

J. P. Furley.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

AFFAIRS OF THE GOLD COAST.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 5, 1875.*



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Correspondence relating to the Affairs of the Gold Coast.

No. 1.

Mr. FitzGerald to the Earl of Kimberley.

*"African Times" Office, 121, Fleet Street, E.C.,
July 15, 1873.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two communications received by me per "Senegal" from J. A. de Vier and Samuel Davis, detailing losses sustained by these my correspondents owing to the destruction of Elmina by Her Majesty's land and naval forces on the 13th June, without any previous notice given to British subjects and others having property in the town to remove the same or take other measures for its safe custody. My correspondents believed themselves and their property to be in perfect safety under the protection of a fort garrisoned by Her Majesty's troops, and could never have supposed that it would be there destroyed and imperilled by the garrison of that fort and Her Majesty's ships of war without adequate previous warning.

It will be within your Lordship's knowledge that the Proclamation placing Elmina under military law was only signed at Cape Coast on the 12th June; that it did not reach Elmina until early on the 13th June; that the Commander of Her Majesty's troops ordered the disaffected people at Elmina to deliver up their arms before 9 o'clock A.M.; and that this not having been done the town was set on fire by Her Majesty's forces and bombarded; and that the pillage of unconsumed property (which was not in any way protected by Her Majesty's troops, although the Ashantees and disaffected Elminas had been defeated and driven away) took place on the same night.

It is, therefore, indisputable that my correspondents had no sufficient warning to remove their property, or opportunity of removing it.

Under these circumstances, and more especially as your Lordship is reported to have said last night in the House of Lords, "It is to be regretted that such a step should have become necessary in a case where there was only suspicion; but it had been thought desirable not only in consequence of the reason I have just stated, but also from sanitary considerations," I have the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice the sad case of these my two correspondents, who have lost all their property as above-mentioned, and to solicit compensation from Her Majesty's Government to the amount of the loss they have thus sustained.

I have the honour further to solicit that if practicable I may receive your Lordship's reply to this urgent solicitation, not later than the morning of the 17th instant, so as to afford me the opportunity of forwarding your Lordship's reply to my suffering correspondents by the mail steamer leaving Liverpool on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. FITZGERALD,
Editor of the "African Times."

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Dear Sir,

Elmina, June 20, 1873.

ON the 13th instant the English Government has bombarded the Elmina town, and we have lost our property. I lost 8 puncheons and 3 barrels palm oil, in which I am always expecting mail from Cape Coast to Elmina in order to ship in your address.

All gone, besides my money, &c. Am now too much poor. I have no single shirt or trousers to wear at all. Nothing more to say because am so dull that I can do nothing at present, and oblige.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. DE VIER.

J. FitzGerald, Esq.,
London.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Dear Sir,

Cape Coast, June 20, 1873.

As I anticipated, the bombardment of Elmina has affected me considerably. My stores up there have been plundered of every thing in them, and my furniture and other property there also carried off. This has ruined me, as I have lost by this, property and goods, considerably over 1,000*l*. I am unable just at present to state the exact amount, as my books and accounts up there were likewise taken away.

(Signed) SAMUEL DAVIS.

J. FitzGerald, Esq.,
London.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to Mr. FitzGerald.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 17, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of losses sustained by Messrs. J. A. De Vier and Samuel Davis owing to the destruction of a portion of Elmina by Her Majesty's forces on the 13th ultimo.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit any liability on their part to compensate the persons to whom you refer, however much they may regret the losses which those persons may have sustained from the measures which it was necessary to take for the protection of the forts.

I am to add that the passage quoted by you from the report of Lord Kimberley's answer in the House of Lords is incorrect, as his Lordship did not say that it was "a case where there was only suspicion," nor did he intend to convey the meaning that the step was taken on sanitary grounds, although the removal of the town will be, his Lordship is informed, advantageous in a sanitary point of view to the fortress. The grounds upon which the British authorities acted are stated in the despatches which have been published.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 3.

Mr. FitzGerald to Colonial Office.

"African Times" Office, 121, Fleet Street, E.C.,
July 18, 1873.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Holland's letter of the 17th instant,* and to thank your Lordship for so prompt a reply to mine of the 15th instant.

In this reply your Lordship informs me that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit any liability to compensate the merchants and traders whose property has been destroyed in and through the bombardment of Elmina.

I shall confine myself at this moment to an expression of deep regret at such a decision on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and of my sanguine hope that they will reverse it after a more mature consideration of the facts connected with the said bombardment.

Your Lordship further informs me that the passage quoted by me from the report of your Lordship's speech in the House of Lords "is incorrect." I beg leave respectfully to state that I quoted word for word from the "Times" with the exception of change of pronouns.

Your Lordship also informs me that you did not intend to convey the meaning that "the step" (the bombardment) "was taken on sanitary grounds though it may prove advantageous in a sanitary point of view," but that "the ground on which the British authorities acted are stated in the despatches" that have been published.

I beg leave to state that I had attentively read those despatches before applying to your Lordship by my letter of the 15th for compensation to my correspondents whose property was destroyed and plundered; and it was because I did not find in those despatches any one plea of that military necessity which to my mind could alone justify such a proceeding, that I was strengthened in what seems to have been an error on my part, viz., that your Lordship's speech had been faithfully reported and correctly understood.

Referred thus by your Lordship to Colonel Festing's despatch, I have again perused it, and again fail to find any plea of absolute military necessity such as alone ought to be put forward as an argument against liability on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the losses in question.

The despatch states that at a Council at Cape Coast it was resolved that martial law should be proclaimed at Elmina; that Colonel Festing returned to Elmina with the necessary document (which is given at length in the "Gazette" of the 15th instant); that at 3:30 A.M. on the 13th June he caused the disaffected quarter to be surrounded; that martial law was proclaimed, and that orders were issued to take all arms, but otherwise to molest no one.

Nothing can be more evident than that in all this the disarmament of the people, and not the destruction of the place, was the professed object in view.

The despatch proceeds to state that, to bring matters to a crisis one hour was given to the people to send in the arms or to have their town destroyed; that the arms not having been brought in, and "wishing to leave no stone unturned," to invite them, if possible, to listen to reason and to become loyal and obedient people, a further half-hour was allowed; and that at the expiration of that time they opened fire upon the town and destroyed it. And here the despatch ends in so far as the destruction of Elmina is concerned.

I trust I may be permitted to remark that it seems to me the greatest living casuist would have difficulty in construing from this despatch which I have fully quoted in every essential point, that the destruction of the town was determined on as a necessary measure for the protection of the forts, which were not besieged; and of danger to which from the neighbouring enemy not the slightest pretext is advanced. The fact, as it stands out in the despatch, is that some of the people of Elmina had been tampering with the Ashantees, against whom be it observed Her Majesty's Government had never yet declared war; that the British authorities claimed a right to the loyalty and obedience of those people; that finding them to be disobedient recourse was had to threats of punishment, and that finally, as the penalty of disloyalty and disobedience in a portion of the people, the town was destroyed. It is, I think, impossible to put any other fair construction on this despatch. The town was destroyed, not because the destruction was a measure necessary for the protection of the forts, but because a portion of the people were disobedient and disloyal. In, and as a consequence of this mode of punishing disloyalty, the property of innocent and loyal traders was plundered and destroyed; and it is for the losses thus sustained that I have put forward the claim for compensation, no sufficient notice having been given or necessary time allowed for loyal subjects to remove their property from among the disobedient people.

Your Lordship appeals to the despatch in question, in justification of the decision of Her Majesty's Government not to admit such claim for compensation on the ground that this despatch establishes as a fact that the act which gave rise to such claim was necessary for the protection of the forts. I beg leave respectfully to maintain that the despatch neither declares nor even insinuates that any such necessity existed; and I can well understand that a brave British commander would shrink from asserting or insinuating that such a measure could possibly be necessary for the defence of such a fort as the castle of St. George d'Elmina, armed, and ready to be defended by the guns and crews of several British ships of war and a sufficient garrison (the despatch proving that from 500 to 600 men were subsequently brought into the field), against a possible demonstration or attack of naked savages, armed only with guns of the most

inferior description, without artillery, rockets, or any effective war material for attacking a fortification defended as above mentioned.

In justice, therefore, to men who have been ruined (unless they obtain compensation) by the mode of punishing alleged disloyalty and disobedience adopted on this occasion at Elmina, I beg leave to solicit a reconsideration by Her Majesty's Government of the claim to compensation thus put forward on their behalf.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. FITZGERALD,
Editor of the "African Times."

No. 4.

Colonial Office to Mr. FitzGerald.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 23, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant,* and to acquaint you in reply that his Lordship sees no reason to modify the views expressed in my letter of the 17th instant.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 5.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley, Captain Lees, and Captain Strahan.

(Extract.)

Downing Street, May 15, 1874.

AS the early departure of the mail prevents me from addressing you at any length on the important questions connected with the future administration of affairs in the West Africa Settlements, with respect to which I made a general statement to the House of Lords on Tuesday last, I inclose for your information a copy of the "Times" report of that statement.

I shall have occasion hereafter to explain to you more particularly some of the principal features of the policy which Her Majesty's Government propose to adopt, and in the mean time I request that you will understand that the Report now transmitted to you is in the nature of an abstract of the statement made, but it may be taken as giving a general view of what is contemplated.

No. 6.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 18.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, April 18, 1874.

IT was my intention to have waited the return of Mr. Marshall, the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor of these Settlements, before submitting for your Lordship's information the inclosed copies of a correspondence I have had with him on the subjects of the gross abuse of the powers hitherto exercised by King Taki, of Accra, of holding Native Courts, and committing persons to his own prison; and of the fact that a Mr. George F. Cleland, who is at present a Justice of the Peace, also holds a Native Court of his own; but as I now consider the questions raised by the Chief Magistrate to be of importance, especially at the present time, I feel that they should be without delay brought to your Lordship's notice. I find by a letter, copy here inclosed, that Mr. Cleland was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley the latter part of last year, on the recommendation of Mr. Goldsworthy, the then Acting Civil Commandant of Accra. As soon as I shall have conferred with the Chief Magistrate on his return, I will communicate further on these matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Sir,

Accra, April 9, 1874.

I BEG to bring before your notice a matter in which I feel at considerable loss how to act.

One of the principal and most influential native Chiefs, Mr. George F. Cleland, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for this district. This office belongs to the purely English Court, giving him jurisdiction over British subjects; and I am inclined to think can only be held and exercised by a British subject, and if Mr. Cleland is a British subject he becomes amenable to the British law. But as I believe the complication can only exist on the Gold Coast I have nothing to guide me in the matter, and therefore request your Excellency to give me instructions in the matter, or to obtain them for me from the Colonial Office.

