well in her general appearance. Since the sad occurrence on board the Charles Horsfall, Mr. Charles J. Jones has continued his endeavours to render his vessel as clean as possible, and to-day she is glistening in our African sun joyously, in a new coat of green from stem to stern. In fact, it must be very satisfactory to all concerned to note the better appearance the hulks now give to the river, which has little natural beauty; to say nothing of the increased sense of security and comfort it gives to us all. That old bugbear to the peace of mind of many a man laying in and passing through this port, the Adriatic, reminds one of that old saying, "The devil is not so black as he is painted." Oh, ye artists of some few months back, would ye could see her now!—without doubt, the tidiest, neatest, largest, and really most healthy-looking, as well, as I think, the healthiest hulk in the African trade. The African Steamship Company have evidently put the right man in the right place in the person of their agent, H. C. Carege; nor do I think that this vessel was really an exception in healthy properties during the epidemic, as I find that only one death occurred on board her during that period, and that from a fever of a type not to be ranked with other cases occurring in this river at the same time. It is with pleasure the friends of Captain Hopkins, formerly agent for the British and Continental African Company, Limited, here, have heard of his appointment as Consul at Loanda, and there is little doubt that he bears the well wishes of all in Bonny for his success in his new sphere.—Yours,
"BONNY RIVER."

**NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—COMPLETION OF
LIVINGSTONE'S WORK.**

MISSION BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.

(From the *Daily Telegraph*, July 4, 1874.)

"Arrangements have been concluded between the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and Mr. Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, under which an expedition will at once be dispatched to Africa, with the objects of investigating and reporting upon the haunts of the slave-traders; of pursuing to fulfilment the magnificent discoveries of the great explorer, Dr. Livingstone, and of completing, if possible, the remaining problems of Central African geography. This expedition has been undertaken by, and will be under the sole command of, Mr. Henry M. Stanley, whose successful journey 'in search of Livingstone,' upon the suggestion and at the charge of the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, was the means of succouring the illustrious traveller, and secured to science the fruit of his researches, while it enabled our distinguished countryman to prosecute his latest investigations. Mr. Stanley will, in a short time, leave England, fully equipped with boats, arms, stores, and all the provision necessary for a thorough and protracted African Expedition. Commissioned by the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* in concert, he will represent the two nations whose common interest in the regeneration of Africa was so well illustrated when the lost English explorer was re-discovered by the energetic American correspondent. In that memorable journey Mr. Stanley displayed the best qualities of an African traveller; and with no inconsiderable resources at his disposal to reinforce his own complete acquaintance with the conditions of African travel, it may be hoped that very important results will accrue from this undertaking to the advantage of science, humanity, and civilization."

The article, which is between two and three columns in length, proceeds to state that, with regard to the East African and Asiatic Slave Trade, "it will be part of the instructions of our joint Commissioner to see with his own eyes, as far as possible, the methods, the haunts, and the character of this nefarious trade, before advancing into the interior. This was assuredly one of the duties bequeathed to us by the noble-minded Livingstone."

"It is one of the bequests of Livingstone to the English-speaking peoples that they should let the light in upon this evil, and extirpate it; and therefore one steadfast object recommended to Mr. Stanley—who, perhaps more than any other man, has the right to 'administer to Livingstone's testament'—will be to search out and reveal what this slave traffic really is in its 'dark places.'"

"The second and scarcely less momentous bequest of the illustrious dead is as certainly the completion of his geographical researches. The secret of the Nile—that is to say, the key to the commercial road of Central Africa—has yet to be found. Burton and Speke, Grant and Baker, and even Livingstone himself, have, with all their splendid discoveries, still left the ancient mystery unrevealed; it has ever more deeply receded as each of them approached it, the ultimate possibilities always becoming grander with each disappointment. Thus it may yet prove that the far-off Lake Bangweolo, near whose shore the great explorer died, sends its waters to the wonderful Nile."

The article further proceeds to say that the Royal Geographical Society have declined to continue the explorations by the brave Lieut. Cameron, who is supposed to be now at Ujiji. As the Royal Geographical Society refused to incur any further expense (or, in plainer words, to send any further succour), Lieut. Cameron's friends have subscribed 600*l.* for his return journey from Lake Tanganyika to Zanzibar and England. We do indeed most sincerely hope that this brave and devoted young officer will reach his home and friends in due time, and receive that welcome which is his due.

The article thus concludes: "It was when Sir Roderick Murchison reluctantly announced, in 1871, that the Royal Geographical Society had no further intention of sending after Livingstone, that the *New York Herald* dispatched Mr. Stanley, with the result of rescuing the good missionary, sustaining him in his last journey, and securing for his country and for science the rich fruits of his research. The Society must not be blamed, though another traveller is isolated and African exploration again suspended; its means are not inexhaustible, and it has done much and well for science. But the life-work of Livingstone, in its two aspects of humanity and discovery, is not a thing that must or can be dropped; and therefore it is that, in this friendly alliance of resource and purpose, the proprietors of the two journals concerned have concluded their present arrangement."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JUNE 27 TO JULY 4.

INDIA-RUBBER.—African, 20 tons, 10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, according to quality.

PALM OIL.—In steady and moderate request, and 350 tons sold; Irregular at 29*l.* to 33*l.*, Bonny at 33*l.* 5*s.* to 33*l.* 10*s.*, Old Calabar at 33*l.* 15*s.* to 34*l.*, Lagos at 34*l.* 5*s.* to 34*l.* 10*s.*, and New Calabar at 36*l.* 15*s.* to 37*l.* per ton.

