

The African Times.

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

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

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

AUGUST 2, 1866.

VOL. XIV.—No. 158.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874. (PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Subscription, 5s. per Ann.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
The West Coast Mails	14	Wood made Indestructible by Fire or Rot	17
Arrivals per Volta, Ethiopia, Senegal, and Elmina	14	Liverpool Markets	17
Sixteen Months in the Debtors' Prison, Sierra Leone	14	Results of the War—State of the Ashanti Countries	18
Pressure of Customs Duties under the New Regulations	14	A Little War in Porto Novo	19
The Gold Coast Colony	14	Prisoners in the Debtors' Goal of Sierra Leone	19
Revolt in Ashanti	14	Slavery on the Gold Coast	19
Ashantee Messengers	14	Imperial Parliament	21
West African News	15	East African Slave Trade	21
The Mission to Kumasi	15	Gold for All Time	22
Sunday Fees to Custom House Officers	16	Books received for Review	22
Brass and Bonny Missions	16	What we Pay for War	23
Slavery on the Gold Coast	16	Death	23

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.

SEPTEMBER, 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 Sept. 10 and 24; and Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Sept. 11 and 25.

The Royal Mail Steamship LOANDA is intended to be dispatched from LIVERPOOL on the 12th SEPTEMBER, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

The next departure is intended to be the Steamship CAMEROON, which will leave LIVERPOOL direct on the 26th SEPTEMBER 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 a.m. on the day of sailing.

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

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

Bills of Lading of the Company's Form can be obtained from THOMAS MURRAY and SON, 91, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and D. MARPLES, 50a, 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 Volta, August 3.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Soudan, August 6.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Ethiopia, August 11.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Biafra, August 12.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Senegal, August 16.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Elmina, August 26.

DEPARTURES.

British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Benguela, August 1.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Monrovia, August 8.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Volta, August 15.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Congo, for S.W. Coast, August 15.
African Steamship Company's Steamer Ethiopia, August 22.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Steamer Senegal, August 29.

THE WEST COAST MAILS.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The African Mail steamship Ethiopia, O. W. Davis commander, arrived in the Mersey to-day, from the West Coast of Africa, with 1,198 ounces of gold dust, and 2,560*l.* in specie. The health on the Coast was good.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—The African Royal Mail steamship Biafra arrived in the Mersey last night with the mails and passengers from the West and South-west Coast of Africa.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—The African Royal Mail steamer Elmina arrived in the Mersey to-day from the West Coast of Africa. She brings eight passengers and 272 ounces of gold dust, but no news of importance. The brigantine Exemplar was wrecked off the River Nun on the 15th of July, and the mate, boatswain, and cook were drowned.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMSHIP VOLTA.

Mr. F. Rinney and Mr. J. Lyon, from Fernando Po; Mr. S. Cheetham, Bonny; Mr. T. Nelson, Old Calabar; Mr. J. Finlay, Mr. Gauncey, and Mr. J. Sago, Lagos; Mr. A. Evans, Mr. H. Hicks, Mr. J. Hough, and Mr. J. Beaver, Cape Coast Castle; Mr. J. Love and Mr. W. Goddard, Cape Palmas.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMSHIP ETHIOPIA.

Rev. Mrs. Edgerley, Miss M. Edgerley, and Mrs. Beedie and infant, from Old Calabar; Mr. W. Craes, Bonny; Mr. Paul Berand, Lagos; Mr. J. Bances and Rev. M. Haas, Accra; Dr. T. Oughton, Mr. W. H. Selby, Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. W. Deane, and Master E. Caussey, Cape Coast Castle; Mr. W. A. William, Grand Bassa; Captain Grant, Sierra Leone.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMSHIP SENEGAL.

Captain Bell, Captain Dismore, and Mr. Hulpin, from Bonny; Mr. Linstedt, Lagos; Captain Skinner, Half Jack; Mr. Bedman and Mr. Reale, Sierra Leone; Dr. Miell, Madeira.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMSHIP ELMINA.

Captain Robertson, Mr. T. Croft, and Captain Sharpe, from Bonny; Mr. E. Wodehouse, Cape Coast Castle.

SIXTEEN MONTHS IN THE DEBTORS' PRISON, SIERRA LEONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Freetown, Sierra Leone, Debtors' Prison,
July 25, 1874.

Sir,—I beg once more to bring to your notice the hopeless circumstance in which I am still placed here in the Debtors' Prison. In your journal of 30th April last you suggested to refer the case to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Hitherto I have not been favoured with any further remarks in your journal relative to the matter in question.

I am compelled, from the very dark prospect of things before me, to write to you again on the subject. To me it appears that nothing but death will remove me from this prison. I have again filed my schedule; no notice is taken of it; all communications to the authorities respecting it are unheeded. I cannot and dare not go out to see them in person; I have no friend to see them for me. Resorting to the laws here for relief from my misery is as good as throwing myself into the sea, or falling into the fire to seek for relief. Help! help! help! now I cry. Help me, for I am now in the sixteenth month of my imprisonment, and none to help in Sierra Leone.—I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. S.

PRESSURE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 19.

Sir,—You have no doubt been made aware of the alteration effected here by Sir Garnet Wolseley before he left the Coast—effected, it is said, at the instigation of Captain Lees. The spirit and some other duties being heavy, and the amount payable on cargoes of such articles consequently large, the authorities used to give three months' credit to merchants furnishing adequate guarantee security. Now all this is done away with, arrears have been called up, and importers made to pay the entire duty at once on landing the goods. This change has, of course, created much difficulty. If the Government had been able and prepared to give to every trader the benefit of bonded stores at every port of entry along this Gold Coast, there would not, of course, have been any need of the quarterly credit. But they have no such bonded stores; and in the absence of such accommodation we think it no more than just that such credit should be given. Can you not assist in getting the system of three months' credit restored?

With regard to imprisonment for debt, I think it might be done away with entirely, if not too rapidly done. It would make the merchants properly careful as to whom they gave credit to.

Affairs on the Gold Coast are changing very rapidly since the "exchange" and the "war," and I have little doubt that the

advance of Christian civilization from the seaboard to the far interior will be rapid, and a nation be, as it were, "born in a day." Things are clearly tending in that direction by the removal of interior obstacles, and by the proposed greater administrative vigour here. Blessed be that Administrator who will turn his attention in earnest to the making of roads, at all places where they may be used by the people with advantage. You cannot imagine the barbarous way in which we have to travel,—the time it takes up, the fatigue, and the expense. For instance, from Cape Coast to Elmina, eight miles from Castle to Castle, a heavy man will have to pay about *thirty shillings sterling the trip!* It will be some time, I fear, before we get a substantial bridge over the "Sweet River." What is the use of our importing horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, carts, and carriages, when we cannot use them? No road to use them on, except a narrow one for pleasure, and that not even broad enough for one vehicle to pass another; extending also a short distance up steep hills and down what may be called precipices. There is not one single good business road from any one town to another. As regards revenue, there is no difficulty in getting a revenue of 200,000*l.* a-year. No merchant or trader will grumble at being taxed, if he sees that a proper use is made of the money, that commerce is facilitated, and the resources of the country developed.—Yours truly,
AN OLD FRIEND.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

On the arrival of the Volta, the *Western Mercury* published the following account of an important "palaver" convoked by Captain Lees to induce the Awoonahs to sign a treaty of peace with the Accras and Addahs. The former had been the allies of the Ashantees in the late war, but it was now thought desirable to establish cordial relations between all the tribes of the Coast. A meeting having taken place between the hostile parties for this purpose, the interpreter, standing forth, delivered the Administrator's message to the Awoonahs, and said, "You have not now the Ashantees to protect you, and we want you to be our allies. If such does not please you, there is no need to conceal the fact that we think it necessary for us to take an active part in protecting our interests, and showing we intend to maintain our rights and enforce our power. Do you doubt there are Ashantees present? for I will call them, and you will hear what they have to say." Then there stood in the open space an Ashantee messenger, bearing his emblematic two-handed sword, who told the Awoonahs his people were at peace with the English, and to be their friends for ever. After some trouble "fetish" was eaten by those who had lately been foes, and a binding peace was effected between them.

REVOLT IN ASHANTI.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, July 19.

On the 10th inst. a messenger arrived from the King of Ashanti to the Administrator, to inform him that the Kings of Juabin and Bequah were in revolt, and refused to attend Calcalli's summons to view his return to the capital, and, further, that they threatened to attack him if he attempted to use force. The King of Ashanti therefore sent down to the Administrator, asking for his interference, as peace was what he wanted, and this attack, if carried out, would possibly introduce a lengthy war, and effectually destroy trade. It was further rumoured, and with some truth, that the Protectorate Chiefs of Akim and Denkerah had eaten fetish with the revolted kings to assist them in the struggle, thus producing a most complicated state of affairs. The Administrator questioned the ambassadors who are staying here, and, after a good deal of fencing on their part, drew from them that which led him to think the King of Ashanti had been endeavouring to put some pressure on Juabin and Bequah, thus bringing about the present crisis. The Administrator at once sent Captain Lees to Kumasi, to act as peacemaker between the two tribes, and so prevent the threatened outbreak.