What I feel at present to be the most difficult point in the matter is that Mr. Cleland, as a native Chief, holds a Court of his own in Accra, which, I believe, is more resorted to than any of the other native Courts. A British Justice of the Peace cannot possibly be allowed to do this; and I feel the more difficulty in knowing how to act as I have considered it right to quash the proceedings of two English Justices of the Peace, Mr. Goldsworthy and Mr. Crocker, in holding an unauthorized Court of Petty Sessions at Addah Foah, where they sentenced a man to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and established a prison for his reception there, where he still is.

Mr. Cleland is a most useful and respectable man, and his being made a magistrate inflicts a very serious loss on the jury list, where he was of the greatest use. I have no wish to do anything that would injure or annoy him, and therefore shall take no steps in the matter until I receive instructions from your Excellency as to whether the two offices of a native Chief and a British magistrate can be combined in this same person.

I wish also to bring under your Excellency's notice the power of imprisonment exercised by the native chiefs of Accra. I do not desire in any way to interfere with or to weaken the authority of the Kings and Chiefs, but King Taki of Accra possesses and uses a prison or cell which is perfectly horrible and disgraceful. It is a small dark room in a filthy condition, frequented by reptiles, and into this he thrusts whomever he chooses. More than this, it came out in a case I heard yesterday that in King Taki's absence some of his people are always ready to thrust unlucky people brought before them into this place. The instance that came before me was of a young man who was brought to these persons by his employer, Mr. Fearon, a native merchant, for a paltry debt of a few shillings, which was really incurred by a sister of his, and he was kept in this horrid prison for eight days. In this instance I have no hesitation in inquiring into, and, if necessary, in taking immediate action to punish so gross an outrage by utterly unauthorized persons, and by a man in Mr. Fearon's position; but I think the relations of the British Government with the native Chiefs in the matter of imprisonment should now be more clearly defined, especially in places like Accra, where the British Courts sit. This power of imprisonment is now, I believe, abolished in Cape Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MARSHALL,

Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston,
Government House, Cape Coast.

 Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Sir,

Accra, April 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have inquired into the case of imprisonment in King Taki's prison, and find the facts are very much in accordance with those stated in my letter of this morning. I have told Mr. Fearon and two men of King Taki's household, who heard the case brought by Mr. Fearon before them, and who, with Mr. Fearon's consent and approval, put the youth into the prison, that my decision was to inflict severe fines for this outrage, with imprisonment without hard labour until the fines were paid. At the same time, I added, this was a matter I felt bound specially to report to your Excellency, and that I would therefore not enforce my decision until I had received instructions from your Excellency, and received your approval for what I had done.

I may add that I have received more evidence to prove the disgraceful state of King Taki's prison, and that persons thrust in there are not allowed to come out even for the purposes of nature.

The fine I intended to inflict on Mr. Fearon, should your Excellency approve of my interference in the matter, is 10*l.*, and 5*l.* on each of King Taki's men, but I have not yet stated this to the parties.

At my request Mr. James Bannerman has examined Mason, and I beg to forward to your Excellency the statement he has drawn up.

I intend to visit the prison myself this afternoon, but as the mail is in I have to send off this letter in a hurried manner. Mr. Fearon appears to be a native of Sierra Leone, and therefore a British subject, which makes the matter all the worse as against him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston,
Government House, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Joe Mason's Case.

IN November last, Joe Mason, a native of Anamaboe, was employed by Mr. Fearon, a native of Sierra Leone, trading in Accra, at a monthly salary of 13*s.* 6*d.* He was placed in Mr. Fearon's store with 150*l.* worth of goods to sell by retail. On the 3rd February Mr. Fearon took stock and told Mason that there was a deficiency of 12*l.* in the value of the goods; Mason explained that the deficiency had been caused and could be accounted for by outstanding debts that were due to him, and that if sufficient time were allowed him he would be able to make good the deficiency. Mr. Fearon declared that he would have his money on the spot, and detained him (Mason) prisoner in his house for three hours, at the expiration of which time Mason was taken to a dungeon in King Taki's house under charge of a person who called himself King Taki's gaoler. Mason was kept in close confinement in this dungeon for eight days in handcuffs without any food but what his sister could give him by stealth through a small opening above the door. There was no window to the place. Mason during these twelve days was compelled to perform the functions of nature on the spot, and the room in which he was confined was never once cleaned during the period of his imprisonment.

This evidence was gathered at my request by Mr. James Bannerman.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

Sir,

Government House, Cape Coast, April 12, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your communication on the subject of King Taki's gaol at Accra, and the imprisonment therein of a youth named Mason by two of King Taki's people at the instance of a Mr. Fearon, a native merchant and a British subject, during the absence of the King and without his authority.

Under the circumstances stated by you, I fell reluctant not to support you in the course you have adopted, and sanction at your request the infliction of fines, which in my opinion should be such as would be paid without having recourse to the alternative of imprisonment.

I am of opinion that in questions of this nature the Administrator cannot but be entirely guided by the Law Officer.

The question as to the extent of King Taki's jurisdiction I will submit to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Administrator.

His Honour the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor,
&c. &c. &c.,
of Gold Coast Settlement, now at Accra.

Inclosure 5 in No. 6.

Sir,

Accra, April 15, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Excellency's consideration, the Report of a trial held by me in the Judicial Assessor's Court, which enabled me to hold a thorough inquiry into King Taki's prison. I hope your Excellency will agree with me that this is a matter which requires active and decided interference on the part of the British Government. I wish also to draw your Excellency's attention to the statement made to me by the Chiefs that they are now building a prison in which they can all incarcerate prisoners. It appears also that Mr. Cleland, who is a Justice of the Peace, has a prison of his own, as well as a Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MARSHALL,

Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Colonel Johnston.

Inclosure 6 in No. 6.

Judicial Assessor's Court, Accra, Fort Ussher,
April 13, 1874.

Quow Ouchin v. Tawiah and Quay.—For Assault, Robbery, and False Imprisonment.

QUOW OUCHIN sworn, states :—

I owed Tawiah ten heads of cowries for a piece of grey baft I bought. Sometime last week I came here to settle a palaver. Tawiah met me in the street, in the evening, and took hold of me. He asked me if I knew him; I said, yes, it is Tawiah. He then said, you must go home with me, and I must talk to you. I begged him to speak at once, on the spot. He refused, and took me to King Taki's house and put me in prison there. He took hold of me. He took me by my hand, and another by my shim behind, and dragged me there. Quay is the man who took me by the shim. When they put me in, Quay took away my cloth with my shim, and pushed me inside the prison. Tawiah was sitting down when he took away my cloth. I begged to be allowed to keep my shim as a covering, but they refused. No Court was held, not a word said; only they got me into the yard, opened the door, and shoved me in. It is a very bad place, no ventilation; one is obliged to perspire all the time. I was alone there, and I think if any one remained there eight days he must die. I remained there four days. When I was put in, as it was not said how long I was to remain, and when I asked Tawiah to allow me to go out and borrow the money, he refused, and said if I died there he did not care. The next day Tawiah came, and afterwards I sent for him several times; I always asked to be allowed to go out to borrow the money, and he refused. He had been there the day I was released; I asked him for food, he refused and said, I might die there, and he would come and drag me out and cast me away. He gave me, each day, two strings of Kanki, and that was all I had. He brought me a bottle of water, and as he handed it over to me he said, if I felt inclined to kill myself I might do so with the bottle, and he would come and drag me out. I was not out of the prison all the time; I had to perform the functions of nature in the prison. There is no window in the prison, it is always dark. A friend of mine brought me a mat. When I was first imprisoned I was put in another room which was of the same kind; I nearly broke out of it so they put me in the other. It is also dark, with no window. I have never been in there before.

William F. B. Paul, Commandant of Accra, sworn, states :—

On Friday last, I went with the Judge and Mr. James Bannerman to investigate King Taki's prison. On arriving there we found the door locked, and we tried to get the key, but as it was not produced we wrenched open the door. We found one man inside, the last witness, who said he had been there for four days. The man was quite naked. The place was quite dark, and a dreadful stench came out as soon as the door was opened. A rough measurement was made of it with an umbrella, and found to be about 10 feet by 7. There was no window, and the only ventilation was an opening above the door of about 3 inches in breadth, and 8 inches the breadth of the door. His clothes were not produced, and we had to buy some grey baft and a cloth for him. King Taki's yard was very dirty, and there was a case of small-pox just outside the door of the prison. It was a child nursed by a woman. The face was

covered with drying-up marks; it seemed recovering. Small-pox is very prevalent and fatal in Accra at present. I have frequently heard of this prison, and found the accounts were not exaggerated, but rather the reverse. I am informed people have frequently been put in there. I have received letters from people in the prison begging me to release them, which I have done. I once spoke to King Taki about it, and he denied it being as bad as it was said to be; I did not speak officially; it was just after I first arrived. Over the door there was a written notice to the effect that no one had authority to imprison or release anyone without the King's order.

James Bannerman sworn, states:—

I accompanied the Judge and Commandant in their visit to King Taki's prison, and corroborate the Commandant's evidence in every particular. I have resided a long time in Accra. I have known of the prison for some years, but more within the last two years when I have been practising in these Courts. Taki has been King for twelve or fourteen years, and, I believe, he has always had this prison. I knew little about it until I felt bound to interfere on behalf of my clients. On some occasions I have been applied to by the families of persons imprisoned, and have found the cases against them were debts which were small originally, but largely increased by enormous interest. In another case the man was put in for a quarrel about a fowl, and the palaver is often on some small matter like that. Sometimes a man swears the King's oath on another, and he swears on the top of that, and so the debt accumulates until the one said to be in the wrong will be fined as much as 500 heads of cowries, and his family become liable, and then they get in this prison. When I have spoken to King Taki about it, and told him that I should inform the Commandant, and that the case would not bear investigation, he has always released the people. On one or two occasions when I have been to King Taki, I have been struck with the number of human faces struggling for air at the aperture over the door. I have told him more than once that his prison would get him into trouble with the authorities, and he said he intended building another. On one occasion when a prisoner escaped and came to Judge Chalmers for protection, the Judge remonstrated with King Taki about his prison and released the prisoner. Commandant Lees has also remonstrated with him about the treatment of his prisoners. There used to be another prison in the town belonging to Mr. Cleland; I do not know whether it still exists, now that he is a Magistrate. It existed last year. I do not think there is any other in the town. There used to be one in Christiansborg during the late King's time; I don't know about it now.