COTTON.—Last week's quotations are barely supported. Sales of the week, 70,000 bales. African, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 6*d.*

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.—NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The June report issued by the Cotton Exchange of this city states that the cotton is in fair condition, but backward. The weather has become less favourable.

JULY 4 TO 11.

CAMWOOD.—Sales at 37*l.* per ton; nothing now offering.

ADAMSONIA FIBRE.—15 bales, at 11*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

PALM OIL continues steady, with a good demand; 1,100 tons sold; Irregular at 31*l.* 10*s.* to 35*l.*, Bonny at 32*l.* 15*s.* to 33*l.*, Cameroons at 33*l.*, Old Calabar at 33*l.* 15*s.*, New Calabar at 37*l.* to 37*l.* 5*s.*, and Brass at 37*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

COTTON.—In good demand, but large supplies offering. Prices as last week. Sales of the week, 75,000 bales.

JULY 11 TO 18.—ACTUAL SALES.

EBONY.—60 tons African, Black, at 5*l.* for ordinary small, to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton for good large.

PALM KERNELS.—100 tons, at 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

PALM OIL.—The demand has fallen off, and a decline of 10*s.* has ensued, the sales not exceeding 400 tons; Irregular at 35*l.* to 31*l.*, Bonny at 33*l.* to 32*l.* 15*s.*, Old Calabar at 33*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.*, and Benin at 34*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.* per ton, closing at the lowest prices.

COTTON in fair demand, but with abundant supplies. Prices are slightly lower. Sales of the week, 64,000 bales.

JULY 18 TO 25.—SOLD.

EBONY.—10 tons Black, at 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

PALM OIL has been in good request, and 850 tons sold; Accra and Bonny at 32*l.* 10*s.*, Old Calabar at 32*l.* 15*s.* to 32*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, Lagos at 33*l.* 15*s.*, Benin and Lagos at 34*l.*, and Brass at 37*l.* per ton.

COTTON.—Market quiet; prices same as last week. Sales of the week, 65,000 bales.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s. STAMPED.

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The African Times.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

WEST COAST POLIOY.

It is, alas! but too clear that the incubus of indecision still weighs upon the Councils of this country as regards West Africa. That oppressive curse in the past has not been altogether removed; it has only been lightened, not demolished. Unpleasant, however, as it is, that its influence must yet be endured, we console ourselves with the certainty that it is doomed; and that in the not remote future, it will have given place to that impulsive power, without the presence of which nothing great is decided upon or achieved. When Lord Carnarvon made his exposition of proposed policy in the House of Lords, on the 12th May, we fancied that we saw indications of a speedy and complete enthronement of the impulsive power. His Lordship's view took a wider range than we had for some time been accustomed to, among modern politicians. But we hoped, alas! for more than we ought to have hoped for in these dwarfing days, when there does not seem to be any real expansion in men's minds, except as regards the constant increase of that useful but fictitious wealth which now plays so important a part in the affairs of human life—of men and nations. His Lordship touched upon the subject of roads, telegraphs, and ports—of interior hill residences, as well as coast accommodation, for an official staff. It became seemingly evident that British rule was to be made effective in the interests of advancement and progress throughout the entire area of the Protectorate; and we reasoned that, in order to its being made thus effective, British jurisdiction should be everywhere absolute. It will be seen, however, in our Parliamentary intelligence, that we were too hasty in our conclusions—that reason is to be disregarded and ignored, and the bastard mixture of rule and misrule is still to be persisted in. When asked how far British jurisdiction was henceforth to extend, all that was elicited is, that the towns around such ports on the Coast as may be occupied by the Government Houssas may possibly be included; but that Her Majesty's Government had not yet come to any final decision on the subject. We are sorry for Lord Carnarvon: we feel that he must be controlled by other influences in the Cabinet. He has given indications of a mental grasp, such as characterized our public men and statesmen in times gone by, when the present magnificent structure of British empire was gradually and persistently built up. But the old traditions have been succeeded in our national Councils by those pound, shillings, and pence considerations which are not even wise in a pecuniary point of view. British statesmen now seem ashamed of the giant structure their more worthy forefathers so boldly raised; and to think that we have now almost need to excuse ourselves to the nations around us, for possessing so goodly a heritage. Instead of adding to the empire, in the interests of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, they would be rather in favour of abandoning some portions of it. The British Atlas has become feeble, and totters under the weight which rests on his once immovable shoulders. Alas, that British statesmen and politicians will not read instructively the lessons of the past! If history shows us anything, it shows that nations can never arrive at a safe point of extreme development; they must be always either advancing or receding. The moment they arrive to a position and condition in which the leading minds within them say, "We can go no further," at that moment, though it may be at first and for a time imperceptible, the demon of disintegration and decay is at work; and that nation begins to slide down the fatal incline, at the foot of which is ruin and obscurity.