ASHANTEE MESSENGERS.

Gold Coast, July 19.

The latest news here is that on Friday messengers from the King of Ashanti arrived, and finding that the Administrator had gone to Elmina, repaired at once to that place. After receiving their message, the Administrator returned at once to Cape Coast. The purport of the message was that the Juabins, who were formerly Ashantees, but claimed protection under the English Government when Sir John Glover invaded their territory, had taken up arms against him, instigated by the Akims, and that the people of Bequah, also instigated by the Denkerahs, had done the same. He sent to the Governor to inform him that did he not intervene, there would be bloodshed. Captain Lees has been sent up to inform them that it was the pleasure of the British Government that they should lay down their arms. One by one the tributary kings of Ashanti are declaring their inde-

pendence, and we are told that the Queen-mother is in a most pitiable and dejected state.

There is at present a good deal of work for the Administrator to go through; the Colonial Secretaryship is acting; no Inspector-General of Police, and no Chief Magistrate.

Cape Coast, July 29.

The only thing of importance here is that, if reports be true, the kingdom of Ashanti is now almost a thing of the past. In addition to Adansi and Juabin, who had already given allegiance to the British Government, Kokofu, Bequah, and Mampon have claimed their independence, and it is affirmed that the combined kings, with Juabin at their head, have attacked the King of Ashanti and routed his forces. As Captain Lees is still in Ashanti, and no report has been received from him, we cannot vouch for the truth of this report. We shall soon, no doubt, have dependable news.

WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

Cape Coast Castle, July 19.

There is a serious as well as a comic side to the intelligence just received from Cape Coast Castle to the effect that King Koffee Calcalli has sent to beg our aid against the Kings of Juabin and Bequah, who are in open revolt against the Ashanti ruler. It is a ludicrous comment on the style in which the black potentate set our power at defiance and boasted he would drive all the whites into the sea, that he should now be reduced to ask our protection from two minor chiefs whom not long since he could have crushed and figuratively eaten up. Nor is the excuse his Majesty offers less notable. He declares that he wants peace, and that this attack might lead to a lengthy war, which would effectually destroy trade. It is satisfactory to find the ruler of Kumasi now so penetrated with the commercial spirit as to prefer trafficking to fighting, and, perhaps, we must not too curiously inquire what share the Snider rifle had in his conversion; but as his Majesty is not particular to a shade in his facts, we may reasonably suspect that other considerations than those of trade merely have influenced him. Such appears to have been the opinion of our Administrator at Cape Coast Castle, and he, on further questioning the envoys, obtained evidence which made him think that the astute Koffee had kept something back; that he had really been putting some pressure on the two recalcitrant chiefs, and had thus produced the crisis. What the nature of this pressure is we are not told; but probably we may assume that King Koffee, faithful to his old sanguinary instincts, would rather like a war which would give him the chance of fresh plunder, more victims for the shambles, and perhaps additional territory. This is the serious aspect of the news. If, as the despatch hints, the state of affairs is most complicated, and Koffee has his very black finger deepest of all in the pie, there may be a good deal of embarrassment in store for us. We cannot recede from our position there, and we must insist on routes being open for trade, and on the discouragement of the slave traffic. But if the chiefs take to fighting, and the Kumasi monarch alleges that his enemies prevent him from fulfilling his engagements, we may have to take a part forcibly either in his favour or against him, and frequent intervention does not offer a pleasant prospect. It is unnecessary, however, to anticipate trouble. After all, these treacherous and ferocious savages have acquired a knowledge of our might, and if Captain Lees, who has gone to Kumasi in the capacity of peace-maker, uses sufficiently firm language, he may convince the disputants that it is not the interest of any one of them to quarrel with a Power which is greater than all three combined.—*Telograph*, August 13.

King Koffee Calcalli is in trouble. His vassals will not obey him, and refuse to attend him when summoned. The Kings of Juabin and Bequah had been required by him to go and see him return to his capital, but they appear to either have given him to understand, or left him to infer, that they had something better to do. They are further said to have intimated that if he attempted to coerce them they would repel force with force. All this has hurt the feelings of King Calcalli, and he has sent an ambassador down to Cape Coast Castle, entreating that the Kings of Juabin and Bequah may be spoken to, as he only wants peace and uninterrupted trade. The British Administrator seems to have known how to interpret these complaints, and satisfied himself that his Majesty of Ashanti only wanted to make use of British influence and authority to reduce the two kings to that condition from which they were emancipated by the events of the late war. He has, therefore, sent Captain Lees to Kumasi in order to ascertain the actual state of affairs. Of course it is our duty and interest to maintain peace between the various kingdoms and tribes so far as we can do so with the means at our disposal, but we are not called to bolster up tottering thrones. It is evident that the Ashanti Empire is completely broken up, but if the King likes to mind his own business and leave his

neighbours to mind theirs, there is no reason why he and his subjects should not prosper.—*Daily News*, August 13.

THE MISSION TO KUMASI.

(From the *Times* of August 13.)

In order to understand the revolution which is now occurring in Ashanti and the purpose of Captain Lee's mission to Kumasi, it will be necessary to consider for a moment the real nature of the kingdom which is or was governed by Calcalli, and if we trace it to its origin we find that about 200 years ago the Ashantees were a small tribe, vassals of Denkerah, then a powerful state, now part of our Protectorate. The Ashantees being ill-treated, rebelled, gained their independence, and founded Kumasi. They were surrounded by small kingdoms—Bequah, Kokofu, Mampon, Adansi, and Juabin—all of which they conquered; but these states still remained under their own kings, who paid tribute to the King of Ashanti, contributed soldiers when he went to war, attended the capital at certain festivals, and were summoned, as occasion arose, to councils, at which each chief or king spoke in turn, according to his rank. Thus it will be seen that the Ashanti nation was not homogeneous, but composed of various kingdoms which cherished the tradition of their independent sovereignty, which were held together merely by the fear of punishment, and which were prepared at any time to secede from tyranny and taxation should any misfortune befall the imperial tribe. This seceding or separating process had already commenced before our troops were out of Ashanti. The Chief of Adansi and his people had been much oppressed by Ashanti. He resisted the white men, but as soon as Kumasi had been taken and the struggle decided he determined to throw off his ancient yoke and place himself in the hands of the stronger and also more merciful Power. He met Sir G. Wolseley in the ruins of Fomano, his own capital, and there made arrangements for migrating into the Protectorate. At the same time a rumour reached the General that the Chief or King of Bequah desired to follow the example of Adansi. Bequah is a powerful state, and its capital which our troops destroyed was not much smaller than Kumasi. Finally, the King of Juabin sent in his submission to Glover, and afterwards began negotiations with the King of Eastern Akim, with a view to migration to that country. It seems that Bequah and Juabin have now determined to hold their own territory, to cast off their allegiance, and to resist any attempt that Calcalli may make to subdue them. Bequah is supported by Denkerah, and Juabin by Akim. Kumasi and its territory lie just between the rebellious states, and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether Kokofu and Mampon would assist the Ashantees, whose kingdom seems now reduced to its first elements—viz., a small tribe, a city which we may assume is not yet perfectly rebuilt, and a few plantation villages. It is, therefore, not surprising that the King should have sent to the white men for help. He says that he wants peace, and that war will be bad for trade; but as his messengers have passed without being molested through the Bequah territory, it is quite evident that these Bequahs do not intend to be the aggressors. They were once free, they became slaves, and now they wish to be free again. Half a century ago, when Bowdick visited Kumasi, Juabin was an independent Power allied with Ashanti; and the early treaties with the English are in the joint names of Ashanti and Juabin. What more natural and laudable than that its chief should desire to regain the power which Ashantee craft and crime had taken from his ancestors? It is to be hoped that Calcalli will be made to understand that we do not deplore misfortunes which his arrogance and exactions have brought upon himself, and that an attempt to subdue his rebellious vassals will meet with no sympathy from the British Government. A civil war in Ashanti would be injurious to trade, but it is not probable that the Ashantees will make war upon their neighbours. In the long run trade will certainly profit by the dissolution of the kingdom. If Ashanti had retained its ancient imperial power, war would have been the one occupation of that people, as it has been for the last 200 years. They might not have dared to invade the Protectorate, but they had plenty of other hunting grounds. Nor is it probable that the King would have ever made Ashanti a thoroughfare. Behind that country, to the north, are tribes rich in gold and cotton, who desire to reach the sea and trade with Europeans. It has always been the policy of Ashanti to check this enterprising spirit, and so to monopolize the trade. Kumasi was the *ne plus ultra* both for those who came from the north and those who came from the south; and so great was the dread of Ashanti among the neighbouring tribes, that I found in 1868, when I contemplated exploration from the Gold Coast and inspected the ground, it would be impossible to pass into the interior by any route between the Assini and the Volta without being arrested and sent to Kumasi. This cordon is now broken up, and it is probable that before very long the Germans and other tribes at the back of Ashanti will find their way down to the Coast. It has been frequently affirmed that