Edmund Bannerman sworn, states:—

I live at Christiansborg. There is a house of detention there, where the King confines prisoners. I have never seen it. I saw it in the late King's time. It was a place where the prisoners could go out when they chose, and there used to be complaints by people who took cases before the King that prisoners were not kept secure. I have had two or three complaints about King Taki's prison. Persons of both sexes have been confined there in a state of nudity. On one occasion, in 1871, I brought a case before the Commandant. The complaint was from a man who had been imprisoned there for over a month when the case was brought under my notice. He had no clothes, and was in want of food, and had to answer the calls of nature in the place. On that occasion the King said it was the fault of the gaoler, and fined him two dollars. On the other occasion I remonstrated with King Taki himself, and he always listened to me. He took the parties out, and let them remain in the courtyard. On one occasion I went to him with Captain Lees, who remonstrated with him, and he promised to build a more suitable place, but nothing was done. I have been applied to by several families about persons imprisoned, but took no steps, as I thought I had brought the matter sufficiently before the authorities. From what I have heard from clients, I have learnt there have been from twelve to fifteen confined at a time of both sexes. I believe there are almost always people there, and that it is a matter of perfect indifference to the King whether they remain there for ever. The statements I have received from persons who have been there, quite agrees with the evidence given to-day, in which there has certainly been no exaggeration.

James Mason sworn, states:—

I have been in King Taki's prison a short time ago. I was put in by Mr. Fearon, a Sierra Leone man. I was his trader here. King Taki was not there, but Mr. Fearon took me before three Judges, in a room upstairs. I was accused by Mr. Fearon of wasting his goods, and those Judges gave judgment against me. As soon as judgment was given against me I was stripped of my dress; they left nothing on me, and Mr. Fearon told the gaoler if any one sent me a good cloth I was not to be allowed it.

One was sent to me, and the gaoler took it, and I have never seen it again. My clothes consisted of drill trousers, and a coat, and a white shirt. I have never seen them again. The gaoler is dead. After I was stripped, Mr. Fearon commanded the gaoler to handcuff me, which he did, and locked me up inside the prison. I was in there for eight days. The handcuffs were on me all the day. I had to make urine and everything else in the place. Mr. James Bannerman got me released. No one else was in the prison. My sister brought me kanki, and that I could not eat because my hands were handcuffed. I was able to bite a little, and let the rest fall. I found a town mat lying in the room.

For the Defence.

Tawiah states:—

I am a Christiansborg man. The prosecutor has owed me money for about four years. I summoned him before King Taki, and he refused to come. I met him about six days ago here, and told him as he had refused to obey King Taki's summons I would give him in charge to Taki's constable till he found security, and I did so. The next day I sent him kanki, and the next days. The next day he proposed some security, but I could not let him go until he gave security. He owes me ten heads, equal to 11s. 3d., with interest at 50 per cent. I am a fisherman.

Quay states:—

I have no palaver with plaintiff. I am one of Taki's constables, and as the chief constable was ill, I assisted him. I did not put plaintiff in the prison; I don't know who locked him up. Ghartey, the constable, was ill with the small-pox, but not so much at the time. He got worse afterwards. It is six days since he died.

Tawiah, plaintiff, was imprisoned on Thursday evening. I sent for Ghartey, and, as he was ill, Quay came instead. It was he who imprisoned plaintiff.

Judgment.

The decision in Tawiah's case will remain until instructions in the matter of King Taki's prison are received from the Administrator.

Quay found guilty of imprisoning plaintiff without any authority. Sentence: 11. damages, or one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. It was at the urgent request of the Chiefs that I allowed the option of a fine.

Chief Akrama.—We feel it an honour to have been brought here to-day in this case. We have no control over King Taki's prison, but have remonstrated with him. We all agreed to build a new prison, which is now in progress. If a thief is caught in the night, may we put him in the prison?

Judicial Assessor.—I think it better you should take him to the police station.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Judicial Assessor.

Inclosure 7 in No. 6.

Sir,

Government House, Cape Coast, April 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th instant, inclosing proceedings taken in the course of your inquiry into cases relating to King Taki's prison, and to inform you that I entirely concur in the course you have adopted, and only await your return here to confer with you, with a view to submitting the whole question to the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

His Honour the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Accra.

Inclosure 8 in No. 6.

Sir,

Accra, October 16, 1873.

I HAVE to request that you will draw the attention of his Excellency the Administrator to the fact that there is at present but one Justice of the Peace, so that in the event of the illness or absence of the Civil Commandant, certain cases could not be dealt with in the Police Court.

2. I would suggest, that to obviate the difficulty that would thus arise, three Justices of Peace should be appointed for Accra, one of whom should be selected from the Christiansborg community. The following are the names I tender for his Excellency's consideration —

1. F. J. Crocker (Agent for Messrs. Swanzy and Co.).
2. G. F. Cleland, Christiansborg.
3. L. Hesse.

Trusting that this may receive early attention, I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 7.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 19, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a note from the French Ambassador at this Court, bearing testimony to the considerate treatment which had been experienced by Mr. Bonnat at the hands of the British authorities on the Gold Coast, after his release from captivity at Coomassie, and conveying to Her Majesty's Government the thanks of the French Government for the same.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Inclosure in No. 7.

M. le Comte,

Londres, le 12 Mai, 1874.

LE Vice-Consul de France à Sierra Leone a informé M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que M. Bonnat, prisonnier des Ashantees, recommandé par l'Ambassade à l'intérêt du Gouvernement Anglais, avait été mis en liberté quelque temps avant la prise de Coomassie, et il ajoute que M. Bonnat a été traité par les autorités Britanniques avec toute la bienveillance due à sa situation.

Je suis heureux, M. le Comte, de me faire l'interprète des remerciements que mon Gouvernement me charge de vous transmettre pour un acte d'humanité dont il est vivement reconnaissant.

Veillez agréer, &c.
(Signé) LA ROCHEFOUCAULD BISACCIA.

Son Excellence M. le Comte de Derby,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley.

Sir,

Downing Street, May 22, 1874.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Captain Strahan,* from which you will learn that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint him to succeed at once to the Administration of the Gold Coast,

* No. 10.

with a view to his ultimately assuming the Government of the Colony, into which it is proposed that that Settlement should be united with Lagos.

When this union is effected, the two eastward Settlements will altogether cease to be connected with Sierra Leone; and as your active supervision of the affairs of the Gold Coast has been for a long time suspended in consequence of the war, I think it will be convenient that the Administrator of the Gold Coast should, until the new Colony is constituted, continue to correspond direct with the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 9.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, May 22, 1874.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that his Lordship has had under consideration the special expenditure which is likely to become necessary at the Gold Coast and Lagos when the fresh administrative arrangements, of which he recently gave an outline in the House of Lords, are brought into effect.

It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the probable revenue of these Settlements during the ensuing year, as the interruption of trade through the Ashantee war and other causes has rendered the receipts of the year 1873 altogether useless as a criterion of what may be expected when commercial operations have been freely resumed.

It is not impossible that the anticipations of a largely increased revenue at the Gold Coast may yet be verified; but, as the financial future of this Settlement is now uncertain, Lord Carnarvon is of opinion that no time should be lost in requesting Parliament to make provision for the more immediate requirements of the Settlements.

I am accordingly to request that their Lordships will cause to be prepared and presented to Parliament, at the earliest possible time, a Supplementary Estimate providing for a "contribution in aid of the revenue of the Gold Coast" of 35,000*l.*

This sum Lord Carnarvon would propose to expend as follows, it being understood that the proportions to be assigned to each head may be varied as may be found convenient:—

		£
Additional salaries . . . . .	.. .. .	6,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	.. .. .	10,000
Buildings and roads, and repairs of same .. .. .	.. .. .	15,000
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.. .. .	4,000
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	35,000

As his Lordship thinks it very desirable that he should have entire freedom to alter or vary the objects on which the grant is to be expended, I am to request that only the aggregate sum may be proposed in the vote, without the particulars now given for their Lordship's information. The necessary explanations will, of course, be given in moving the vote.

The strictest economy will be enjoined in every case, and if the local revenue permits of any portion of the above services being performed from that source, the Imperial grant will be to that extent left undrawn.

As in previous cases, it is, of course, to be understood that this grant of 35,000*l.* is in the nature of an advance, and that any surplus Colonial funds which may become available for the purpose shall be devoted to the repayment of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 10.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Captain Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, May 22, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of my recommendation that you should be appointed to administer the Government of

the Gold Coast, with a view to your shortly hereafter assuming the Government of the Colony into which it is proposed that the Settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos shall be united.

You will readily understand that Her Majesty's Government attach the greatest importance to the careful and judicious administration of affairs in a country which has lately been so greatly disturbed, and it is because I have observed with satisfaction the general ability and discretion which you have displayed both in the Bahamas and at Lagos that I have felt justified in recommending you for the important duties which will devolve upon you.

I shall, before long, address you more fully on the various subjects connected with the future administration of the Gold Coast, and I have now only to request that you will lose no time in proceeding to assume the administration of the Gold Coast under the commission which I inclose.

I may, however, here mention that, after you have made yourself fully acquainted with the general condition of affairs, and have taken all the necessary steps for the maintenance of order and the defence of the Settlement, I shall desire to receive from you a full Report upon the practicability of establishing a regular communication between Acropong and the coast, and upon the fitness of that place for the frequent residence there of the Governor and the necessary officers of the Government. I am anxious that you and the other officers of the Government should, as much as possible, reside in the most healthy place available, and you have my full permission to carry on the administration temporarily either at Accra, Elmina, or even at Acropong, if the exigencies of the service will admit.

It is my desire that, after fully conferring with you, and as soon as you are quite satisfied that he can be spared from the Gold Coast, Captain Lees should return to Lagos and assume the Government of that Settlement, in pursuance of the provision to that effect contained in the 20th section of the Commission of the Governor-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements. But he should not leave the Gold Coast until you have had full opportunity of learning from him all details of the administration.

Until he can conveniently return to Lagos, Mr. Shaw will administer as Acting Collector of Customs, and it may, perhaps, be desirable that you should send some officer temporarily from the Gold Coast to Lagos to act as Collector of Customs in Mr. Shaw's place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 11.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 23.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, April 23, 1874.