The modern cry, under the influence and inspiration of an enormous fictitious wealth, and the enervating luxury and love of pleasure which it induces, is, "We have enough to do to take care of what we have already got, and which but too often calls upon us for costly sacrifices." Fools! you cannot keep what you have got, unless you keep the spirit which obtained it. And it is that spirit which made Great Britain what she is—which gave her the power and the influence in the world which she has so eminently possessed—that now calls upon British statesmen and politicians from the West Coast of Africa, and points them to a work upon which we do not hesitate to say the blessing of God would most visibly rest, were it effectively and righteously performed. That a British Government should hesitate as to how far it will extend its blessings-bestowing jurisdiction among and over the heathen barbarians of the Gold Coast, who have been so manifestly placed by God at its command, for the bridling and destruction of slavery, and of debasing and bloodthirsty superstitions, and the promotion and spread of human happiness and elevation, and the knowledge of the true God and Saviour among them, fills us with a shame and self-reproach that we could wish with our whole heart that all our countrymen would share with us. God does not bestow empire and wealth on a people, or permit it to be obtained by them, with the purpose that they may cast themselves into the lap of luxurious and sensuous indulgences, and pursue thenceforth a course of enervating pleasures; but that they may in their turn bestow blessings on others. As St. Paul, full of the ardour of a then vigorous Christianity, saw in a vision a man of Macedonia praying to or beseeching him, saying, "Come over into Macedonia and help us," so do we see, in vision, the men of the Gold Coast Protectorate, of Ashanti, Dahomey, and other West African countries, kingdoms, and tribes, calling to Great Britain—to its Government, to every man and woman in it—"Come over and help us!" A healthy and vigorous public opinion would force upon the Government the performance of this duty to God, and to our fellow-men. Unhappily, there is not now such a public opinion; and it is the absence of it that fills us with alarm and apprehension for the future of our native land. There has been a transient excitement in some minds, produced by the information that sales of captives have been made by Ashantee traders in the towns on the seaboard of the Gold Coast. But the excitement passes away. Some learned man finds out that our species can be traced up to a protoplasm on the sea-shore; others discover that the human race has inhabited the earth for thousands of ages, instead of thousands of years only; the voice of Science tells us that the most magnificent of comets may be composed only of some three-quarters of an ounce or three ounces of gas; and men wonder, and admire, and gape, and lose themselves in ecstasy: but tell them that hundreds of thousands of human beings are calling upon them, though unknown to themselves, out of the extreme depths of a moral and social degradation and debasement that has never been surpassed on earth; that we should vindicate humanity among them, deliver lives from the spoiler, and souls from the most cruel bondage,—and the only response you will obtain, save from a noble few, will be, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And in countries where a public press has such universal ramification and penetration as in the countries of Great Britain, statesmen and politicians are what a public opinion may choose to make them. This extends the area of responsibility and guilt among us, to every reading individual, so that it now embraces the vast majority of the population. The sad truth thus forces itself upon us, that we are already a decaying people. As the poet, brooding over decayed Venetia, exclaimed, in enthusiastic agony:—

"O for an hour of blind old Dandolo,
The octogenarian chief—Byzantium's conquering foe!"—

so would we shout for a return of the old times of public feeling, of national responsibility. We cannot bring back, however, that which we fear has passed away for ever; yet do we not despair to see the British policy in West Africa become what we would have it to be. Where noble motives, feelings, and impulses fail, ignoble ones

may possibly be overruled to effect what the noble ones should have accomplished. The auriferous and other natural wealth of the Gold Coast countries is never absent from our minds; and we know that it is only necessary a full revelation of the absolute existence and accessibility of that wealth should be made, to produce an enthusiasm that may lead to all we desire. Our course is, therefore, clear. We shall urge continuously and untiringly on the Government the prosecution of such works and the adoption of such means as we think will most speedily lead to that full revelation of the absolute existence and accessibility of wealth above alluded to. We shall work, work, in faith and hope that we may yet behold that good, which our heart and soul so ardently desire.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF LAGOS.

As we had anticipated, Captain Lees has been appointed to be Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos. The same *Gazette* which recorded the appointment of Captain George Strachan to be Governor of the New Gold Coast Colony (which includes Lagos), recorded also that of Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., to be Administrator of the Government of Lagos. We hope and believe that Captain Lees will be a useful and popular Governor in Lagos. He has now had some considerable experience on the West Coast, and has, we believe, earned a good and well-merited reputation among the natives, both at the Gold Coast and Lagos. We have been often warned—and the warning has been too often, alas! justified by after-experience—not to say anything in praise of officials on their appointment; but we hope that we are safe in Captain Lees. The government of Lagos requires tact and discrimination on the part of its Administrator; and we have been assured that Captain Lees possesses these desirable qualifications. The prosperity of Lagos received a heavy blow through the suspension of trade with the interior from March, 1872, to July, 1873; and the continued abstention from trade by the Jebus tends to retard its full recovery. We hope that the well-known conciliatory character of Captain Lees will influence in procuring a speedy re-entrance of Jebu into the Lagos markets, that thus the measure of Lagos trading joy will be again full to the brim; and that the disasters of 1872-3 will be greatly alleviated by the successes of 1874-5.

THE EDUCATING OF AN ASHANTEE PRINCE IN ENGLAND.

It has been stated to be in contemplation that an Ashantee youth shall be brought over to England for education, under the auspices and at the expense of the British Government. We are extremely anxious that there shall not be any error committed, either as regards the individual to be thus educated, or the mode of his education and treatment in this country. The boy, now (or lately, for we have some fear he may be now on his voyage to England) under the care of the Colonial Chaplain at Cape Coast, is said to be a son of the present King of Ashanti, whose hostile propensities compelled us lately to occupy and destroy his capital—Kumasi. It is, no doubt, a very good thing, so far as the individual is concerned, to educate this or any other Ashantee of the Royal or any principal family; but, as we hope is now well known and understood, it would be a great mistake to suppose that in thus educating this or any other son of the King of Ashanti, or of one of his tributary kings, we should obtain through his means any influence in the Councils of Ashanti for the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilization. As son of the King, he has no chance whatever of succeeding to his father's authority, and will prove to be as unimportant as were the two sons of a former king, who were educated in England at considerable expense, and subsequently pensioned by the British Government, simply that they might have something for their maintenance. A nephew, the son of a sister, is always the successor to power in Ashanti, and in most parts of Africa. If we have not been misinformed, there is the son of a sister of the King of Ashanti who has been already indicated as successor to the present King, in the event of the death of the latter. If King