the Ashantees are the most civilized people in Guinea, but that is a mistake. They are of the same family as the Fantees, and are superior to them in war merely because they are better disciplined and led. There is as little difference in manners and intelligence between them as there is in language, appearance, and dress. But I became acquainted some years ago with a native of Buntokoo, capital of Geman, four days' journey behind Ashanti. This man, a Moslem by religion, had slipped through to the Coast somehow or other, and used to give me, as we played draughts together, an account of his country, which is still a blank space on the maps. It is just such a country as I afterwards travelled in on the banks of the Niger. The inhabitants are Moslems for the most part, have schools and mosques, wage war on horseback, grow their own cotton and tobacco, have rich gold mines, which they work with industry, and live in large walled towns, with weekly markets, and governed as municipal communities. Compared with such a people, the Ashantees are squalling, throat-cutting savages, and it is this people they have always prevented from coming down to our settlements to trade. I, therefore, cannot believe that the break-up of Ashanti would be a misfortune; its power was always exercised more for evil than for good; its policy always was war, its traffic was chiefly in slaves, and the gold mines of the country were neglected. Captain Lees, who is probably now at Kumasi, is of all men on the Coast the one best adapted for this delicate and difficult mission. Formerly in the 23rd Regiment, he entered the Colonial Service and acted as Colonial Secretary at Lagos, where he became popular both with the natives and the merchants. While Sir G. Wolsley was marching on Kumasi Captain Lees was brought up from Lagos expressly to administer the Civil Government of the Gold Coast. Under the new régime instituted by Lord Carnarvon (whose scheme merits the highest praise) Captain Lees was appointed Administrator or Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos. He has, therefore, had much African experience, and has also a natural gift for diplomacy. I do not doubt that he will succeed in establishing peace if it can be effected by skilful arbitration. In any case he will bring back to Governor Strahan a trustworthy account of affairs in Ashanti, and this information will not only be interesting to the public, but also of value to the Government.

SUNDAY FEES TO CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, July 23, 1874.

Sir,—One of our most objectionable imposts is that which is authorized to be levied here from merchants and small traders for landing or shipping goods or produce from or on board the mail steamers on Sundays, and which is distributed amongst the Customs clerks and landing waiters as "extra fee" for performing their duty on that day.

The equal proportion in the sum which both large and small merchants and traders, who may have landed or shipped goods on that day, are invariably called upon to contribute towards the payment of this "extra fee," renders the thing most obnoxious. There is already much vexation and complaint from every quarter against this strange kind of tax, and we have put up with the trouble so long that it will now require a strong effort to put a stop to it. We therefore earnestly beg you to call the attention of the home authorities to the evil, and help, for goodness' sake, to get us out of the trouble.

It is not unfrequently the case that the mail steamers come in on Sundays during their outward or homeward voyage; and the trader who may have a small consignment of goods on board, or produce on hand ready for shipment, which he can always manage to land or ship within an hour's time, is called upon on the following Monday to contribute an equal sum with that to be paid by the leading merchant, whose consignment on board or produce on hand is larger, and takes a whole day in the landing or shipping. The amount to be contributed by each person is not fixed, but varies in proportion to the number of merchants and traders engaged in landing or shipping. Hence one is called upon to pay 6s. 4d. to-day for having been engaged on the previous Sunday in landing his goods or shipping his produce; at the same time, a list is shown containing the names of about a dozen persons besides who have also landed goods or shipped produce, all of whom are to be called upon and made to pay the same sum. In case, however, of only a few persons having landed goods or shipped produce, it is raised the next time to 10s.; and if one is so unfortunate as to be the only consignee or shipper, no matter how trivial the value of what he may have landed or shipped, he has to pay the whole of the clerks and landing waiters present 10s. each, the first clerk getting always as his share 20s., although it may be only half an hour or an hour that they waited. This, of course, is called "Customs officers' extra fee;" but these Customs officers being paid a fixed salary by Government, are, we think, bound to perform their duty at any time without making us pay them in this way for doing

so, since it is not our fault that the steamers come here on Sundays.

It might reasonably be supposed that the authorities cunningly placed this absurd "Customs officers' fee" tax upon our shoulders in order to encourage these seemingly fine gentlemen with red buttons to perform their duty cheerfully and honestly, and nothing else; but it would have been just and fitting, and every one would be rather pleased, instead of complaining, had they themselves undertaken to pay their clerks and landing waiters in the Customs this 20s. and 10s. each almost every Sunday for doing their work from the means at their disposal; but to raise it in this hook-and-crook manner from people's pockets, is a nuisance which is much felt, and deserves being thus cried down; and I humbly and earnestly beg you to bring this matter forcibly to the notice of the home authorities, with a view to this absurd and unjust tax being immediately put an end to.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

BRASS AND BONNY MISSIONS.

One of the objects of the late visit of Bishop Crowther to England was to arrange for the transfer to the Church Missionary Society of the Brass and Bonny Missions, the expenses of which had hitherto been defrayed out of the African Native Bishopric Fund. The Bishop was anxious to occupy two new stations at Opobo, on the Brass River and New Calabar, at the cost of the West African Native Bishopric Fund, as was done in the case of the Brass and Bonny Missions, and to open up stations to the eastward of Lagos. The Society has accordingly taken off the Bishop's hands the expense of the native agency at the two stations in question, and has encouraged him to enter on new stations. These arrangements have been greatly facilitated by a noble benefaction to the Church Missionary Society's funds. Mr. W. C. Jones, of Warrington, transfers to the Society the sum of 100,000 dols. in American Government Bonds as a fund for the employment of additional native agency in Africa, Palestine, Mauritius, and India. In accordance with Mr. Jones's wish, the first use the Society makes of the fund is by undertaking the Brass and Bonny Missions, to enable Bishop Crowther to take up the new stations of Opobo and New Calabar.

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

The Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society recently called Lord Carnarvon's attention to the Gold Coast correspondence of the *Scotsman*, which confirmed the statements previously made as to the revival of the slave trade with the Ashantees, and, in addition, contained evidence of the comparative ease with which slavery itself might be abolished. According to this correspondent, "the people expect it to be put an end to, and will be astonished if it be allowed to go on." The Committee, while expressing their conviction that his lordship was as anxious as they were to carry out an anti-slavery policy on the Gold Coast, stated that they were apprehensive not only lest a golden opportunity of doing justice should be lost, but also that the reconstitution of the local governments might have the effect of giving new sanctions to slavery. They, therefore, earnestly hoped that his lordship would issue such instructions as would make slave-trading a criminal offence; close the slave-markets throughout the Protectorate; no longer permit British officials to assist in the reclamation of fugitive slaves; and prohibit the Judicial Assessor's Court from recognizing the relation between master and slave. The following reply has been received: "Downing-street, 4th August, 1874. Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., and to state that his lordship has read with care the extracts from the *Scotsman* newspaper, which you enclose, on the state of affairs at the Gold Coast. I am to add that the Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society are only right in believing that Lord Carnarvon is fully alive to the importance of the question, and is at this moment giving it his careful consideration.—I am, &c., R. H. MAUDE."

Despatches have just been published on the subject of domestic slavery and the introduction of slaves by Ashantee traders into the British Protectorate on the Gold Coast. The first is dated so far back as the beginning of 1866, and is from Mr. Cardwell to Governor Blackall, then recently appointed. In it the Secretary for the Colonies notifies the disallowance of the colonial ordinances which recognized the existence of slavery within the British colony at Lagos and the towns of Badagry, Palma, and Leekie; suggests the prescription of a punishment for subsequent violence of compulsory detention, and gives instructions to warn the neighbouring chiefs against permitting their slaves to enter British territory lest they should be liberated or prevented from returning. The second despatch was sent by the Earl of Kimberley, in the beginning of 1872, to the Governor of the West African Settlements, and briefly indicates the difficulty of dealing in a mere Protectorate with people who are

not British subjects, but at the same time urges that every means should be taken to induce the natives to desist from their nefarious practices. At the same time it was suggested that the proper course would be to endeavour to come to an understanding with the chiefs of the protected tribes to forbid the slave trade within their separate districts, and to persuade them to enter into agreements with the Gold Coast Government to this effect, when the Government would be in a position to enforce these semi-treaty agreements. The Earl of Kimberley specially called attention to the fact that any slave imported into what was strictly British territory must at once be set free, and requested the West African Governor to forward his ideas as to the best mode of giving effect to the propositions which he had made. A note stated that no reply was received to this despatch.

One journal has expressed surprise that these being the declared intentions of the British Government, so little should have been done to put an end to the practice against which they were directed. We who have had experience with West Coast authorities, do not feel any such surprise. Instructions from England must be positive and decided. They will have to say, slavery *must* be got rid of; and that, as regards sale of slaves within the Protectorate, the buyer and seller should both be punished and the slave be set free.