WITH reference to Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of 15th January last,* and Lord Kimberley's despatch of 17th February,† and with a view to carrying out the intention therein proposed and approved of presenting King Blay, of Apollonia, with a surf boat in recognition of his services to the Transport Department during the war, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have authorized the Senior Control Officer here (per Memorandum of the 15th instant) to issue "free" to the Gold Coast Government one surf-boat, and have reported my so doing to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

Requesting your Lordship's approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

No. 12.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, May 29, 1874.

I TRANSMIT to you confidentially a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Captain Strahan,‡ and from which you will perceive that Her Majesty has been

* *Vide* No. 6 of Command Paper [C. 907] March 1874.

† *Vide* No. 17 of Command Paper [C. 921] March 1874.

‡ No. 10.

pleased to issue to him a Commission which revokes that already issued to you, and empowers him to administer the Government of the Gold Coast. You will understand that this step in no way implies any slight on your abilities or public services, but is simply taken in order that Captain Strahan may at once commence to make himself acquainted with the condition of the most important part of the Colony over the Government of which he is to preside.

You yourself will remain at the Gold Coast until Captain Strahan has had full opportunity of learning from you all the details of administration, and acquainting himself with the state of the various questions requiring settlement, when you will, with his concurrence, proceed to Lagos to assume the administration of the Government under the 20th Section of the Commission of the Governor-in-chief of the West African Settlements. In that capacity you may draw full salary as Administrator.

You will understand that the intention of Her Majesty to appoint Captain Strahan to the United Government is not to be made public until his Commission is finally issued.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, May 29, 1874.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 12th of February,* inclosing a printed copy of Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 15th of January,† I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you the inclosed copies of correspondence between the Earl of Kimberley and the officer administering the Government of the Gold Coast‡ from which Mr. Hardy will perceive that one of the surf boats sent out for the use of the Ashantee expedition has been issued gratuitously as a present to King Blay. His Lordship would recommend this disposal of the surf boat for Mr. Hardy's approval.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 14.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, April 27, 1874.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 27th March last,§ forwarding Her Majesty's Commission appointing me to administer the Government of the Gold Coast, I have the honour to report that I have this day assumed the administration.

2. I beg to transmit a copy of the Proclamation issued on the occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 14.

Proclamation.

By his Honour Charles Cameron Lees, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

(L.S.) CHARLES CAMERON LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

WHEREAS by a Commission dated the 19th day of March, 1874, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria has been pleased to nominate and appoint me to administer the Government of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast:

And whereas I have this day taken and subscribed the usual oath of office:

* *Vide* No. 17 of Command Paper [C. 921] of March 1874.

† *Vide* No. 6 of Command Paper [C. 907] of March 1874.

‡ No. 11.

§ *Vide* No. 77 of Command Paper [C. 922] of June 1874.

Be it proclaimed and made known to all and singular Her Majesty's officers ministers, and loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given under my hand and Public Seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of Her Majesty's reign the 37th.

By command,
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

No. 15.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 2, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 20th March last, calling for explanations on certain points from Mr. Goldsworthy with reference to his reports as to the movements of the natives on the Volta, copies of which reports were forwarded in Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches of the 21st and 23rd February.*

2. Colonel Maxwell's despatch of the 18th March† will have already informed your Lordship of Mr. Goldsworthy's departure for England on the 13th of March.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

No. 16.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 4, 1874.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches of the 27th March,‡ I have the honour to transmit an extract, referring to the Adansi tribe, from the only local newspaper published at Cape Coast.

2. I have lately heard rumours, brought I believe by traders from the interior, that the King of Adansi had received messages from the King of Ashantee to the effect that he had now made a Treaty, and settled everything with the white man, who had returned to his country, and that if the Adansi people migrated into Fantee territory, they would not be permitted to remain there. This had caused King Aubin of Adansi, who had moved towards Denkira, to hesitate and open negotiations with King Coffee Calcalli. These proceedings gave rise to suspicions on the part of the Wassaws and Denkiras that the Adansi people do not now intend to withdraw themselves from Ashantee, and that the Chiefs of Wassaw and Denkira have in consequence sent to the King of Adansi to the effect that if he does not fulfil his engagement, they will demand some money payment before liberating the hostages, six in number, who were given by King Aubin at the time he swore to migrate into their country.

3. I have sent a messenger of some influence, one Cudjo Sago, who was employed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and bears a character for trustworthiness, to Wassaw and Denkira, and also to King Aubin, to ascertain the true state of affairs, and have also set on foot inquiries through other independent channels. I expect Cudjo Sago to return in about fifteen days.

4. Should I find much contention arising with regard to the hostages, and leading to further complications, it may become expedient to remove them to Cape Coast, in which case I may be in a better position to carry out any instructions I may hereafter receive in the matter from your Lordship. I do not, however, intend to interfere in any way unless compelled.

5. Referring to the latter part of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th of March, I learn that the Adansi tribe can put rather more than 2,000 armed men in the field; and I have instructed the messenger alluded to above to ascertain where

* *Vide* Nos. 42 and 47 of Command Paper [C. 922], June 1874.

† *Vide* No. 12 of Command Paper [C. 1006], June 1874.

‡ *Vide* Nos. 75 and 79 of Command Paper [C. 922], of June 1874.

these people were to be located on leaving their own country, and in what manner the concurrence of the Wassaws in the arrangement was expressed.

I have. &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 16.

Extract from the "Gold Coast Times" of April 29, 1874.

WE learn that King Kofi Kulcarry is already negotiating for the return to their former allegiance to him of the Adansis and Djuabins, his claims over whom he is supposed to have renounced by the Treaty alleged to have been signed by him. We hear that he has sent messengers to treat with the Kings of Adansi and Djuabin for their return to his dynasty on their former status.

To the King of Adansi we learn he has sent to say that the sooner he returned to his suzerainty the better it would be for him, if he went without coercion; and that he would send him whatever money he required to obtain his release from the oath he had taken with the Wassaws and Denkiras to live quietly and peaceably with them; but that, if he still adhered to his resolve of withdrawing himself and his people from their allegiance to him, he would find a way of enforcing his return in a manner that would not be exactly pleasant. We learn further that Kofi Kulcarry added that, as it had taken the whitemen but one day to destroy his capital, he would rebuild it within the same period. This is said to have placed the King of Adansi in a state of perplexity, and he has sought to be released from the oath he has taken with the Wassaws and Denkiras, ostensibly for the purpose of transporting himself and his people to Assin, where they say they wish to take up their abode, as they form a part of the Assin tribe, but in reality to clear out of the Protectorate. The King of Djuabin received a like message, but with this difference that no threats were held out to him, but a large sum of money was sent him. The Djuabins are too powerful and warlike a tribe, and His Majesty prefers adopting a more conciliatory tone towards them. Fortunately Attah of Akim holds, as hostages, the King of Djuabin's mother, sister, and nephew, so he is nonplussed as to how he is to return to his former allegiance, even if he be so disposed.

This attempt of the King of Ashantee to gain over the tribes over whom he is said to have renounced all claims of sovereignty, but bears out what we stated in our last issue, and fully confirms the expressed opinion of Sir Garnet Wolseley in his estimate of Ashantee character and politics. When occasion serves his purpose he will unbend a little below his dignity, and as readily assert his Kingly right when he thinks his aim can better be effected thereby; he can renounce and reclaim in the same breath. There is no knowing what these messages between him and his revolted subjects (for they are such)—these threats and promises, on the one hand, and the desire to be absolved from their oaths, on the other, may lead to. Fresh complications may arise out of them, new difficulties may be brought about from sources least undreamed of, and the peace and safety of the Protectorate again imperilled ere the embers of the late conflagration are hardly extinguished.

The Ashantee Monarch and his people are proud, haughty, and warlike; he has still at his command a force sufficiently numerous to bring to subjection the tribes of Adansi and Djuabin; and how much ever he may have had his pride lowered and his haughty spirit broken, he may find it incumbent, if he is desirous of maintaining his prestige and authority over and among his other tributaries, to make an attempt to bring them back to their former allegiance. If he is compelled to resort to force, who can foretell to what results it may lead? It is true that the Protectorate for years to come may have nothing to fear at his hands; but who can say what effect a collision between him and his revolted tributaries may not have on the prospects and on the future of the protected tribes? Even as it is now, what evil influences may not work among our frontier tribes? Contact between semi-civilized and barbarous races may have the result of inducing the semi-civilized tribes to return to some of their past barbarous practices, customs, and habits. Since the Adansis and Djuabins are now under British protection, or are supposed to be so, what is there at the present to prevent them from making human sacrifices? What would be done by our Government, if intelligence reached it that either the King of Djuabin or Adansi had slaughtered fifty or a hundred poor wretches at some custom? What steps would it take to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities? And what measures would it adopt

to prevent the possibility of such practices spreading like some fell epidemic among our frontier Kings and Chiefs, who, now and then, in a manner that it shall not reach the ears of authority, resort to such customs? Would the Government, in case of a single member of an Adansi or a Djuabin family that had been sentenced to extermination escaping and reporting the fact, take any notice of the circumstance, compel and enforce the appearance here of the King, inflict such punishment on him as should ever deter others from doing the like, and how could it effect this? In case of the Adansi and Djuabins being attacked by King Kofi Kulcarry, and being unable to hold their own, applying to our Government for aid, would it be prepared, and is it in a position, to render them effectual assistance? The savage is as capable of learning and profiting by experience as is the civilized individual; what he has failed to effect on one occasion, bitter experience may teach him, given like conditions, how to obtain it on another; and the Ashantee seldom fails to turn to advantage any lessons which he may receive. If we are rightly informed, the hanging of the poor Fanti policeman at Coomassie furnished him with a weapon for defence in arguing against that clause of the Treaty wherein it is stipulated that he shall no more sacrifice human beings. The Ashantee Monarch is reported to have said that he did not slaughter innocent persons, but only those who had had sentence of death passed on them after a fair trial, these he reserved for such occasions as on which he had to make custom, or on which it was necessary to sacrifice to his fetish, when their sentences were executed, just in the same manner as Sir Garnet Wolseley had caused to be hanged at Coomassie this policeman for the crime he had committed. This does not much look as though Kofi Kulcarry intended adhering to that clause of the Treaty wherein he promises to prevent the sacrifice of human beings.

But, *revenons à nos moutons*, has the situation of affairs been at all considered? Is the Government at all aware of the doings of His Majesty of Ashantee? Does it for a single moment believe that the King will fulfil the conditions of the Treaty, or does it merely attempt to foist the Treaty on the public for being more than what it is really worth? Let us know clearly what policy will be adopted, and what measures will be pursued to place the Protectorate in a position to defend itself in any future war with Ashantee.