Coffee had any serious intentions or desire that an educated member of his family should hereafter be a bond or instrument of union between Ashanti and the Gold Coast Protectorate, he would send this nephew, Quaco Duah, to the care of the British Government, for education in England; and the Colonial authorities will do well not to receive and bring to England any other Ashantee with that professed object in view. And now we come to the mode of education, and the treatment in this country, whether of the said Quaco Duah or any other nephew of the King whom the British Government may consent to receive for education. Mistakes that have been before made ought not again to be committed. In the first place, the title of Prince ought to be discontinued from the very commencement. Its adoption and use leads to all sorts of errors and delusions prejudicial to the young African's character, and disgraceful in members of a civilized community. A good sound, practical education should be given to him, but it should never be forgotten what Ashanti is; and he should be made to understand that his only claim to be received at all into English society will be his future hoped-for efforts to bring Ashanti, so far as his influence may extend, into the paths of civilization. There are, unfortunately, so many foolish *parvenus* in England who want a lion to show off in their drawing-rooms to their equally *parvenu* guests, that the precaution we advise is really indispensable, if the youth is not to be spoiled by conceit; so likely to be engendered by attributing to him a foolish importance to which, as we have already said, he cannot possess the slightest possible claim, while Ashanti continues to be the poor, barbarous country that it is, and stained with those foulest and most sanguinary superstitions, that make it a loathsome outrage to humanity.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT AT LAGOS.

THE brief article in our number for December last—in which, while expressing our joy at the success of our efforts to obtain the abolition of imprisonment for debt at the Gambia, we stated that we had addressed the Earl of Kimberley on the subject of similar imprisonment at Lagos, praying also for inquiry, with a view to its abolition—seems to have produced no slight stir at Lagos. The traders have petitioned the Colonial-office against any change of the law; while the debtors in gaol have, naturally enough, petitioned for freedom. The traders did not send us any intimation or copy of their petition. The debtors, however, have sent us a copy of theirs, which we publish, together with a letter from one of the native traders, who sees nothing but ruin for the Lagos trading community should they be deprived of the power of shutting up their debtors at will. The debtors' petition contains many objectionable things; but some allowance may be made for the exasperation of men's minds under an imprisonment such as that at Lagos is represented to be. They seem to assume that they are all there imprisoned because some unavoidable misfortune has befallen them; whereas it is but too probable that some at least are there in consequence of misconduct on their own part, which has made them hopeless debtors, unless some merciful amelioration of the law steps in to their relief. All we can say, in the face of such probability, is, that if they are there from unavoidable accident, their imprisonment is a strong argument against the law which we have desired to see abolished; and that if they are there through their own misconduct, it is a proof that the law of imprisonment is unavailing to keep men in a right course in the management of property entrusted to them. In the absence of the traders' petition against any alteration in the law, we shall suppose that the arguments which it puts forward are the same as those contained in the letter of "A Native Man." The "Native Man" states very succinctly the nature of the relations between debtor and creditor prior to the annexation of Lagos to the British Crown in 1861. The creditor then "caught his debtor by the feet, and put him into stock (or log)." This consists in chaining a man by the leg to a heavy piece of timber. When the creditor could not succeed in catching the debtor, he seized some members of his family, and held them in the same kind of durance

until the debt should be paid or settled in some way or other. It is to the credit of "A Native Man" that he expresses his satisfaction at the discontinuance of this cruel and most unjust system. But he would desire the continuance of that law of imprisonment which succeeded it, and which now prevails. Why? Because there is debt in Lagos to the extent of 400,000*l.* or more; and that, since it has been rumoured that imprisonment for debt will possibly be abolished, many debtors refuse to pay, on the express ground that within a short time it will no longer be possible for their creditors to imprison them. We will receive this as a statement of pure fact—we mean as regards the alleged replies of debtors, not as regards the amount of debt owing by those whom our "Native Man" calls the "natives," by which we understand him to mean the totally uneducated men and women to whom the merchants and traders deliver goods, with which they go to Porto Novo, Jebu, or up the River Ogun, for the purpose of purchasing produce from the natives of those parts. Although we know but too well, by the sad experience of many persons in England who have been engaged in business transactions with Lagos (and elsewhere on the West Coast), that it has been too much the custom for the Lagos traders thus to trust these expeditionary natives, to the great eventual loss of their confiding friends in England, we cannot admit the figure of 400,000*l.* as the amount of such native indebtedness to be correct. A quarter of that sum, we should imagine, would be much nearer the truth; and this is serious enough, without need of exaggeration. Now the alleged replies of these native debtors, that they will not pay because there will soon be no law concerning debts again—or, in other words, no imprisonment for debt—only shows that it has not been fully explained to them that, although they cannot be shut up in gaol for mere debt, they will be subject to much more severe punishment for fraud; and that the law will very properly declare it to be fraud for a man or woman to refuse to pay a debt while possessed of means for effecting its entire or partial discharge. We should be the first to desire and insist that, with the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the penalties for fraud should be made adequately severe to deter the unprincipled from seeking thus to obtain their neighbours' goods. Such penalties were imposed in the Gambia by laws which were promulgated simultaneously with that which abolished imprisonment for debt, and opened the prison-doors for those who had not been declared criminals. If the statement by "A Native Man" of the sentiments and feelings of the native debtors who owe this 400,000*l.*—or, as we should say, 100,000*l.*—be correct, we should think it would be difficult indeed to prove that there is any real advantage derived from the power of imprisoning a debtor; because it would seem evident that, in consequence of a reliance on that power, as a means of enforcing payment, trust or credit had been given almost indiscriminately, and without due and proper caution. If the merchants and traders in Lagos have acted thus with their own property, they have acted with an unwisdom which has, in older countries than Lagos, been condemned as reprehensible, because encouraging extravagance and fraud in others. If the property with which they have thus acted was not their own property, but the property of their creditors in England, it is evident that their confiding in the persecuting powers of that law which we would have abolished, has misled them into the commission of error, for which, of themselves just and honourable, they must feel deeply grieved. "A Native Man" writes that "this law," meaning the law which shall abolish imprisonment for debt, "is not suited to this port; Lagos is too young." We believe, however, that the rule of practice laid down by the wise man of old as regards children, is applicable to communities also: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." We believe that the power of imprisonment for debt in England led to incalculable mischief, and was often used (we do not know whether it is the same in Lagos) for gross oppression and wrong. It was a demoralizing agent, working constant evil in a community. That it should have fostered such a system of wild and reckless trust, as "A Native Man" assures us it has, in