WOOD MADE INDESTRUCTIBLE BY FIRE OR ROT.

Some experiments of an interesting nature were recently made at Godstone with the Rev. Dr. Jones's patent for rendering wood incombustible. The experiments took place in the grounds of Mr. Jarvis, at the Priory, where every appliance was at hand to render the tests as complete as possible. Dr. Jones renders wood unflammable, and also impervious to dry rot and decay, by subjecting it to a "pickling" process in a solution of tungstate of soda and water of the specific gravity of 1.2. It should be stated that the tungstate is made by the addition of tungstate of lime to hydrochloric acid and salt, and it produces in the process as much chloride of lime as will pay all working expenses. The invention claims to be superior to all the old methods of preserving wood, as they only render it more liable to fire. As instances of the inflammable nature of preserved wood may be mentioned the landing stage at Liverpool recently burnt down, and Sir Joseph Gabriel's preserved wood warehouse, which was destroyed by fire. The tungstate of soda, from experiments that have been made publicly and privately during the last three years, is proved to render soft woods, such as white and yellow pine, as hard as oak or teak, and it will also restore wood to its original condition of durability that has been affected by dry rot. The visitors on this occasion were shown a piece of restored oak taken from the Lord Clyde, an ironclad that was built some years ago of unseasoned timber, and which had become soft and useless. Having been treated with Dr. Jones's patent, it is now as hard and durable as ever. The experiments made were three in number, and the tests were undoubtedly very severe. Two small pyramids of sticks were made, one of prepared, and the other of unprepared wood. These were then well saturated with paraffin, and ignited. In the case of the prepared wood the paraffin soon burnt itself out without communicating the flames to the wood, which was only slightly charred. The other heap burnt fiercely, and in half an hour was reduced to ashes. The next experiment was made with two wooden huts, one of which had been prepared, while the other, built of ordinary Scotch fir, had not. A strong fire sufficient to ignite the houses was burnt in each, and the effect was about the same as in the preceding experiment. A chest containing a parchment document had been treated by the process, and was thrown into the flames when at their height and was taken out some time afterwards, charred indeed as to the outside, but practically uninjured in any other respect. The inside was quite cool, and the wax seals upon the document were intact. Perhaps the most important trial was that which took place with gunpowder. A Government gunpowder keg which had been rendered fireproof was used for this experiment. A paper packet, containing about two ounces of gunpowder, was put in the bottom of the keg, and a sheet of brown paper impregnated with the tungstate was pasted over it, and dried. The keg, which was open at the top, was turned upside down, and surrounded by shavings, which were lighted. A fire of petroleum and shavings was kept burning on the top for about a quarter of an hour without producing the slightest effect on the keg. To make the trial still more complete, the keg was reversed again, and lighted shavings were thrown in upon the gunpowder, protected only by a sheet of brown paper. The paper stood the test admirably, and the solution rejected the fire so thoroughly that the paper did not even show a sign of charring. The gunpowder was then taken out and exploded. The properties of his invention, Dr. Jones states, will render to the Navy the advantage of always being sound in hull and free from danger of fire, whether from accident or shot and shell. It would also

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JULY 25 TO AUGUST 1.

GINGER.—160 bags African, at 53s. per cwt.
GUM.—14 barrels African Copal, at 6½d. per lb.
PALM KERNELS.—Small sales at 14½. 7s. 6d. per ton.
PALM OIL.—There has been only a moderate demand, and prices are the turn easier; 425 tons sold; Brass at 36½. 15s., New Calabar at 36½. to 36½. 5s., Lagos and Benin at 33½. 15s., Old Calabar at 32½. 15s., Bonny at 32½. 7s. 6d. to 32½. 10s., and Accra at 32½. 7s. 6d. per ton.
COTTON.—Fair demand, and prices maintained. Sales of the week, 71,000 bales; African, 6d. to 6½d.

AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 8.

GUINEA GRAINS.—10 bags, at 24s. per cwt.
EBONY.—23 tons Old Calabar, at 8½. 15s. to 9½. per ton.
PALM OIL.—There has been more inquiry, and late rates are fairly supported; 1,000 tons sold; Irregular, at 29½. to 33½., Accra at 32½. 7s. 6d., Bonny at 32½. 10s., Old Calabar at 32½. 15s., Benin at 33½. 10s., Lagos at 33½. 15s. to 34½., New Calabar at 36½., and Brass at 36½. 15s. per ton.
COTTON.—Market more firm. Sales of the week, 87,370 bales; African, 5½d. to 6½d.

AUGUST 8 TO AUGUST 15.

GUINEA GRAINS.—10 bags, at 14s. per cwt.
INDIA-RUBBER.—African, Ball, 30 tons at 1s. 4d. per lb.
CAMWOOD.—4 tons, at 36½. to 38½. per ton.
PALM OIL in good demand, and 1,200 tons sold; Irregular at 25½. to 35½., Bonny at 32½. 10s., Old Calabar at 32½. 15s., Benin at 33½. 10s. to 33½. 15s., New Calabar at 36½., and Niger at 36½. 5s. per ton.
COTTON.—Good demand. Market firm, and prices a tendency to advance. Sales of the week, 90,000 bales. African, 5½d. to 6½d.

AUGUST 15 TO AUGUST 22.

EBONY.—1,200 pieces, at 8½. 5s. to 9½. 5s. per ton.
PALM KERNELS.—4,000 bags, at 14½. 10s. to 15½. per ton; 4 casks at 15½. per ton.
PALM OIL has been in fair request, and 600 tons sold; Irregular at 25½. to 32½., Bonny at 32½. to 32½. 10s., Old Calabar at 32½. 15s., Benin at 33½. 10s. to 33½. 15s., New Calabar at 36½., Brass and Niger at 36½. 5s. to 36½. 7s. 6d., and Congo at 36½. 15s. per ton.
COTTON.—Good demand, but freely offered, so that prices have scarcely been maintained. Africa: Lagos, 5½d. to 6½d. Sales of the week, 72,000 bales.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.—The *Manchester Guardian* correspondent telegraphs from New York as follows: The report of the Agricultural Bureau gives the average condition of the cotton crop in the several States, on August 1, as follows: Virginia, 98 per cent.; North Carolina, 192; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 69; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 83. The crop has suffered in some districts from shedding of bolls and from caterpillars, but the injury thus caused is not extensive or likely to prove serious. In Tennessee and Arkansas there has been considerable damage in consequence of drought. From the Atlantic States, the Mississippi Valley, and Texas there come local complaints of rain and drought, but the report states that, on the whole, the condition of the crop is very favourable.—*The Times*, Saturday, August 15.

SICK OFFICERS FROM ASHANTI.—We are glad to learn that the accounts of Sir John Glover's health having been much impaired by the effects of African fever, are exaggerated, and that the gallant officer may be considered quite well. There cannot be any doubt, however, that a good many officers who served in the Ashanti Expedition, and continued in the enjoyment of good health while so engaged, have since suffered much from the effects of the malarious diseases they contracted on the West Coast of Africa. It is one of the most curious and interesting facts connected with the medical history of that and other malarious districts that the symptoms of fever, hepatitis, and other diseases of a congestive type, occasionally do not manifest themselves until long after the individuals have left the climate; and it still more commonly happens that the effects of the diseases which had manifested themselves at a malarious station, continue to do so for long afterwards, and sometimes in a very different way from that which they did originally in the climate where they were contracted.—*Lancet*.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s. STAMPED.

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The African Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.—STATE OF THE ASHANTI COUNTRIES.

THE news from Ashanti proves very strongly how correct our estimate was of the true condition of the countries formerly composing the Ashanti kingdom. We insisted from the very commencement of the late troubles, that if once hostilities touched in its capital by the hand of a superior and civilized power, the whole of its prestige would be destroyed—the work of disintegration would at once commence, and its preservation would be impossible. In the interests of humanity and civilization, independently of the security to be thereby insured to the protected territories, we therefore earnestly desired that the operations of Sir Garnet Wolseley should not be limited to the mere driving of the remnant of the barbarous invading host beyond the Prah, but that he should advance upon, occupy, and, if necessary, destroy that vile and abominable place, Kumasi, in which such countless sickening scenes had been enacted. From our point of view, one of the gravest possible errors would have been committed by any patching up of peace with the King of Ashanti, without having previously inflicted on him that humiliation which we have above mentioned. It is beyond all doubt that when Sir Garnet Wolseley was dispatched to Cape Coast, there was in the minds of the British Government a hope and belief that a mere demonstration of force by Great Britain would enable a peace to be made, under which the Ashantees should quit the Protectorate and promise, of course, never again to come down upon it for slaves and plunder—the great objects of Ashanti invasions. Our hope was that the ignorance, fatuity, and pride of the Ashanti King and his councillors would prevent this. They did. Sir Garnet Wolseley fought his way into Kumasi, while Captain Glover's expedition was within a few days' march of it on another side. So far our desires had been fulfilled; but beyond this point they were not fulfilled. We had calculated that, Kumasi once attained, some two or three weeks' occupation would have been made; which would have given to the great tributary Kings of Juabin, Becqueh, Mampon, &c., time to realize the full importance of the great fact of the downfall of King Koffee's power, and consequently of their own deliverance from a yoke that had pressed heavily upon them; and from exactions of blood and treasure that enfeebled and impoverished them. Still, notwithstanding Sir Garnet's hasty withdrawal, which had but too much the appearance of a retreat (and would, perhaps, have been so looked upon, to the great diminution of the benefits otherwise necessarily secured by the successful campaign, but for the onward march of Glover's expedition), we never doubted that Ashanti, as a Power, was effectually destroyed, and that the various countries, by the subjection or adhesion of which it was composed, would set up on their own account; court friendship, alliance, and intercourse with Great Britain, and endeavour to obtain directly those supplies from the Coast, which they had up to that time been compelled to receive only through Ashanti, in such limited quantities as suited the peculiar views and policy of the rulers at Kumasi. The *Daily Telegraph*, in an article which, with others from the *Daily News* and from the *Times*, motivated by the news despatched from Cape Coast on the 19th July, we have thought it important to reproduce in our columns, says that "it is satisfactory to find the ruler of Kumasi now so penetrated with the commercial spirit as to prefer trafficking to fighting." Now Ashanti, and not only Ashanti, but Juabin, Becqueh, and the other interior countries, were all penetrated with