No. 17.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 7, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that some messengers arrived here to-day from Ashantee and delivered over to me thirty-three persons of the Royal family of Assin, descendants of certain hostages retained by the King of Ashantee when he invaded the Fantee territory in 1807, as he doubted the loyalty of the Assins then under his Dominion.

The Assins, however, revolted and migrated across the Prah, leaving the hostages in the hands of the Ashantee Monarch.

I had asked for the release of this family in conversation with the Ashantee Ambassador here at the request of King Mensah of Assin.

2. Fifty-four other prisoners, chiefly women, and belonging to different Fantee tribes, were also brought down and handed over to me. I have taken steps for conveying them to their respective homes.

3. I am glad further to report that between 400 and 500 Ashantee traders accompanied the messengers into Cape Coast. There was some disposition on the part of the mob to insult and jeer at the Ashantees. I therefore called together the Chiefs of the town, and invited their co-operation in putting a stop at once to anything of the kind, requesting them to be most watchful in their respective quarters of the town, and assured them that anybody whom the police might detect so misbehaving would be punished, whatever might be his rank.

4. I also charged the Chiefs in this instance with the responsibility of seeing that the traders were respectably lodged, and not left at the mercy of rogues and vagabonds, into whose houses they might be decoyed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. C. LEES, *Acting Commissioner.*

No. 18.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 7, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that several claims and petitions have been received for compensation for losses of various kinds arising out of the late war.

2. I beg to solicit instructions as to what course your Lordship would like pursued in the matter.

3. I respectfully suggest that a Commission might be appointed to inquire into and report upon each case, consisting of the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor as President, and the Colonial Surveyor and an officer of the garrison (to be selected by the officer commanding troops) as members.

4. I hardly know in such a case whether the military officers or the members of the Board should receive any remuneration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

No. 19.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, June 2, 1874.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of 22nd ultimo,* on the subject of the special expenditure which is likely to become necessary at the Gold Coast and Lagos, when the fresh administrative arrangements, of which the Earl of Carnarvon gave an outline in the House of Lords, are brought into effect; and I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords will cause an estimate to be submitted to Parliament for 35,000*l.*

I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to give directions for the preparation of the estimate accordingly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

No. 20.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 4, 1874.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 2nd instant,† I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and for presentation to Parliament, a Supplementary Estimate for the sum of 35,000*l.* as a grant in aid of the Local Revenue of the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Inclosure in No. 20.

CLASS V.

(3.)—*Grants in Aid of Expenditure in certain Colonies.*

I. Supplementary Estimate of the Amount required in the Year ending 31st March, 1875, in aid of Colonial Local Revenue, and to defray the Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c., and other expenses in certain Colonies.

Thirty-five Thousand Pounds.

II. Sub-head under which this Vote will be accounted for by the Colonial Office:—

In Aid of Local Revenue.

D(a) Gold Coast

£35,000

Repayment will be made to the Imperial Government, should Colonial Funds become available for that purpose.

No. 21.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 5, 1874.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Lees' despatch of the 27th April,* reporting his assumption on that day of the Government of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 22.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 5, 1874.

I HAVE received Captain Lees's despatch of the 7th of May,† respecting claims which are being put forward for losses arising out of the late war.

No statement of the nature of these claims having been transmitted, I am not in a position to form any opinion upon them, or to judge whether they are of such a character as to call for the appointment of a Commission.

I consider that the proper mode of proceeding in the first instance will be to refer the cases to the Chief Magistrate (if he can take the work without its unduly interfering with the business of his own Court), or to such other officer as you may select, with instructions to report fully upon them; you will then transmit them to me, together with the Report of the Chief Magistrate or other officer to whom they were referred, so that they may be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown.

Special care must be taken to make each claimant understand distinctly that, in taking this course, the Government in no way admit any liability on their part to make compensation, either in the particular case or in the class of cases to which the claimants may belong.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 23.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 5, 1874.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 7th ultimo,‡ reporting the arrival from Ashantee of certain Assin and Fantee prisoners, and of a large number of Ashantee traders.

Everything that contributes to replace affairs upon their ordinary and peaceful footing, and above all the development of the legitimate trade of the interior with the sea coast is most desirable. On the other hand, everything that tends to maintain the uncertainties and irritations of tribal animosities is dangerous in itself and fatal to the establishment of those orderly and peaceful relations which are absolutely essential to good government. I have therefore learnt, with great concern, that there has been a disposition on the part of the people of Cape Coast to insult the Ashantees.

I wish you, however, to understand clearly that it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that you should repress at once, and, if necessary, by the most summary and severe measures, any acts or words by which the Fantees or others, who are

* No. 14.

† No. 18.

‡ No. 17.

dependent on our protection, may give reasonable offence to Ashantees, or endanger the relations of the native tribes.

I trust that the measures you have already taken may prove sufficient for the purpose, but should, unfortunately, such not prove to be the case, I have to instruct you to issue a formal Proclamation expressing the determination of the Government to repress all acts which may tend to keep alive the irritation between the native tribes, and to visit any infringement of the Proclamation with severe punishment without respect of persons, and you will take steps for giving immediate effect to such warning.

You will be good enough to report to me fully on this subject without delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 24.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, June 5, 1874.*

I HAVE received Colonel Johnston's despatch of the 18th of April,* inclosing communications from the Judicial Assessor, respecting the appointment of Mr. Cleland, a native gentleman not a British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace, and also respecting a case in which a native had been imprisoned at Accra in a place altogether unfit for that purpose under colour of the jurisdiction of King Takie, who holds a native Court there.

2. I understand Mr. Marshall's objection to the appointment of Mr. Cleland to be founded, not upon any local enactment, but upon general principles.

3. I will not stop now to consider whether the old Imperial Acts are in force in the Settlement, or whether the office of Justice of the Peace is included in the Act of Settlement, as I am of opinion that the Crown, as the fountain of honour, can confer on an alien residing outside of British territory the dignity of a Justice of the Peace, which is to be regarded in this case rather as a mark of the Royal approbation for the manner in which he conducts himself, and the example which he affords to the people of his own nation, than as entitling him to exercise the functions of a Justice of the Peace within the strict limits of the British Settlement.

Having thus acquired the dignity of a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Cleland properly exercises jurisdiction in strictly native cases, Justices of the Peace being, under an Order in Council of April 4, 1856, the delegates of the jurisdiction exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Judicial Assessor.

4. The fact of Mr. Cleland being a Justice of the Peace could not, as Mr. Marshall suggests, be regarded as giving him the status of a British subject, as that status can only be conferred by virtue of Imperial or local legislation.

The same dignity of Justice of the Peace has already been conferred on a native gentleman in the person of Mr. Bentill, of Mumeford, and I believe with results advantageous to the interests of good order and justice in that part of the country.

5. There are many indirect advantages connected with the appointment of native Chiefs, of character and intelligence, to be Justices of the Peace. The possession of that distinction cannot fail to be highly valued, and the desire to retain it is calculated to render its possessors amenable to the influence and wishes of the British Government.

6. With regard to the case of King Takie, I am not disposed to consider that the exercise of civil jurisdiction by him in such a case as that reported can be regarded as an usurpation on his part, though, in the present case, it would appear that the proceedings of those who acted in his behalf were substantially unjust, and that the person seized in the case was treated with gross barbarity.

7. It has not been hitherto the policy of Her Majesty's Government to extinguish the jurisdiction of the native Chiefs, even in the coast towns where English Courts regularly sit, although they have endeavoured to improve and regulate that jurisdiction through the machinery of the Assessor's Court.

8. I cannot, however, but add that the fact that a prison of the character of the one described could have existed under the eyes of British officials for so long, without remonstrance or even comment, is to me a matter of surprise and regret. Such a con-

dition of things as is described in this case, though the result of the barbarous habits of the natives, is yet disgraceful to the British institutions by which it may claim to have been partially countenanced. I trust that henceforward a spirit of greater vigilance will be found on the part of those who are, to a great measure, responsible, and that the English Government on the Gold Coast will not be open to the reproach of indifference on subjects of such importance as these.

9. King Takie would appear to have been ignorant of the particular measures of barbarity applied to the prisoner in this case, but he is responsible for the general state of the place which he calls his prison; and you will express to him that Her Majesty's Government have heard with extreme surprise and displeasure of the state of this place; that they are determined not to suffer the continuance of such a disgrace to British jurisdiction, and that he must either provide a proper prison, or cease from interfering in the administration of justice; and further, that in administering law he must conduct himself with humanity and equity.

10. I consider that the Government is entitled and bound to exercise a general supervision over the prisons in which the sentences inflicted by native Chiefs in the administration of justice are carried out. I am aware that the exercise of such supervision may be difficult in the remote parts of the country, more especially until the power of the Government has been consolidated by the strengthening of the police force and the opening up of the country by roads and paths; but I see no reason why the Government should not at once take upon itself to require the Chiefs of the coast country to reform their prisons.

11. It may be a question whether, in the mercantile communities on the coast—such as Accra and Cape Coast Castle, where British Courts are in full operation—the administration of justice by native Chiefs should continue, and, if so, with what modifications. The evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1865 was, upon the whole, in favour of the continuance of the Native Courts, but I should wish to have your opinion on this important point. In making inquiries upon this subject, it will be desirable that you should, as far as possible, ascertain the views, not only of the native Chiefs, who have a direct interest in the retention of these Courts, but also of that class of natives who are ordinarily suitors in them.

12. I request also to be informed whether there is any other native gentleman of intelligence and trustworthy character whom you think it might be expedient to raise to the rank of Justice of the Peace, as has been done in the case of Mr. Cleland.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 25.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 5, 1874,

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th ultimo,* on the subject of the movements of the Adansi tribe.

With reference to the question of the detention of the hostages by the Chiefs of Wassaw and Denkira, I have to refer you to my despatch of the 24th April,† in paragraphs 4 and 5 of which it is stated that hostages are not to be detained against their will.

Until you have reported the result of Cudjo Sago's mission I shall defer giving any specific instructions as to this particular case, but I am disposed to think that in the event of the Chiefs of Wassaw and Denkira refusing to release the Adansi hostages without payment, the course you contemplate, of removing them in the first instance to Cape Coast Castle may be a judicious one.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 16.

† *Vide* No. 21 of Command Paper [C. 1006] of June 1874.

No. 26.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the King of Ashantee informed me yesterday, through the messengers who brought the instalment of the indemnity, reported in my despatch of 12th instant, that King Attah of Eastern Akim was still inciting the Quawhoo people and others to disaffection.