Lagos—that now, in the thirteenth year of its existence in this new seat of commerce, the debts owing there by what may be termed irresponsible natives, amount to 400,000*l.*, speaks volumes in its condemnation. We can see very well how the system under which this has resulted has grown up. While Lagos, still tainted deeply by the foreign slave trade, was under native kings, and legitimate trade began to be carried on with the interior, those interior people would not come down with their produce, to exchange it for goods, because in so doing they would have been in constant danger of falling into the hands of armed kidnappers, who might convey them to Porto Novo or Whydah, and sell them to the slave factors there. In Lagos slavery was an institution, as it is in the interior countries. Educated Africans came down from Sierra Leone, and settled there, to carry on legitimate trade with the interior. It was not at all clearly understood at that time in Lagos, any more than it has been until recently, and perhaps is now, on the Gold Coast, that the laws against polygamy and the holding of slaves, which restrain natural-born British subjects, applied to them. They possessed themselves, therefore, of numerous wives and concubines—slaves; and these they employed in trade, sending them to the interior with goods which they were to barter for produce, bringing back the latter with them to Lagos. Each wife or concubine slave commanded such a trading party; and well and faithfully they, for the most part, executed their trust. When Lagos became annexed to Great Britain, all this necessarily terminated. There was registration of British subjects (which included all these educated men) and their wives, and an emancipation of all their slave-wives or concubines; but, though the mutual relations between these educated traders and their trading agents were totally changed, the same system of trade with the interior was continued. The trader still gave his goods to these trading men and women, for traffic with the interior. What had been formerly a deposit in the hands of a faithful and perhaps attached slave, was now a quantity of goods given on credit to a free agent; and this, notwithstanding that many of the interior people now bring down their produce to Lagos, has developed into a system, under which, as "A Native Man" asserts, 400,000*l.* is owing to these educated traders and other Lagos merchants by independent natives, who cannot be at all relied upon to pay in produce for the goods they have received, except under the compulsion which the Lagos law of immediate arrest and imprisonment for debt, on the mere declaration of a creditor, exercises upon them. This is not a healthy state of things. It fosters extravagance and carelessness in the educated native trader and in mercantile agents, who believe they are carrying on a lucrative as well as a large trade, only suddenly to find themselves unable to meet their engagements. The confiscation of British capital which has thus taken place, without at all enriching Lagos itself, and at the same time demoralizing the interior, has been of very serious extent; and if the abolition of the power of summary arrest and imprisonment for debt should lead to a more healthy system, it will be another great blessing added to those which British rule has already conferred on Lagos. Our friend, "A Native Man," must see that, if the present system be continued, 400,000*l.* of debt may, as the trade of Lagos develops, be increased to 800,000*l.*, and a healthy and Christian change of law become doubly difficult. Either this, or such an entire ruin in England of the reputation of educated African traders in Lagos as will put an entire stop to all credit being given to them, must be the inevitable result. Better, then, cure the evil at once. It is a gangrene, that is consuming the morals and the lawful prosperity of Lagos, and working ruin and discredit elsewhere. Let imprisonment for debt be, therefore, we say, at once and for ever abolished.

THE GOLD COAST BLOCKADE.—The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a despatch from the officer administering the government of the Gold Coast, enclosing an official notice announcing that the blockade of the Gold Coast, established December 15, 1873, was raised on April 17, 1874.—*London Gazette*.

PARLIAMENTARY.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 3.
THE GOLD COAST.

Mr. A. MILLS asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Crown Colony on the Gold Coast would be limited to the forts, or would include the towns and villages adjacent thereto; whether it was intended to garrison all the forts recently transferred by the Government of Holland to Great Britain, and whether there would be any objection to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the commission and instructions to be issued to the Governor to whom the administration of the combined colony of the Gold Coast and Lagos is to be committed by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. LOWTHER said the precise extent of the area round the forts of the Gold Coast which would be held and administered as British territory had not yet been determined. It would depend to a great extent upon the sanitary arrangements, with regard to which local inquiry and great consideration would be requisite. With respect to the forts ceded by the Dutch, it had not yet been finally settled which of them should be held, or whether an armed force would be necessary at all. As to the instructions to the Governor, these had not been finally arranged and approved by Her Majesty; but, as soon as that was done, there would be no objection to lay a copy of them on the table.

JULY 10.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. BOURKE, in reply to Mr. Whalley, said that no doubt, since the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa had been very much suppressed, it had partially revived in other quarters. Representations had been made on the subject to the Khédive of Egypt, and it was stated that there was reason to believe that the slave trade was carried on from places in his dominions. The Khédive had taken most effective measures in reference to the matter. He had deposed the Pacha in command of the district in question, and had given it to another Pacha, with precatory orders that he should do everything that was possible to suppress the slave trade on the frontier of Egypt. The Government had no information with regard to what Turkey had done.