this spirit; and not one of the least of the objects of the kings of Ashanti, in their tortuous policy, their invasions, treaties, and wars, was to preserve to themselves the monopoly of that traffic. And it is the threatened loss of this, as well as of power, slaves, and victims for his feasts of blood, that has moved King Koffee to solicit the intervention or good offices of the authorities at Cape Coast for bolstering up his power. The news alluded to from Cape Coast, which will be found in another column, states that the Kings of Juabin and Becqueh, when invited by King Koffee to attend his re-entry into what had been heretofore Kumasi, not only refused to do so, but threatened to repel force by force should he make any attempt to coerce them. Moreover, it was further rumoured that these kings, like him of Adansi, had "eaten fetich" (made perpetual friendship) with the Kings of Akim and Denkira (in the Protectorate); and the King of Ashanti asks the British authority at Cape Coast to interfere, as peace is what he wants; and a lengthy war between him and his late tributary subjects and vassals would effectually destroy trade. It is further announced that Governor Strahan has dispatched Captain Lees to Kumasi, to act as peacemaker, and prevent the threatened outbreak. This new tribute by King Koffee to the power on the Gold Coast will, if we are not mistaken, intensify the desire of the revolted kings for direct and unrestrained intercourse with the Protectorate and its sea-coast; and equally so their determination, not to submit any longer to the Ashanti yoke; but to assume and maintain against Ashanti that independence which they formerly enjoyed, and of which they were deprived, chiefly because Ashanti prevented their receiving direct supplies, including means of offence and defence, from the Gold Coast. Although we feel fully convinced that the time has come for light to be let into those countries around and beyond Ashanti proper, from which Ashanti has hitherto debarred them; and consequently that even if Captain Lees shall not have been sufficiently penetrated with the true and just policy of Great Britain in this matter, and fail to effect what this policy demands, the inevitable course of events will be the letting in of that light,—we shall, nevertheless, wait with deep interest for intelligence of the results of his mission. To give any assistance, direct or indirect, to the reorganization of the power of Ashanti, would be a most serious blunder, and such as we hope and believe that both Captain Strahan and Captain Lees are equally incapable of committing. The true policy of the Gold Coast at this time is to receive all these kings—for Mampon and Kokoko, and others, would follow in this lead of Adansi, Becqueh, and Juabin—to receive all these kings into separate friendly alliance with us, and to insist with Ashanti that no obstacle shall be thrown, on its part, to their direct trade and intercourse with us. In that way we shall, in a short time, open up the way to a knowledge of those undoubtedly great gold-bearers, the hitherto mysterious and unexplored Kong Mountains; because one of the indispensable conditions of such alliance, must be freedom of access to travellers, explorers and traders, with guaranteed protection for their free transit, their lives and properties. In this way the little Ashanti War of 1874 will soon become so great in results, that it will surpass in importance many conflicts in which armies of a hundred times the magnitude have been engaged; and will stand forth to future readers of the pages of West African history, as a wonderful Providential over-ruling of human actions to momentous results, far from the thoughts, intentions, and wishes of the actors. The late war has had one result of which it would be difficult to overrate the importance. So much more than heretofore is now known of the Gold Coast and its territorial surroundings, through the lengthy and interesting letters of special correspondents, which had a prominent place in our principal daily papers during the preparations for and progress of the war, that the public has begun to take an interest in the affairs of that portion of our settlements or possessions. Those who know how to estimate what the influence of the press really is, will not fail to comprehend how greatly this may assist in the furtherance of that policy of progress in West Africa of which we have been the preachers and strenuous advocates

during long, long years, when our plans and recommendations seemed to all, with but few exceptions, as the mental wanderings of one who dreameth. We have, therefore, thought it highly important to transfer to our columns the various articles from the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Telegraph*, above alluded to. Our dreams are in process of fulfilment. And before closing this article we feel it to be our duty to insist anew, with Earl Carnarvon and Captain Strahan, on the incalculable importance of perfecting that highway from the Coast to Prahue (and as far beyond as may be practicable through arrangements with Adansi, Becqueh, Ashanti, and Juabin) which we have been clamouring for persistently for the last fifteen years; notwithstanding all the assertion of impracticability on the part of Governors, Governors-in-Chief, and other supposed better authorities. We do not hear of any works being in progress on that road to Prahue since peace was made, and our forces withdrawn from Ashanti; and we have, therefore, but too much reason to fear that the hastily constructed road, will have suffered much dilapidation during the present wet season. It must be made, section by section, a solid military highway.

A LITTLE WAR IN PORTO NOVO.

WE are sorry to learn, by latest intelligence from Lagos, not only that there is a domestic war at Porto Novo between two sets of Princes there, but that the Egbas have been so ill advised as to side with one of the parties against the other, and send an armed expedition to Porto Novo in aid of one of the contending parties. This, our Lagos correspondent adds, has necessarily interfered a little with the trade of Lagos westward; while the re-opening of the Jebu portion of the Eastward trade has not yet been productive of much benefit, in consequence of the palm fruit having been allowed to rot on the trees during the long-continued suspension of trade with Lagos. This little incident shows anew how difficult it is to coerce these native kings to trade with us, through any desire on the part of their people to obtain those European goods which they willingly work for and willingly purchase while trade with Lagos is pursuing its ordinary course; and how indispensable it is to the trading prosperity of Lagos that there should be a man of prudence, conciliatory as well as firm, at the head of Lagos affairs. We regret the absence of Captain Lees from his Government under these circumstances. The produce of all those countries around Lagos is necessary to its trading prosperity; and had Captain Lees been there, we should certainly have expected him to make some endeavour to mediate between the contending parties. We do not know that the acting head of the Executive at Lagos has not done this; but we do not find any mention of it in our letters. We hope the omission has been on the part of our correspondents, and not on that of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor.

PRISONERS IN THE DEBTORS' GAOL OF SIERRA LEONE.

It is no easy matter to put an end to what may be called an established injustice. Men otherwise good and humane look upon it, by the force of habit, with a neglectful indifference, really sinful—since they will not give themselves the least trouble to do for others, what they would, under like circumstances, desire that others should do for them. Things seem to remain in the gaol at Sierra Leone precisely as they were when we brought the condition of the debt prisoners there under public notice, and directed to it the attention of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, some months ago. Again the harrowing cry of anguish and despair reaches us in the letter which we publish in another column. We know nothing of the individual in question, or of the circumstances connected with the indebtedness for which he is suffering; but this we do know, that if the statement made in the simple words of the letter, that the writer has been confined in gaol for sixteen months, and that he has again (showing a previous application) filed his schedule, but that no notice is taken of it—if this statement, we say, be true (and it will have been a gross act of folly for a