2. I beg to transmit a copy of a letter I have sent to King Attah.

3. Colonel Maxwell addressed the Earl of Kimberley on the subject in a despatch of the 19th March, a copy of which is inclosed, as well as a copy of the letter sent by Colonel Maxwell to King Attah in March last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, March 19, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that two messengers arrived yesterday from the King of Ashantee with a message to the effect that King Attah of Eastern Akim and King Quabinah Fuah of Western Akim, have compelled the inhabitants of the towns of Quawhoo and Ashanti-Akim to throw off their allegiance to the King of Ashantee and migrate into Akim territory, where they have distributed themselves among the villages; the messengers further state that the Akim Kings have taken hostages as pledges from several others, including the populous town of Iwabin, that they also will revolt and come over into Akim territory.

2. The King of Ashantee asks that his people who have already deserted him may be compelled to return to their allegiance, and that the Kings of Akim be stopped from inciting further defection.

3. There is very little doubt that many towns would avail themselves of the present opportunity to throw off the Ashantee yoke and retire within the limits of the protected territory if they thought they would not be expelled by this Government. Ashantee is still a powerful kingdom, stronger than its neighbours, who it periodically ravages; and I hardly know how far I am justified in preventing these weaker tribes strengthening themselves by alliances against the future possible attacks from the warlike and superstitious Chiefs of Ashantee.

4. I shall send a letter to each of the Kings of Akim, forbidding them to receive and protect any more Ashantees desirous of coming over to them until I receive instructions from your Lordship on the subject. I propose replying to the same effect to the Ashantee messengers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Government House, Cape Coast, March 21, 1874.

THE King of Ashantee has sent to inform me that you are entering into negotiations with some of his people with a view to enticing them to enter your territory and throw off his authority, and that the inhabitants of the towns of Quawhoo and Ashanti-Akim have already done so.

I have written to England for instructions on this subject, and until I get an answer, when I will let you know, you must not encourage or permit any more Ashantees to revolt and come into your country for protection. For it would be most unfortunate for the people if I was instructed to send them back to their country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

King Attah of Eastern Akim,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 26.

(L.S.)

Government House, Cape Coast, March 12, 1874.

THE King of Ashantee has sent to inform me that you are encouraging and assisting the Quawhoo people and others in taking up arms against the King of Ashantee.

I am very sorry to learn this, as a letter was sent to you in March last telling you that the Administrator had written to England for instructions with regard to the Quawhoo and Ashanti-Akim people, and that until a reply should be received you were not to encourage or permit any more Ashantees to revolt and come into your territory for protection.

You will on receipt of this at once put a stop to these proceedings, and remain quiet until I send you the instructions that may arrive from England.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

King Attah of Eastern Akim,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 14, 1874.

REFERRING to paragraph 6 of the Earl of Kimberley's despatch of 13th February last,* relative to the reversion to the Government of the arms remaining in the hands of the irregular native levies at the close of the war, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of a correspondence with the Senior Control Officer at this station on the subject. I am led to believe that comparatively few arms remain in the hands of the late levies, but will report further to your Lordship as soon as I shall have received the promised return from the Control Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Sir,

Government House, Cape Coast, April 15, 1874.

IN reply to your letter of 13th instant, I am directed by the Administrator to refer you to Assistant Commissary Crook's Minute of 19th March, 1874, annexing a statement of arms, in which he says that when the balancing of your store accounts should be completed, a more satisfactory statement could be rendered. It is this promised amended statement that is now requested to be furnished.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. A. SMITH, *Captain,
Private Secretary.*

The Senior Control Officer,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

My dear Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, April 24, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter, it will be impossible for me to give a decided answer till the accounts are made up, and that will not be for two or three months at the least, even then I doubt the possibility of a correct answer, as no account of issues or receipts were kept at the different stations except at the Prah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. F. H. BEARDMORE, *Assistant Commissary.*

Captain Smith,
Private Secretary.

No. 28.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, June 11, 1874.

I AM directed to request you will state to the Earl of Carnarvon that Mr. Hardy will take an early opportunity of submitting, for Her Majesty's approval, that the grant of the Ashantee War Medal be extended to the officers not on the full pay of the regular forces, a list of whose names is inclosed in your letter, and to the native Chiefs and others therein referred to.

It will, of course, be understood that the cost of the medals, which it is estimated will amount to 500*l.* or thereabouts, will, should it be Her Majesty's pleasure to sanction the grant of them, be provided for from Colonial funds.

With regard to the native levies known as Wood's Regiment, Russell's Regiment, and Rait's Artillery, Mr. Hardy directs me to say that Lord Carnarvon rightly, in his opinion, assumes that they come within the terms of the General Order notifying the grant of the Medal to all Her Majesty's forces employed, as, whilst employed, they were subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War under the 4th section of that Act; but he would suggest whether, as these levies are now disbanded, it will not be found to be the most convenient arrangement to leave the distribution of the medals to the Colonial authorities, after first ascertaining what number will be required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PEMBROKE & MONTGOMERY.

No. 29.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 12, 1874.

I HAVE received Captain Lees' despatch of the 14th of May,* respecting the collection and disposal of the arms in the hands of irregular native levies.

I do not clearly understand whether I should conclude from this despatch that the greater proportion of the arms of various kinds placed in the hands of the natives for the purposes of the war have been recovered from them without trouble and in good condition, and I await further and more explicit information on this important subject, as promised by Captain Lees.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 30.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 12, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th ultimo,† forwarding a copy of a letter which you had addressed to King Attah, of Eastern Akim, on the subject of his inciting the Quawhoo people and others to disaffection.

I have to refer you to my despatch of the 24th April,‡ as containing instructions for your guidance in this matter; and I have to add that it is your duty, as you are doubtless aware, to check in the most decided manner, and on the earliest intimation of it, any attempt on the part of the Chiefs in the Protectorate to revive unfriendly feelings with the Ashantees.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 27.

† No. 26.

‡ Vide No. 21 of Command Paper [C. 1006], June 1874.

No. 31.

Aborigines Protection Society to Colonial Office.

My Lord,

12, Lambeth Terrace, S.E., June 12, 1874.

THE attention of the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society has been directed to a statement, to which considerable prominence was given in the "Manchester Guardian" of Monday last. A correspondent of that journal, writing from the Gold Coast on May 13th, says:—

"Bands of Ashantee traders occasionally come down, and their principal article of commerce is slaves, many of them children, and all kidnapped from other countries. But this is allowed and protected by the British Government, and even Cape Coast itself is a slave market, and the police are employed in catching any poor creature who runs away."

The Committee of this Society hope that your Lordship is in a position to contradict the allegation that the British authorities on the Gold Coast have virtually sanctioned a traffic in kidnapped negroes, and that a slave market has been established at Cape Coast Castle. At all events, we feel sure that your Lordship will inquire into the matter; and, if necessary, insist upon the prohibition of the nefarious traffic and the release of the enslaved persons.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. W. CHESSON,

Secretary of the Society.

No. 32.

Messrs. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord,

122, Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 16, 1874.

WE have been waiting patiently for the publication of further Reports from Her Majesty's officers on the Gold Coast, relative to the scandalous libel which has been circulated as to our dealings with the Ashantees; and finding that the recent correspondence on the subject, and especially the report of Captain Fremantle, does not appear in the Blue Books, we most respectfully ask whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to print that correspondence, and if not, whether your Lordship will furnish us with a copy of it?

Shortly after the return of Colonel Harley from the Coast, the libel we allude to was most industriously spread, especially in military circles; it was stated, but never openly, that we were supplying the Ashantees with arms and ammunition all through the war; and we have never yet been able to trace the source from whence these vile reports originated.

There can be no doubt that the correspondence on this subject, which passed between Her Majesty's Government and our firm, lent, as it were, a colouring to the scandals: and we trusted that inasmuch as every letter and every sentence which could possibly injure our character had been published, any report which might help to clear us of the charge brought against us, would also be made public. We sincerely hope and trust this will now be done.

The Department over which your Lordship presides, is in possession of papers which prove that our Agent at Assinee did his utmost to prevent arms, &c., being supplied from that place to the Ashantees; all reference to these papers has been omitted in the Blue Books, nor has any notice whatever been taken in any public document of the assistance afforded by our Agents to the officers of the late Ashantee Expedition, whenever such assistance was possible. The course taken by Her Majesty's Government has indeed tended to give credence to the reports circulated against us. We cannot expect Her Majesty's Government to concern itself with our character; but when it publishes a number of letters written expressly for the purpose of damaging us, we do certainly expect and hope that the whole correspondence will be fully and fairly placed before the public.

We also beg respectfully to call your Lordships' attention to our claim on Her Majesty's Government for the destruction of our property at Secondee. We believe compensation was promised to us shortly after the event; but we presume the disturbed state of the Settlements prevented your Lordship from entering minutely into

the details of the attack on British Secondee, on which occasion our property was destroyed.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

No. 33.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, June 16, 1874.*

ADVERTING to the letter from this office of 11th instant,* I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that Her Majesty's sanction has been received for the grant of the Ashantee War Medal being extended to the officers not on the full-pay of the regular forces; a list of whose names was inclosed in your letter of 16th ultimo, and to the native Chiefs, and others therein referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRED. STANLEY.

No. 34.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, June 17, 1874.*

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that his Lordship agrees with Mr. Secretary Hardy that the distribution of the Ashantee War Medal to the Native levies of Wood's and Russell's Regiments and Rait's Artillery may be left to the Colonial Authorities.

I am also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant,† conveying the intimation of Her Majesty's pleasure with regard to the grant of the medal to the Houssas and others alluded to in my letter of the 16th ultimo, and I am to state that Lord Carnarvon will request the Administrator to furnish an estimate of the number of medals which will be required in all.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 35.

Aborigines Protection Society to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Raleigh Hall, Brixton Rise, S.W., June 18, 1874.*

I AM desired by the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society to forward to your Lordship the inclosed memorial on the subject of the Government of the Gold Coast. The Memorial is signed by myself as chairman of the meeting at which it was adopted; and by Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P.; Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P.; Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Major-General Sir J. E. Alexander, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C.; and Mr. F. W. Chesson. Many other signatures might have been obtained, but it was considered desirable to confine them to members of the Society who were immediately accessible.

I feel sure that your Lordship will give your best consideration to the two points brought forward in the Memorial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. McARTHUR.

Inclosure in No. 35.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,

WE respectfully desire, on behalf of the Aborigines Protection Society, to express to your Lordship the gratification we have derived from the very clear and satisfactory statement of the policy of Her Majesty's Government with reference to the Gold Coast, which your Lordship made in the House of Lords on the 12th May.