JULY 20.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. BOURKE informed Sir R. Anstruther, who asked what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take to suppress the traffic in slaves on the East Coast of Africa, that the Government were as much alive as the hon. member as to the importance of this subject. Although the treaty signed last year did not go so far as they could have wished, yet they had reason to believe it was producing good results, and certainly they had no reason to think that the Sultan of Zanzibar showed any disposition to recede from the engagements which he had undertaken; on the contrary, he was most anxious to carry out the treaty in the spirit in which it was framed. The Sultan had great difficulties to contend with, and in his endeavour to abolish slavery was acting in opposition to almost all his powerful subjects. Under these circumstances the House ought not to expect too much from the Sultan, who was doing his best to put an end to the slave trade in his dominions. The Sultan of Zanzibar was not the only ruler on the East Coast of Africa in whose dominions slavery prevailed; and if he was inclined to put slavery down, there were other rulers who were disposed to encourage it. Her Majesty's Government, acting on the best information they could obtain, thought it the best course to keep the blockade on the East Coast as close as possible; and the First Lord of the Admiralty had already placed on the table a supplemental estimate for 105,000*l.* to carry out that object, which showed the interest the right hon. gentleman took in the matter. The London, a large ship, was to occupy the position of a depot ship; and she would have many boats attached to her. The Flying Fish and London had already sailed, and the Egeria would sail in about a month. With respect to an additional consul, there was no provision in the estimates for that purpose; but his noble friend at the head of the Foreign-office would recommend the appointment of one, to be stationed, probably, at Mozambique. (Hear, hear.)

JULY 24.

THE ASHANTI CAMPAIGN.

Sir E. WILMOT—who had a motion on the paper, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to confer a clasp as well as a medal on those officers and men in Her Majesty's service who took part in engagements with the Ashantes south of the River Prah, after the late war broke out and before the arrival of the European troops, especially at Elmina, Epeman, Abra, Krampa, and Donquah, and who thereby materially caused the retreat of the enemy from the Protectorate into his own country; and to call attention to the decoration of the Victoria Cross—expressed a hope that the Government would find him an opportunity in the course of next week for calling attention to the subject.

Mr. HARDY apologized to the hon. member for Maidstone for not having been in his place when he brought forward his motion, but he understood that the motions on going into Committee of Supply were not to be proceeded with. Had he been present, however, he could not have assented to that motion. With respect to the question of his hon. friend behind him, he could not in the present state of the public business hold out to him any hope that the Government would be able to afford him an opportunity for bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice. He ought at once to inform his hon. friend that he did not think the House of Commons was the proper place in which to originate the question of the honours which should be bestowed upon officers. (Hear, hear.)

DOMESTIC SLAVERY AT THE GOLD COAST, AND
OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT OF AFRICANS.

The Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society recently addressed a memorial to the Earl of Carnarvon, thanking him for the very clear and satisfactory statement with reference to the Gold Coast which his lordship made in the House of Lords on May 12. The Committee added:—

"We earnestly hope that in the reconstruction of the Government of that Coast your lordship will adopt such measures as are calculated to bring about the early abolition of the pawn system in the British Protectorate, and to prohibit any recognition of slavery in the courts of law established by Great Britain. Your lordship has referred to the difficulties which stand in the way of the immediate abolition of an institution which is interwoven with the most cherished ideas and habits of the people; but we venture to express the opinion that in continuing to secure to the native tribes the benefits of British protection, we are entitled to insist that they shall make some sacrifice in return, especially when, as in the present instance, their doing so is absolutely necessary to their own progress in civilization. With reference to the great unhealthiness of the climate on the Gold Coast, and the consequent difficulty of inducing the best class of Englishmen to volunteer for so dangerous a service, we beg respectfully to urge upon your lordship the expediency of employing in the civil administration of that Coast a larger number of educated Africans, or men of African descent. To Lord Kimberley belongs the honour of having given instructions that such persons should, as far as possible, be employed in our West African settlements, but we believe that the rule he laid down admits of being acted upon to a much larger extent than has hitherto been the case. At the present moment many of the most important offices in the West Indies are held by gentlemen of colour; and we are assured that in those colonies and in the Mauritius, as well as on the West Coast itself, many loyal and intelligent members of the African race would be willing to serve the Crown in Africa. We feel sure that this question may be safely left in your lordship's hands."

This memorial was forwarded to Lord Carnarvon by Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P., the chairman of the meeting at which it was adopted. In reply Mr. R. G. Herbert, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, writes to that gentleman as follows:—

"Colonial-office, June 24, 1874.

"I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that the whole of the large question alluded to in the memorial is under his lordship's consideration; and, surrounded as it is by very great difficulties, and requiring consideration and prudence in any attempt to deal with it, he entertains the hope that it may, under a new system of administration, be in his power to bring about a condition of things more consistent with English feelings and traditions than that which, from the force of circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have hitherto been compelled to tolerate on the Gold Coast."

THE "COMET"—CALLED "COGGIA'S" COMET.