man to write us a lie on the subject), then there is a something in the administration of the law in Sierra Leone, which demands the instant attention of Downing-street with a view to remedy. "To me," the victim writes, "it appears that nothing but death will remove me from this prison." And this in Sierra Leone, a British Crown colony! If a fact, it is an atrociously disgraceful one. Sierra Leone has a bench of two Judges, receiving a joint salary of some 3,000*l.* a-year, to administer justice in a population of some forty thousand people; and here is a debted prisoner of sixteen months, filing anew his schedule, and crying to us that all his communications to the authorities regarding it are unheeded. If this man has committed fraud which justly deserves punishment, why was he not punished for it; not by detention without judgment, but by sentence of the Court. If he had not committed fraud, his case ought to have been inquired into, without any unnecessary delay, so soon as he had filed his schedule; and the necessary formalities being complied with, he should have had his discharge. For what are insolvency laws but for this,—to prevent the detention in prison of a mere debtor who has surrendered all he possessed to his creditors? If such a state of things as this now complained of exists in Sierra Leone—if the local influence of wealthy creditors can thus prevail there against a man, in defiance of the law to which he is allowed to appeal in vain,—can it be matter of surprise that we should have insisted so strongly as we have done against the appointment of a local Chief Justice for the Gold Coast Colony? We take this opportunity to renew our protest against such an appointment; although we fear, since the removal of Mr. Chalmers from Sierra Leone to be Queen's Advocate for the Gold Coast Colony, that our protest will not at this time prevail. But to return to the subject of this complaint from the Debtors' Gaol of Sierra Leone, and the gross injustice which we have now no alternative but to believe is judicially committed or permitted there. Does not this case speak volumes against the longer continuance of imprisonment for debt in the colonies and settlements of West Africa? The more facts crowd upon us, the more are we strengthened in our former unchangeable conviction, that imprisonment for debt, as debt, is deserving the execration of every Christian man, is an outrage on humanity, as well as a great social mistake. We pray the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the case of this prisoner of sixteen months (who has more than once filed his schedule) in the Debtors' Gaol of Sierra Leone, and the case of the other debt prisoners there, may be immediately inquired into. If the complaints made to us, and on which we have now been commenting, are well-founded, we feel compelled further to say, that we cannot exonerate the Governor of Sierra Leone from all blame. With so limited a community as that of Sierra Leone under his charge, there ought not to be a case of injustice within the colony, resulting from mal-administration of the law, not known of by him; and which, being thus known of by him, could remain without effectual inquiry on his part. We fear, alas! that there is a loud cry of injustice committed, going up but too frequently to Heaven from our West African Settlements.

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

SLAVERY must be put an end to on the Gold Coast. It stops the way of civilization and progress. It is an institution which, as applied there, reeks with immorality; and is antagonistic in every way to the precepts of that Christianity, which can alone regenerate those debased and degraded lands. There is too much softness of speech in influential quarters in Great Britain when treating of this abomination. Speak of its abolition, and all sorts of difficulties are suggested—difficulties, many of them deduced from palliatives adopted in dealing with that which formerly existed in our West India Islands, when the time had come for its destruction; or from complaints of violation of property rights, and inflictions of individual inconvenience and loss, which resulted from and attended the extinction of slave service there. But even supposing any of those difficulties to be real, we should contend that

they are of such small and transitory importance, when compared with the results to be obtained by the measure out of which they would arise, that they must not be allowed to stand in the way of the performance of a duty which is imperative on Great Britain, as marching foremost in the van of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. But few of any of them do apply. The compensation which was demanded and accorded to the West India planters, was justly demanded and justly given, because slavery in the West Indies was an institution which had grown up under the direct guardianship and intervention of the State for Imperial objects. The sugar and coffee plantations of the West Indies were thought to be indispensable to Great Britain; these could not be worked without slave labour, because there was no native population to cultivate them; and therefore, under the protection of the State, a real slave property was constituted, the interest or benefits of which property was derived from the sales of produce obtained by the labour of the slaves. The State, in granting compensation, did not set a value upon, or pay the late owner for the loss of, immoral services and enjoyments, of which he might or would be deprived by the emancipation of his slaves; but only for the supposed loss of the property value of slave labour, which was most easily estimated by attributing a money value to each of the emancipated labourers. Now in this essential respect there is no analogy whatever between the slavery that was abolished in the West India Colonies and that of which we demand the prompt extinction on the Gold Coast. Slavery there is not an institution that has grown up under the supervision and protection of the State. All that the State has done with it there has been, through judicial interference, to mitigate the evil by restraining the power of the master over the lives of his slaves, and preventing the infliction of cruelty whenever such could be proved against the master before its tribunals. It did not interfere further with it beyond this restraint, because it avoided the taking upon itself the full responsibilities of Government. But we may safely venture to state that there were no possessors of slaves within the limits of the British Protectorate who were deceived, by this extremely limited interference, into the belief that slavery there was viewed with any degree of favour by the protecting State; or that this State was in any way pledged thereby to sanction its continuance one moment after the termination, whenever this might arrive, of that indecision which had so restrained and limited its action. All knew that, both in principle and in actual practice, Great Britain was opposed to the existence of slavery in any and every shape and form, and pledged to its extinction wherever its power might extend. It has been guilty, there can be no doubt, of a gross dereliction of duty in permitting or recognizing the transfer or sale of slaves anywhere within the Protectorate; and of a still more gross and inexplicable one, in permitting a foreign slave trade to be carried on by the Ashantees selling their kidnapped victims under the walls of Cape Coast Castle, the seat of its local power. Still, we contend that there was no misconception by the Fantee purchasers of the principles and feeling of Great Britain in the matter. The local power chose to shut its eyes; and they bought the slaves. In like manner, when the local power chooses to open its eyes to what has taken place, they may be called upon to emancipate them. For there is, as we have before stated, no analogy whatever between the slavery destroyed, with compensation, in the West Indies and that existing on the Gold Coast; not only because of the absence of creative supervision and protection in the latter case, but because, also, there are no such industrial results derived from Gold Coast slavery as were derived from that in the West Indies. The money value of the Protectorate slaves, estimated by this standard of the pecuniary value of the labour of the slaves in plantation work and transport, over and above the cost of their subsistence and other remuneration, must be very small indeed—so small that it would be easily compensated for by giving to the present owner a land title to the oil or other plantations from which that pecuniary value has been drawn. When, therefore, we hear

tell by Cabinet Ministers and their Secretaries, of the very large sum that would be required in effecting an immediate compulsory emancipation of slaves within the Protectorate, we with difficulty refrain from the favourite ejaculation of Mr. Burchell, in Goldsmith's admirable "Vicar of Wakefield." There is, indeed, an immense amount of "fudge" in it. As the slaves have no such industrial value as is thus attributed to them, no such amount for compensation could in any case be required. But although we demand that this Gold Coast slavery should be immediately and effectually dealt with, we are not of those who advocate the having recourse to a violent termination, that might bring many serious evils in its train. There are many methods of dealing with this slavery for its prompt extinction, which would soon be as effective for entire abolition as would be the violent one of forcible general emancipation; and this, without risking the attendant evils which seem to us to be inseparable from the latter. In the first place, we would accord a free emancipation, without payment, to every slave applying to the constituted authorities for it. No fugitive slave should ever again be compelled to return to his or her late possessor from whose service and control he or she has withdrawn. No sale or transfer of slaves should in any way be permitted or recognized. In the case of death of a possessor, none of the slaves held by him or her should descend to the heir, or be allowed to be bequeathed, but should, by that death, become absolutely free. And here we do not think it out of the way to inquire what has been done, or is to be done, with the female slaves possessed by the late Mrs. Swanzy, of Cape Coast, whose employments, if many years' reports have been at all true, illustrated very strongly the ineradicable evils inherent in an institution which gives over human beings, body and soul, to the will of a possessor. Have these slaves been emancipated? or, if not, what has been done, or is to be done, with them? They are, or were, under the eye of the Local Government at its chief seat of authority, and they cannot affect an ignorance which might be pleaded as regards similar property in remote parts of the Protectorate. Matters of this kind must be dealt with at once, and in a way that shall remove from Great Britain the heavy reproach which has been cast upon her, and not without reason, in this matter of Gold Coast slavery and slave traffic. She has not spent a large sum of money and the lives of many of her children, in delivering the Protectorate once and for ever from desolating Ashanti invasion, with its long train of horrors, in order that the disgustingly immoral and debasing system of domestic slavery should be safely perpetuated; and men who would not fight to deliver their country from its brutal enemies, be guaranteed in the undisturbed possession of hosts of poor degraded female ministers to their laziness and their licentious passions. Nor can there be a more absurd mistake than to imagine there can be any peril in doing this in the manner above suggested, and by other similar means. The Africans, as a race, believe in and worship power; and they do not at present believe in or worship anything but power. If they will yield to it, grovel before it, worship it, while it is working every imaginable description of cruelty and horror among them, they will not the less worship it when it is firmly and consistently employed in forcing them into those paths, in which a general happiness and a rich industrial development may be found. The introductory work of civilization will have to be done sooner or later; let it, therefore, be done now—and done effectively.

DOWNING-STREET, July 31.—The Queen has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony, and providing for the Government thereof. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., to be Administrator of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.—*London Gazette*, July 31.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.
THE CASE OF ADMIRAL WILMOT.

Mr. HARCASTE asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, having regard to the acquittal of Admiral Randolph on the grounding of the Niobe and Narcissus, the Lords of the Admiralty would reconsider the case of Admiral Eardley Wilmot, who, in 1871, was dismissed without such inquiry; and whether the claims of Admiral Wilmot, after forty-five years' service, to reappointment to his command would be recognized.