We earnestly hope that, in the reconstruction of the Government of that Coast, your Lordship will adopt such measures as are calculated to bring about the early abolition of the pawn system in the British Protectorate, and to prohibit any recognition of human slavery in the Courts of Law established by Great Britain. Your Lordship has referred to the difficulties which stand in the way of the immediate abolition of an institution which is interwoven with the most cherished ideas and habits of the people; but we venture to express the opinion that, in continuing to secure to the Native Tribes the benefit of British protection, we are entitled to insist that they shall make some sacrifice in return, especially when, as in the present instance, their doing so is absolutely necessary to their own progress in civilization.

With reference to the great unhealthiness of the climate on the Gold Coast, and the consequent difficulty of inducing the best class of Englishmen to volunteer for so dangerous a service, we beg respectfully to urge upon your Lordship the expediency of employing in the Civil administration of that Coast a larger number of educated Africans, or men of African descent. To the Earl of Kimberley belongs the honour of having given instructions that such persons should, as far as possible, be employed in our West African Settlements, but we believe that the rule he laid down admits of being acted upon to a much larger extent than has hitherto been the case. At the present moment many of the most important offices in the West Indies are held by gentlemen of colour; and we are assured that in those Colonies and in the Mauritius, as well as on the West Coast itself, many loyal and intelligent members of the African race would be willing to serve the Crown in Africa. We feel sure that this question may be safely left in your Lordship's hands.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

A. M'ARTHUR, *M.P.*, *Chairman of the Committee.*

WM. M'ARTHUR, *M.P.*

EDWARD JENKINS, *M.P.*

R. G. HALIBURTON.

R. N. FOWLER.

EDWARD B. EASTWICK.

JAMES EDWD. ALEXANDER, *Knt.*,

Major-General.

THOS. HUGHES.

F. W. CHESSON, *Secretary.*

12, Lambeth Terrace, S.E.,

June 17, 1874.

No. 36.

Colonial Office to Aborigines Protection Society.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 18, 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to state that his attention has been called to the newspaper extract in question, and, though of course it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to inquire into the numerous and unauthenticated statements which from time to time appear on such subjects, Lord Carnarvon has forwarded it to the Administrator of the Gold Coast, with a request to be informed as to the correctness of it. Lord Carnarvon has, however, little doubt that there must be some very great misapprehension of facts.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. H. MEADE.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 19.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 23, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th April,* pointing out the necessity of not delaying to take measures for keeping open the road to the Prah.

2. In consequence of obstructions from fallen timber and the rapid growth of underbush at this season, I had so far anticipated your Lordship's instructions as to enter into an arrangement with Kings Chibboo and Inkie, of Assin, to clear the road through their territory, which extends from Prahsue to Yankoomassie Fantee, a distance of fifty-two miles, and for this service, if satisfactorily performed, I engaged to pay a sum of 50*l.* to each of the two Kings.

I receive messages from time to time reporting the progress made, and the Kings have notified that the road will soon be ready for inspection.

3. I had also intended to make similar arrangements with the King of Abrah to clear that portion from Yancoomassie Fantee to Battayan, a distance of thirteen miles, and with the other Chiefs through whose territories the remaining eleven miles of road passes, granting remuneration at the rate of 2*l.* per mile. These grants I proposed to pay out of Vote No. 12 on the Estimates, "Aborigines."

4. The above arrangement, however, which I shall still carry out, can only be considered as an economical and temporary measure for preventing the misfortune of this road becoming overgrown or broken up through failure to attend to it in good time.

5. I do not think that the tribes themselves can be relied upon to contribute the steady labour necessary for the permanent maintenance of this road; I have, therefore, since the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, requested the Inspector-General to place working parties of police thereon, and I inclose a statement showing the number and strength of the parties, the extent of road allotted to each, and their stations, which were the halting-places of the troops in the late expedition. I also inclose a sketch of the road. I have instructed the Colonial Surveyor to supply the police with working tools, and Captain Baker, the Inspector-General, informs me that already several parties have been sent out, and that next week they will all be at their posts and at work. I will forward, for your Lordship's information, an early Report on the condition of the road.

6. I propose to relieve the police periodically, but not to grant them extra pay of any kind; and I hope that, with the assistance to be got from the tribes, the road may be kept up with comparatively little cost. This service might be made one of the conditions when granting the contemplated stipends to the Kings and Chiefs.

7. I see, by past estimates, that the amounts voted vary from year to year for the maintenance of the roads from Cape Coast to Anamaboe, of fourteen miles; to Beulah, of eight miles; to Elmina, of eight miles; and from Accra to Christiansborg, of two miles. The Colonial Surveyor is of opinion that once a road be put in fair order it may be kept up by one labourer, if constantly employed, for every two miles; that is, at a cost of about 6*l.* a mile, at the present price of labour. This I think rather a low estimate, especially during the rainy season, and your Lordship may observe that, on the road to the Prah, I have deemed it prudent, for the present, to exceed the Surveyor's calculation of one man for two miles.

8. The routes by which traffic from the interior may be expected to come to the coast are—

(1.) From Ashantee to Elmina, through the Wassaw country; this path has a branch, one leading westward to Apollonia.

(2.) From Ashantee to Cape Coast, through the Assin country.

(3.) From Ashantee to Accra, through the Akim country; and

(4.) It may be hoped that trade will find its way down the Volta to Addah.

9. The most considerable oil-producing districts are within the Protectorate, notably behind the ports of Winnebah and Salt Pond, from which places short roads inland would be most advantageous.

10. In the eastern districts much oil is brought from Croboe, Shai, and Aquapem countries, but the distances are somewhat considerable between these districts and the coast; however, with a good system and some assistance from the natives, it might become practicable to make and maintain roads into these districts, to be paid for out of the local Treasury.

* *Vide* No. 22 of Command Paper [C. 1006] of June 1874.

11. It will become my duty to address your Lordship more fully on the subject of new roads on a future occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

Gold Coast Armed Police Force.

SCHEME of keeping the Roads clear from Cape Coast to Prahsue by the above Force.

Stations.	Number of Men.		Extent of Beat.	Distance.
	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Constables.		
Cape Coast	1	4	To Moree Road	Miles yds. 3 0
Juquabim	1	7	Moree Road to Assayboo	7 170
Acroful	1	7	Assaboo to Dunquah	9 1,490
Yancomassie	1	7	Dunquah to Akukor-Insue	8 1,477
Mansu	1	10	Akukor-Insue to Acrofofomu	13 1,235
Sutah	1	7	Acrofofomu to Faysoowah	10 1,712
Assin Yancomassie	1	7	Faysoowah to Ackumfodie	10 1,140
Barracoe	1	7	Ackumfodie to 2 miles beyond Barracoe	7 556
Prahsu	1	4	From above to Prahsu	4 550
Total	9	60	.. ..	75 1,290

(Signed) A. W. BAKER, *Captain,*
Inspector-General of Police.

Cape Coast, May 5, 1874.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

Sketch showing the Road between Cape Coast and Prahsu.

No. 38.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 19.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 25, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of despatch of the 30th April,* having reference to the Treaty of Peace with the King of Ashantee, in which your Lordship remarks that the Treaty had been brought down to Cape Coast by the King's "son and heir."

2. I would respectfully point out that your Lordship appeared to be under some misapprehension in this respect, as the heir to the King of Ashantee has not been sent down; it would indeed be a matter for congratulation if such had been the case, as showing a trustworthy indication of a sincere desire for a more civilized form of Government, as the King requested that his son, Prince Coffee Jutchee, might be sent to England and educated.

3. The succession to the throne of Ashantee does not descend to the son but the nephew of the reigning Monarch. Prince Mensah is the present heir.

4. I take this opportunity of respectfully drawing your Lordship's attention to the last paragraph of Colonel Maxwell's despatch of the 18th March.† Prince Coffee and the Ashantee Ambassadors still remain at Cape Coast awaiting a reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

* *Vide* No. 31 of Command Paper [C. 1006] of June 1874.

† No. 11 of same Paper.

PRAHSU

The River Prah

BARRAGO

Ahoromfidi

ASSIN YANCOMASSI

Faisoowaah

Okee R.

SUTAH

Acorofimu

Okee R.

MANSU

Wankonsu

Akukhbanun Insu

YANCOMASSI FANTEE

DUNQUAH

ACCRUFUL

Battoyan

Assayboo

INQUABIM

Yamoranza

Morne

CAPE COAST CASTLE

Elmina

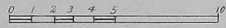
A SKETCH

SHewing THE ROAD

BETWEEN

CAPE COAST & PRAHSU.

Scale of Miles



C. Woolhouse Feet

5°

5°

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 19.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 25, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th of April,* and to report that I have conveyed its contents to the Ambassador of the King of Ashantee now at Cape Coast.

2. The Ambassador asked that the question might be referred to England if at any future time a slave should run away from the King, whether he would be given up; he also expressed some disappointment that I had not received instructions to send the King's son home to be educated.

3. I have sent Dr. Gouldsbury to the Kings of Akim with the view to carrying out generally your Lordship's instructions. I inclose a copy of Dr. Gouldsbury's instructions.

4. I have thought this a good opportunity to make terms with the Aquamoos, and have taken advantage of the presence in those districts of so able an officer as Dr. Gouldsbury of endeavouring to do so, and thus to withdraw them from their alliance with the Ahwoonahs. I inclose a copy of my instructions on this subject, which I trust will meet with your Lordships approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Instructions for Dr. Gouldsbury with regard to the Kings of Akim.

YOU will proceed in the mail-steamer "Ambriz" to Accra, and thence through Aburi and Akropong to Akim.

2. The King of Ashantee desires that his people who have already deserted him may be compelled to return to their allegiance, and that the Kings of Akim be stopped from exciting further defection.

3. With regard to the first of these requests the King of Ashantee has been informed that it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to require any persons or tribes formerly subject to Ashantee, who have voluntarily at the end of this war migrated into the Protectorate, to leave it, nor can they take any steps whatever to compel them to return to their allegiance.

4. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government will clearly not sanction the detention, by the Kings and Chiefs within the Protectorate, of any hostages or other persons from Ashantee who are in custody against their will, and every means will be used to prevent the Kings of Akim or others from exciting dissensions and defections among the subjects of the King of Ashantee.

5. You will inquire whether any constraint is exercised upon any hostages or other persons from Ashantee to induce them to remain within the Protectorate, and in such case to insist upon their being set at liberty.