JULY 6.—The little stranger, which was discovered within the limits of the solar system by M. Coggia, of Marseilles, on the 17th of April, is rapidly becoming an object of interest. Its nucleus was then a star of the ninth magnitude; it has now advanced to the fifth, and will, on the 15th of July, have attained to the third. With regard to brightness, the progress is still more marked. The luminosity is, at present, forty times as great, and in the middle of July, when at its best, it will be 150 times as great as when the comet was first observed. At the present time the distance from the sun is about 70,000,000 miles. Its position is in the north, a little to the east of Charles's Wain, where it may be seen on any clear night, after about ten or eleven o'clock. Father Secchi, of the Papal Observatory, has examined the comet spectroscopically, and found evidences of carbon and carbonic oxide. A French astronomer has been speculating on the possibility of its poisoning our atmosphere if its tail of carbonic oxide should chance to come too near to us; but all fear of that contingency, he admits, is removed with regard to

the comet of 1874, which will never approach very near the earth. Since Dr. Tyndall's celebrated experiments seven years ago, the theory of the matter of comets has undergone great change. The Professor showed, experimentally, how a few ounces of the iodide of allyl, converted into vapour, would be quite enough to furnish a cloud—a comet being nothing more than a chemical cloud—of the magnitude and splendour of Donati's comet of 1858. Sir John Herschel has similarly estimated that the weight of a great comet would lie between a few ounces and a few pounds. Coggia's comet will be nearest the earth on July 22.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP.

The *Natal Mercury*, of April 25, gives the following account of the capture of a slaver by Her Majesty's ship *Daphne* on the coast of Madagascar, and the arrival of the liberated slaves at Natal:—

"The liberated slaves who arrived in the Royal Mail steamship *Kafir* were taken by Her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, 5 guns, commander C. E. Foot. The *Daphne* was cruising off Boyama Bay, north-west coast of Madagascar, on March 18, when, at three in the afternoon, a suspicious dhow was described from the mast-head. Sail was made, and after an hour's chase it became evident that the native craft was running for the land. No attention was paid to three blank charges from a 68-pounder; the *Daphne* increased her speed, and at 6.15 she ran alongside her prize. She was found to be crowded with slaves, and Lieutenant Henderson, with an armed boat's crew, took charge. Two hundred and twenty-five slaves, many suffering from dysentery, were starving in the hold, and had to be lifted out and at once served with water. These unfortunate wretches were shipped at the Umpizo river, a few miles south of the town of Mozambique, and were started for Madagascar with only two days' provisions on board. Light winds and calms prolonged the voyage to eight days, so that the miseries endured are indescribable. Many of the women and children were so emaciated by want and cramped in their limbs as to be unable to stand upright. Every care was taken of the slaves—who are all Makuas from the coast between Mozambique and Angosa—on board the *Daphne*, and on the 14th the *Daphne* proceeded to Mozambique to land them in charge of the Union Company's agent, under an arrangement made some months ago. But the acting agent for the company was indisposed to take any responsibility on his shoulders, and Captain Foot was obliged reluctantly, after filling up water and coal, to sail with all the slaves on board, and pick up his boats left to guard the north-west coast of Madagascar before returning to Zanzibar. Misfortunes follow one another, for on the afternoon of the *Daphne's* departure a cyclone was encountered, the vortex of which was passed through at 8.30 p.m. A quartermaster was swept overboard and drowned, and the sufferings of the unfortunate slaves were, of course, greatly increased by frightful weather and long exposure. Though every care was taken of the sick and feeble, dysentery carried off victims daily, until the 28th, when Zanzibar was reached. The slaves were at once taken in charge by Captain Prideaux, Her Majesty's Consul-General, who allotted to both the English and French missions as many of the poor children as they were able to receive. Many still remain under the medical charge of Dr. Robb, and Captain Elton selected those who were in the best health to begin life anew in the colony of Natal. The Makuas are highly prized as domestic slaves at Zanzibar, being considered a hard-working and faithful race. All are happy and contented, and fully understand their future lot, which has been carefully explained in their own language to them."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE LATE LAMENTED DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A long and very interesting letter of Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, has been published. It throws much light on the condition of East Central Africa. We could have wished to publish it entire, but must be content, at present, with the following—the concluding paragraphs of the letter:—

"Having now been some six years out of the world, and most of my friends having apparently determined, by their silence, to impress me with the truth of the adage, 'Out of sight out of mind,' the dark scenes of the slave trade had a most distressing and depressing influence. The power of the Prince of Darkness seemed enormous. It was only with a heavy heart I said, 'Thy kingdom come.' In one point of view the evils that brood over this beautiful country are insuperable. When I dropped among the Makololo and others in the central region, I saw a fair prospect of the regeneration of Africa. More could have been done in the Makololo country than was done by St. Patrick in Ireland. But I did not know that I was surrounded by the Portuguese slave trade—a blight like a curse from Heaven, that proved a barrier to all improvement. Now I am not so hopeful. I don't