Mr. WARD HUNT stated, in reply, that the forty-five years' good and faithful service of Admiral Wilmot were fully recognized at the Admiralty, and he should be glad if he could reappoint him, but unfortunately, if such an appointment were made, he would have to retire in the course of age next spring.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT pointed out that his brother during his forty-five years' service had commanded the African squadron, had taken part in the war in China, and in the Crimean war, and had served his country in all parts of the world. He did not exonerate him from all blame when, second in command of the Channel Fleet, the Agincourt struck on the Pearl Rock and received slight damage, but at the time, and even now, it was not supposed that an admiral had any share in the navigation of the ship. Admiral Wilmot and Admiral Wellesey were dismissed without an inquiry, though an inquiry was afterwards held into the conduct of the subordinate officers of the ship.

A question of order arising, the hon. member said he did not think justice had been done, and he must appeal from the Government to the public, whom his brother had served.

PAYMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS ON THE GOLD COAST.

Mr. HARDY, in reply to Colonel Learmonth, said it was correct that the medical officers engaged on the Gold Coast received three shillings per day extra. With regard to the payment of officers in the Navy, he had received no information.

AUGUST 4.

PRIZE MONEY IN THE ASHANTI WAR.

Mr. HARDY, replying to Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, stated that there was a certain amount of prize money arising out of the Ashanti War, and also some indemnity paid by the King; but instead of these funds being divided among the forces engaged, it had been determined to give them thirty days' pay.

On a motion of Mr. Alderman M'ARTHUR, relative to the desired annexation of the Fiji Islands,

Mr. J. LOWTHER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, hoped that the hon. member for Lambeth would not persevere with his motion, and likewise that the hon. baronet the member for Chelsea would withdraw his amendment. The responsibility of annexing the Fiji Islands rested with Her Majesty's Government, and no portion of it must be laid on the shoulders of the House of Commons. The right hon. member for Greenwich had said that domestic slavery prevailed in the Fiji Islands, but he could nowhere in the report find any allusion to personal servitude. The condition of the people as regarded their obligations to the chief seemed more to resemble our own local taxation with payment in kind. (A laugh.) However, under no circumstances would Government accept the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands if personal slavery were allowed to exist. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Robinson had been sent to make a personal examination into the whole question, but without waiting for his report, the Secretary of State had made up his mind that, in the event of certain difficulties being overcome, the annexation of the islands should be effected. That annexation must be unconditional, and in the event of its being ratified the islands would be formed into a Crown colony. He had nothing to object to in the warnings they had received to proceed with caution; but when he was asked whether the annexation would be proceeded with without further reference to Parliament, he must say candidly that at present no definite resolution had been arrived at, but that if annexation should be thought desirable, it would be effected solely on the responsibility of Government.

AUGUST 6.

Sir E. WILMOT rose to move 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 Ashantees south of the River Pra, after the late war broke out, and before the arrival of the European troops, especially at Elmina, Essman, Abakrampe, and Dunquah, 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. The hon. and gallant member was proceeding to state his reasons for making such a motion, when

An Hon. Member moved that the House be counted, and there not being 40 members present, the House adjourned at twenty minutes past four.

AUGUST 7.

Parliament was this day prorogued.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Despatches from Captain Prideaux, relating to Captain Elton's expedition on the East Coast of Africa, south of Zanzibar, have been issued from the Foreign Office. Captain Elton's first batch of letters, dated February 10-23, relate to his visit to the Samanga district, and here he liberated 1,326 slaves, with the option of remaining with their former masters or gaining an independent livelihood by their own exertions. Regarding this district, he says that slave-holding and dealing in slaves are now so completely upset and pronounced to be illegal, and so severely do such transactions expose the Indian to direct pecuniary loss through repudiation on the part of those he may be doing business with, that a total abandonment of all commerce with the traffic must result if the present vigilance is maintained; for in such case the one tie between the Arab and Swahili and the Indians being severed, the latter in sheer defence is compelled to look for justice and protection to the British power. As formerly carried on, the Indian connection with the slave traffic was mainly represented by three classes of traders—viz.:

1. The Custom House officials, who received the duties on slaves, and were often willing partners in large ventures. 2. The well-to-do merchants, who advanced guns, cloth, beads, and money to Arabs and Waswahili, and also to the third class. 3. The smaller Khojah and Battiah speculators, who traded in slaves in the immediate neighbourhood, and supplied goods to Mirima kidnappers and other raff of the Coast at an enormous rate of interest. Of these classes, the first is out of work, as no duty is paid on slaves, either to the Custom House, the Sultan, or the local authorities; and the wealthier Battiahs are now too fearful of detection to engage in such dangerous work as supporting the dealers. The second has suspended operations of late; but the third, tempted by high and immediate profits, continues operations on a reduced scale. As a specimen of the trade carried on by the third class, Captain Elton describes the case of a Battiah, who, during his temporary absence, had four slaves brought into Kilwa by a party of his own men (freed only a few days previously), and deliberately sold the whole four to a caravan leaving for Pangani. "His defence," says Captain Elton, "was that he gave his men cloth to trade for ivory only, and that, instead of obeying orders, they bought slaves, whom they sold to repay him for the loss of his goods. This defence was simply ridiculous. Ivory is not to be so readily purchased just beyond the town, and, moreover, the Battiah accompanied his men to the house of the public auctioneer, quarrelled over the price offered there, and subsequently sold directly to the leader of the gang, leaving the next morning, for a higher sum. Unfortunately it was too late to recover the slaves, but I inflicted a fine of 400 dollars, trying the case with assessors, one of whom was a prominent man of the offenders' own religious sect." Several other instances of contraband slave-trading and prompt dealing with the offence are mentioned by Captain Elton. Vice-Consul Elton's last letter, dated from Zanzibar, April 4, is as follows:—

"I have now the honour to report the successful termination of the work entrusted to me by Dr. Kirk in his letter of the 21st of November, 1873, in connection with the treaty of June last, and slave-holding by Indians. From Dar-es-Salaam the caravan route was followed, via Kisiju and the Kwale settlements, to Kilwa Kivinja, and the copal fields, and the Rufiji river (struck at the Fords of Mpenbeno), reported on. All the Muungao trading stations on the coast were next inspected in Her Majesty's ship Daphne, as far south as Mkindani Bay, the Rovuma settlement being deserted in consequence of local disturbances. A month was occupied in Kilwa and its vicinity, and subsequently Konduchi and the towns on the Mirima opposite to Zanzibar were visited. The annexed return will show the practical results:—1,409 slaves have been registered and freed; 499 of whom have commenced life anew; 920 remained with former masters, and I believe a very heavy blow has been struck at the slave trade. Some few cases of concealment have necessarily escaped detection, but the scandal of slave-holding by British subjects on the 300 miles of sea-board travelled over may be considered virtually at an end, although it cannot be disguised that occasional inspection and prompt punishment in cases of offence against the law will be necessary to prevent matters gradually sliding back into the old groove. Active support and money-lending for the purposes and ends of the traffic by the better class of Khojah and Battiah merchant has beyond doubt ceased; neither, do I think, will it be renewed. The pains and penalties attached to complicity with the trade are known to all, and the Indian will hesitate before placing himself in the power of the Arab and Swahili, who can at any moment repudiate his debts and procure his creditors punishment. One of the results of the policy adopted has been to throw the Indian merchants more completely under our protection; their only link with the Arab Government being broken, a strong anxiety is evinced for increased consular superintendence of the coast and a suppression of the injustice exercised by the local

officials. As shown by my previous reports, slaves continue to be marched up from Kilwa, almost daily and by hundreds, over the Kisuju-road, North, destined for Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, and Brava. Smuggling is rife from all the Mrima between Mboasaji and Waseen, and preparations, it is said, are made on a large scale to run, with the change of monsoon, to Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The transport by sea has, in fact, been replaced by the inland route. The removal of all Customs duties is an advantage to the dealer. Formerly he had to pay 2 dols. 50c. to the Sultan's dues on each slave, besides chartering a vessel at a heavy rate, for which freight was paid in advance, and in order to get clear of Kilwa, was compelled to borrow money at a ruinous rate. He was invariably in debt in former days; now he finds himself working on his own capital. After the treaty, he at once repudiated his accounts with the Indian merchant, and as an experiment marched his slaves to the north, where he sold them at a large profit, returned by sea to Kilwa, and was able to take advantage of the immense rise in prices owing to the demand for labour in Pemba. As a result, the slave-trader who a year ago was heavily in debt and trammelled in every way, is now a capitalist, and able to pay cash for the goods required to equip his next large venture towards the Nyassa or the country at the back of the Upper Rufigi. He no longer asks for credit, and it is not the merchant's business to inquire whether his ready-money customer is engaged in the traffic. At Brava and Lamu slaves are in large demand, and Pemba is still unsatisfied; neither will Arabia and the Persian Gulf be contented to forego their usual supplies. Hence it is positive every encouragement is given to reckless smuggling. Should ventures from these ports succeed, a large access of capital will be the result; but even if they fail, sufficient capital is in hand from the immense profits of the past year to carry on the trade in 1874-75. I trust that satisfaction may be felt at the manner in which my mission has been accomplished. At times it was uphill work, labouring against repeated attacks of coast fever, and had it not been for the hearty co-operation of Captain Foot, Her Majesty's ship Daphne, and Mr. H. Whalley, who volunteered to assist me, I hardly think I should have been able to carry out my instructions in their integrity. To Sub-Lieutenant Pullen, R.N., who accompanied me on my land journey, great credit is due. Until completely prostrated by illness, he continued to observe and take notes for the map of the route, and rendered me every aid with the expedition."—*Daily News*, August 17.