know how the wrong will become the right. But the great and loving Father of all knows, and He will do it according to His infinite wisdom. A batch of *New York Herald* newspapers of 1871 has lately made the horizon clear up a little. Commercial enterprise, it seems, is daily bringing people geographically remote into close connection. The tendency of heathenism is towards isolation. In the Manyema country it keeps the inhabitants of one village apart from every other, except, as was the case with our remote ancestors, when they meet to fight. The head man of a hamlet of half-a-dozen houses walks unarmed round his plantations with a long staff, carrying some potent charm on each end, and rejoicing in being called 'Mologhwe'—chief, or say 'free and sovereign citizen'—and would be glad to see every other ruling blockhead slain. When we got a guide to conduct us through the dense dark forests that often lie between districts, he and others went on cheerily enough till within a few miles of the next human habitations, and nothing could induce them to go further, for fear, they said, of being killed and eaten. Kindly inviting us to lodge at their villages on our return, they departed homewards. Are these not vestiges of similar heathenism that linger in the passport system, in certain tariffs, and even in religious sectarian differences? Crotchety Christians seem not to know that the followers of Jesus, of whatever name, are incomparably superior in morality to Moslems, Buddhists, Brahmins, or any other Pagans. Morbid zeal to appear impartial sometimes leads to the assertion that the morality of the Koran is nearly equal to that of the Gospel. It is conceded that at one time Muhammad acted as a reformer in relation to idolatry; but his orders to murder Christians are the 'dead flies in the apothecaries' ointment,' and even the Prophet was so ashamed of the immoral injunctions, that he put the blame on the Angel Gabriel, and his followers continue to do the same. We are enjoined to be humble—and without doubt there is reason for a sober estimate of ourselves; yet look at the Suez Canal, the Pacific Railroad, the railways in India and Western Asia, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the proposed Euphrates Railway, and Canal of Panama; telegraphic lines everywhere, and steamships on every sea—all the work of Christians, and all combining to make the world one. The descendants of the Galileans are breaking down national prejudices faster than could St. Francis Xavier, or the most devoted professional missionaries. The influences brought to bear by one nation on another, though sometimes for evil, are mainly for good. The freedom of the slaves of the United States must tell towards the deliverance of three millions of bondmen in Brazil, and something must result of good to this trodden-down, scattered, and peeled Africa, so that it shall not always remain the waste place of the world. I look towards benevolent statesmen and the public press as more likely to stop this East Coast slave trade than any other agency. Statesmen have for many years appeared to me as missionaries of the first water. Formerly I took them to be what some still consider them, as anxious only for place and power—gentlemen, perhaps, but not over-scrupulous as to the means employed to gain their own selfish ends. I forbear mentioning the names of the living, but circumstances led to a more accurate knowledge of several—the good Lord Palmerston, for instance, who gave me a widely different impression. For fourteen years he laboured unweariedly at what was really doing good on the large scale—the suppression of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa. This climate has deprived me completely of all taste for politics, so I think I can give an unbiassed opinion that the great English statesmen of my time at least have followed as their chief aim the doing good on the large scale. Their unwearied toil and apparently sincere desire to do only what was right inspired me with profound respect, and I shall revere Lord Palmerston, Clarendon, and President Lincoln for their goodness as long as I live. The work of the Joint High Commission shows that America has statesmen of the same noble character. Let our race continue to pursue the wise Christian course now so fairly begun, and let the low cunning, the smartness to hoodwink each other, in which old diplomatists gloried, go to the dogs.

"It is refreshing to hear of the Royal honours showered down on Mr. Seward in recognition of his great work in connection with Mr. Lincoln. Dare we call to remembrance that when English statesmen laboured hard for the suppression of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa they were often sorely thwarted by Southern pro-slavery men in possession of your Government? The Western slave trade is happily finished, and now that you have got rid of the incubus of slavery, it is confidently hoped that the present holders of office will aid in suppressing the infamous breaches of the common law of mankind that still annually darken this Eastern coast. If the Khedive, with his Lieutenant Baker, stops the Nile slave trade, he will have fairly earned the title of a benefactor of humanity. All I can add in my loneliness is, May Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English, or Turk—who will help to heal the open sore of the world!"

A NEW TRAMWAY.—HUGHES'S PATENT TRAMWAY.

A public trial of the overhead tramway, patented by Mr. E. W. Hughes, took place recently at the Midland Railway Company's Depot, Wandsworth-road Station. A large number of people witnessed the experiment. The tramway is specially designed to supply a want which has been long felt by every one interested in the rapid and economical conveyance of ores, coal, and merchandize generally from outlying mines and hilly districts, to the nearest railways, canals, and rivers, or for shipment by sea. It is not meant to be worked on a level, the object of the patentees being to surmount the obstacles which have hitherto been found to exist in the conveyance of minerals and merchandize of all kinds from mountainous districts to the most convenient modes of ordinary transit. Being simple in construction, it requires no skilled labour to erect, excepting the supervision of a competent engineer, and no earthwork, fences, or bridges are requisite. The cost of the tramway, including rolling stock, depends upon the quantity to be carried, local prices of labour, material to be used, freight, and the nature of the country; but for an ordinary length of three miles worked by gravitation, for the carriage of five hundred tons of minerals per day, it will not, it is stated, exceed 2,000*l.* per mile, and where the conditions are favourable the cost will be less. Besides, it can be moved about from one part of a district to another at comparatively small cost. The merits of the tramway were successfully developed at the trial. A platform was erected to represent

artificially the gradients of a mountain. The level was 25 feet, and the gradients were 1 in 30 for 20 feet, and 1 in 15 for 80 feet. The engine, which weighs less than four tons, travelled along a graduated platform at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and it is computed that it can maintain that rate of speed up steep gradients with a load of 25 tons each journey. The consumption of fuel is equal to about 8*lbs.* per horse power. Lines of tramway on this system can, if desired, be erected for mineral owners, they guaranteeing a minimum traffic for a period to be agreed upon. The engine used on this occasion was designed by Mr. J. W. Dudley, civil engineer, and was manufactured by Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Co., of the Vauxhall Iron Works.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments: Henry Turner Irving, Esq., C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, to be Governor of Trinidad; Frederick Aloysius Wild, Esq., Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of Tasmania; Captain George Strahan, R.A., Administrator of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos, to be Governor of the New Gold Coast Colony; William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Prince Edward, to be Governor of the Leeward Islands; and Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., Collector of Customs at Lagos, to be Administrator of the Government of that Settlement.



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PYRETIC SALINE,

THE REAL PREVENTIVE OF AFRICAN FEVER,

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

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

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

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

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment. It allays the sickness.

For BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin, a teaspoonful should be taken daily with the dinner, in a tumbler of water.

"Rawal, Pindie, Punjab, India, 26th March, 1871.

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

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

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

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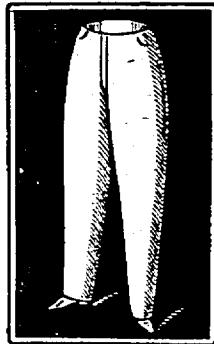
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