GOLD FOR ALL TIME.

The past month has been the most remarkable one that has occurred in the history of the gold industry in this colony for some years. The extensive improvements which have taken place in the quartz mines at Sandhurst, and the many new discoveries that have been made in that district during the last two years, have caused attention to be gradually drawn to the magnificent prospects offered for the investment of capital to work the mines there, and the steady returns which were constantly received from many of the standard quartz-reefs, combined with the unequivocal success that has latterly attended the companies on the Garden Gully line of reef, caused a gradually increasing excitement to invest in Sandhurst shares, which excitement was increased to a speculative mania of share-dealing during the earlier portions of the past month, by the splendid yields returned by the Golden Fleece mine, on the Stafford line of reef. The reef in the Golden Fleece Company's claim is considered one of the best defined of any in the district, being fifteen feet wide in some parts, and yielding as much as three ounces to the ton. Adjoining it, and on the same line of reef, was the Richard Heales Company and other claims, which were expected to cut the same rich reef as was found to be so well defined in the claim of the Golden Fleece Company. It would appear from the discoveries of new auriferous ground which are made from time to time in Victoria that nearly the whole colony is auriferous, and that gold will be extracted from it for all time to come. Only recently a payable gold field was found at Stockyard Creek, near Port Albert, in the most south-eastern portion of the colony, far from the region of what had hitherto been termed gold country, and now reports come to hand of the discovery of good quartz reefs in the south-western portion of Victoria, at some distance beyond the existing Western gold-fields. The locality of the new field is in the vicinity of the Grampian and Victorian ranges, about forty-eight miles west of Ararat and forty-six miles north of Hamilton. Some stone which was struck within three feet of the surface has been analysed, and found to contain gold at the rate of an ounce to the ton. What is considered to be the main reef has been struck at a depth of eight feet since the leader was found, and it is said to be much richer than the stone tried from the leader. There has been quite a rush to the scene of this new discovery. At Ballarat, which must still be considered the metropolitan gold field, mining continues to be pursued in the most steady manner, and judging from the

returns, very satisfactorily. The total yields from the above district are well kept up, and they have not as yet been equalled by Sandhurst or any other division of the colony. The most certain record of the yield of gold in the colony is the Customs return of the amount exported. The returns which have been published this year show that there has been ever since the year commenced a most gratifying increase as compared with the yields of last year. The total amount exported in 1871 up to Saturday last was 1,198,026oz., while the amount exported to the corresponding period of 1870 was only 1,037,491oz., or 160,535oz. less than in 1871.—*Melbourn Argus*.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Ashanti War. By Captain Henry Brackenbury. Two Vols., 8vo. William Blackwood and Sons.
The Story of the Ashantee Campaign. By Wenwood Reade. One Vol. Smith, Elder and Co.
Through Fante Land to Coomassie. By Frederick Boyle. One Vol. Chapman and Hall.
The Heart of Africa. Two Vols. By Dr. George Schweinfurth. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. Sampson Low and Co.

DOWNING-STREET, August 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint David Peter Chalmers, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate for the Gold Coast Colony.—*Gazette*.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—In consequence of increasing business, it has been necessary to appoint another Assistant Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office, and Mr. W. R. Malcolm has been selected for the post. His place as Assistant-Secretary of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade will now be filled by Mr. H. G. Calcraft.

SOMETHING LIKE A HAILSTORM.—Something like a hailstorm seems to have visited Bergen County, New Jersey, United States, on the 4th of July. While the inhabitants of the village of Westwood were celebrating the "nation's birthday," a sudden darkness came over the scene of festivity, and the village was wrapped in a mysterious gloom. Before the holiday-makers had time to disperse down came the hailstorm on their heads. Hailstones two inches and a-half in diameter, and as hard and heavy as cobblestones, ratted down in a furious shower from the sky. Hens and chickens were killed in large numbers, and the bodies of cows and horses, stunned by the descending volley, lay prostrate in every direction. One young lady, by name Miss Bogart, was frightfully lacerated on the wrist and arm by one of the hailstones, and was conveyed home insensible with great difficulty by her friends and relatives. A large building in the village was almost demolished, every pane of glass was broken, and the hailstones broke through the roof as though they had been cannon-balls. The storm covered an area of about 25 miles, leaving a desolation like that of a battle-field. Every tree was stripped of its fruit, grain-fields of rye and corn were destroyed, and all hopes of hay this season utterly extinguished. The shower continued for thirty minutes, and in this short time effected damage to the extent of many thousand dollars. The hailstones, on an average, were the size of turkey's eggs, and of every conceivable shape, with sharp corners and edges that cut like knives. To add to the confusion, the thunder and lightning were incessant, and the screaming of men, women, and children, added to the bellowing and shrieks of affrighted cattle, made the scene truly awful. Miss Bogart is going on as well as can be expected, but altogether the storm sadly interfered with the celebration of the 4th of July in Bergen County.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HUMOUR OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.—The following extract from the *Louisville Courier* is a gem in its way: "The New York Sun, which is seldom satisfied with things, objects to the proportions of a rattlesnake recently seen in Carter county, in this State, and described as reaching from one side of the road to the other, while its body was as big as an ordinary churn. The Sun says 'that was a very badly proportioned snake,' and that 'it should have been a good deal longer or else a good deal thinner.' We should like to know who is running the snakes of this State—the State herself or the editor of the New York Sun? When things come to such a pass that New York arrogates to herself the right to dictate to Kentucky the size and shape of her serpents, it is high time for the trumpet to sound to arms and for the sword to leap from its scabbard." Here, however, is a specimen from a Louisville journal of fisticuffs at close quarters, which shows that all the talent is not wasted on one specialty: "In a two-column editorial, the sneaking cur who edits that lying, incendiary, blackguard, piratical, loathsome sheet, known (to only a few) as the *Attakapas Register*, howls over the imaginary crimes of the good people of Franklin in a manner like unto the gibbering of an idiot, the incoherent ravings of a madman, or the demoniacal bellowing of an imp of Satan, the phosphorescent gleam of whose bloated carcase furnishes him with the only light that his rheumy eyes are likely to have this side of the lurid flames of his predestined residence in perdition."—*New York Albion*.

WHAT WE PAY FOR WAR.

The Peace Society (Henry Pesse, Esq., Chairman, Henry Richards, M.P., Secretary) have published the following eloquent paper:—

"Twenty years before the Crimean War the military and naval expenditure of the country was ten millions. In 1854, the year before that war, it had risen to 16 millions. Since the termination of that war it has averaged more than 26 millions per annum. Thus we have had a permanent increase of ten millions per annum (not including the interest of debts) ever since the Crimean War. These sums are so enormous that they cannot even be imagined, except by some process of comparison. To aid this comparison, let us mark the following facts: According to the officially-published annual statistics, the total amount of coal produced in the United Kingdom has averaged, for the past seven years, an annual value of 22 million pounds sterling, or 4 millions less than the average cost of the Army and Navy. Hence all our coal mines united will not suffice to maintain our Army and Navy. And all the coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, silver, and other metals produced in the United Kingdom have averaged in value (for seven years past) 37 million pounds per annum, or about 18 millions less than the year's expenditure for past and present wars. The total capital accumulated in the Post-office Savings' Bank was (in 1867) 9,749,929l.; the total capital in other savings' banks in the kingdom in 1867,

36,476,408l.; total, 46,226,337l. Hence the annual war expenditure (for present and past operations) far exceeds the total deposits of the industrial and economic classes invested in all the savings' banks. The total annual receipts of all the railways in the United Kingdom for passengers and goods are about 33 million pounds, or 17 millions less than the money demanded on account of war. The average value of all the wheat, barley, oats, maize, and flour imported into the United Kingdom (for seven years past) is 30 million pounds per annum, or only four millions more than the annual expenditure for the Army and Navy alone (irrespective of National Debt). No wonder that many are almost starved! The average value of the cotton imported into the United Kingdom (for seven years past) is 29 million pounds, exactly the cost of Army and Navy alone in 1868. No wonder the manufacturing population have to work hard to get a livelihood! All the paupers in the United Kingdom cost in the year 1870-71, 9,590,787l., or about one-third of the expense of the Army and Navy!"

DEATH.

At Harper, Cape Palmas, Mr. Joseph Elliott, deeply regretted as a kind and affectionate relative, an enterprising and useful member of the Society at Cape Palmas; a worthy and patriotic citizen, whose heart was always warm for the advancement and regeneration of Africa.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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