6. You will make the Kings of Akim distinctly understand that any endeavours to stir up further enmities with the Ashantees will not be tolerated; that it is Her Majesty's pleasure that henceforth they should live at peace with each other and with their neighbours, and that their obedience in this respect is the condition of the Queen's favour and protection.

7. Should you find any constraint exercised upon any persons from Ashantee to remain in the Protectorate, you will use your own discretion as to the best manner of insuring their liberty, either by having them escorted beyond the frontier of Akim, or bringing them for safe conduct through Cape Coast.

8. The Inspector-General of Police has been requested to detail 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 9 men of the Houssa Armed Police to accompany you.

(Signed)

C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Government House, Cape Coast,

May 23, 1874.

* *Vide* No. 21 of Command Paper [C. 1006] of June 1874.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

Instructions for Dr. Gouldsbury with regard to Aquamoo.

I AM aware that King Sackity, of Eastern Croboe, is connected by marriage with the Royal Family of Aquamoo.

2. On arrival at Accra, sent a letter and a messenger to King Sackity to ascertain if he is in correspondence with the King of Aquamoo, or is willing to communicate with the view to offering the latter the terms of the Draft Treaty prepared by Sir Garnet Wolseley. A copy of the Treaty is inclosed. The letter to be sent under cover to the Basle Mission at Odumase where King Sackity resides, with a request that its contents may be explained to the King.

3. Should you thus be able to communicate with the King of Aquamoo, request that some of his principal Chiefs may be sent to Odumase to negotiate the Treaty with you.

4. Should there be any Ashantees in Aquamoo offer to give them a safe conduct to their country through Cape Coast.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

*Government House, Cape Coast,
May 23, 1874.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 39.

*Treaty of Peace, entered into at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1874,
between Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of
England, and the undersigned Representatives of the Aquamoo Nation.*

THE following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to :—

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be peace and friendship henceforth and for ever between the British and Aquamoo nations.

ARTICLE II.

That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which to be retained by each party.

No. 40.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 19, 1874.

I TRANSMIT to you the inclosed copies of correspondence with the Aborigines Protection Society respecting a paragraph which recently appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" on the subject of slavery on the Gold Coast.*

I have to request that you will furnish me with a report as to the correctness of the allegations in this paragraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 41.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 19, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you copies of a correspondence with the War Office† from which you will learn that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the

* Nos. 31 and 35.

† Nos. 28, 33, and 34.

grant of the Ashantee War Medal to various officers and men not on full pay of the regular forces of the army and navy, who served during the late war.

I have to request that you will procure and forward to me as soon as possible an estimate of the number of medals likely to be required for this purpose, together with the number required for distribution to the men of the late native levies known as Wood's regiment, Russell's regiment, and Rait's artillery.

Great care must, of course, be exercised in identifying each person claiming to be entitled to a medal, and in seeing that his claim is fully established and not annulled by any subsequent misconduct or disobedience to lawful authority; and you should cause it to be understood that the issue of the medal will not be sanctioned in any case as to the merits of which Her Majesty's Government are not satisfied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 42.

Aborigines Protection Society to Colonial Office.

*Aborigines Protection Society, 12, Lambeth Terrace, S.E.,
June 19, 1874.*

My Lord,

IN thanking your Lordship for the letter which Mr. Meade has been good enough to send me on the subject of the alleged sale of slaves in the British Settlements on the Gold Coast,* I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the "Manchester Guardian" pledges itself to the truth of the statements made by its correspondent at Cape Coast Castle. That highly respectable journal, in reverting to the subject in its issue of Wednesday last says:—

"That the state of things on the Gold Coast is as our correspondent has described it is unfortunately no matter of doubt. What we have published may be implicitly accepted as an unvarnished statement of facts, and Lord Carnarvon's attention cannot too soon be directed to the subject. The truth is, the whole condition of the Protectorate is deplorable, and we trust no time will be lost in giving a practicable shape to the scheme of Government recently sketched out by the Colonial Minister."

What the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society feel is that so long as slavery is tolerated in the British Protectorate there can be no possible security against the practice of Slave-Trading. In other words, they do not believe that the Slave Trade will ever be got rid of on the Gold Coast, or elsewhere, until slavery itself is abolished.

The Committee will, I am sure, feel greatly indebted to your Lordship for forwarding to the Administrator on the Gold Coast the extract from the "Manchester Guardian."

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CHESSON, *Secretary.*

No. 43.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 20.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, May 17, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter with enclosure, from Dr. Rowe, who has not been successful in entering into peaceful negotiations with either the Aquamoos or the Ahwoonahs.

2. The two Kings of Accra did not avail themselves of the offer to return in the steamship "Lady of the Lake," but remain at Addah. Their continued presence on the Volta will, I think, be inimical to an early and satisfactory arrangement being made with the above tribes, I shall therefore endeavour to effect their withdrawal from thence, and their return to their own homes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, May 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 115, dated 29th April, 1874. I left Addah for River Volta on the 1st instant, bringing with me the few subordinates belonging to the Glover Expedition.

King Taki and King Solomon called on me before I left. They informed me that they had already left Sopic, and requested permission from me to remain at Addah, and negotiate with the hostile tribes on the left bank. I replied that with my departure from Addah, the whole of the disciplined force on the Volta, connected with the Glover Expedition, would be withdrawn; and that any authority they might have received from Captain Glover himself, or from any officer of his expedition, either to make war upon, or enter into negotiations with the tribes on the left bank of the river, would cease with that withdrawal.

I inclose you a copy of a memorandum I sent to Mr. Hansen on the 19th April, and I declined, on my last interview with the kings, to make any alteration in what I had there written.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

SAML. ROWE, *Surgeon-Major,**Chief of the Staff, Glover Expedition.*

The Acting Administrator,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

*Memorandum by Dr. Rowe to Mr. Hansen.**Addah Forh, April 19, 1874.*

INFORM Taki, King of Accra, and the other chiefs assembled with him at Sopic, that I purpose leaving this camp for Accra, on Tuesday, the 21st instant; and that the whole of the disciplined force with the Glover Expedition will, on that day, be withdrawn from the Volta. That the time given for the return of the messengers from Aquamoo expired on the 15th instant; and that King Taki, and the forces with him, will at once peaceably disperse and return to their homes.

You will inform King Taki and King Solomon that they can return to Accra in the steamship "Lady of the Lake."

(Signed)

SAML. ROWE, *Surgeon-Major,**Chief of the Staff, Glover Expedition.*

To Mr. Hansen.

No. 44.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 22, 1874.

I HAVE received and perused with great interest your despatch of the 23rd ultimo,* reporting the measures which have been taken for keeping open the road to the Prah.

The maintenance of these roads is the first condition to a better condition of things, and it is with great satisfaction that I observe the attention which you are devoting to so important a part of the internal administration of the Settlement.

I have to express my entire approval of your action in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

No. 45.

*The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.*Sir, *Downing Street, June 22, 1874.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th ultimo,* acquainting me that the son of the King of Ashantee who was sent down to Cape Coast with the Treaty of Peace is not heir to the Throne.

With reference to the last paragraph of your despatch, I have to refer you to my despatch of the 14th ultimo.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 46.

*Colonial Office to Aborigines Protection Society.*Sir, *Downing Street, June 24, 1874.*

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant,‡ forwarding a memorial from the Aborigines Protection Society, urging the abolition of the "pawn" system of slavery on the Gold Coast, and the more extensive employment of natives in Government situations, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that the whole of the large question alluded to in the memorial is under his Lordship's consideration, and, surrounded as it is by very great difficulties, and requiring consideration and prudence in any attempt to deal with it, he entertains the hope that it may, under a new system of administration, be in his power to bring about a condition of things more consistent with English feelings and traditions than that which, from the force of circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have hitherto been compelled to tolerate on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 47.

*The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.*Sir, *Downing Street, June 24, 1874.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th ultimo,§ and to express my approval of your having sent Dr. Gouldsbury to the Kings of Akim, and of the instructions which you gave to that officer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 48.

*The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.*Sir, *Downing Street, June 24, 1874.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 17th ultimo,|| respecting the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of the Volta.

2. Unless the two Kings of Accra have withdrawn from Addah by the time this despatch reaches you, I think they should be instructed to do so at once. But at the same time it will be only right that the Aquamoos and Ahwoonahs should be warned that any hostile proceedings on their part will be severely punished.

3. It is matter for consideration whether it would not be desirable to move up a body of Houssas to Accra, or some other convenient place from which to watch, and if necessary repel, any hostile movements on the part of the Eastern tribes. But I wish

* No. 38.

† No. 35.

‡ *Vide* No. 39 of Command Paper [C. 1006] of June 1874.

§ No. 39.

|| No. 43.

you to understand that these remarks are made subject to the discretion which circumstances may render it desirable for you to exercise.

4. In this, as in many other similar cases on the Gold Coast, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to give precise orders from home, as the success of any particular line of action will depend on the judgment of the officer administering the Government, and on the feeling of the tribes and the combination of circumstances at the time, all of which may undergo changes which it is impossible to foresee or to provide for in England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 49.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, June 30, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter dated 29th May last,* transmitting copies of correspondence between the Earl of Kimberley and the Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast relative to the gratuitous issue to King Blay as a present of one of the surf boats sent out for the use of the Ashantee expedition, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Mr. Secretary Hardy approves of the step taken with regard to the boat in question, and that sanction has been given for it being struck off War Department charge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ADYE, *Brigadier-General,*
Director of Artillery.

No. 50.

Dr. Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord,

Medical Club, 9, Spring Gardens, July 1, 1874.

AT an interview which I had with Mr. Herbert some days ago he was good enough to say that your Lordship would be glad to receive a Memorandum from me on the choice of the future residence of the Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast.

To begin with Cape Coast, the present residence, which has certain advantages besides its central position:—

1. The castle, eligible as barracks for the military force and its officers.
2. The bungalows on Connor's Hill, for temporary residences of invalids of the military.
3. A comparatively comfortable residence at Government House for the Administrator.
4. Quarters (such as they are) occupied by the other officers of the Government, and hired houses for offices, justice halls, a prison, and hospital.
5. A population and market accustomed to supply, in some degree, the wants of civilized residents, and of a military force.
6. The habit of the native tribes—Fantee, Ashantee, and others—to consider Cape Coast Castle as the residence of head-quarters of the British Government on the Gold Coast.

In all these points Cape Coast is for the moment superior to any other place on the Gold Coast, and, in point of health, I fancy not much behind. It is only eight miles distant from Elmina by land. The journey can be made in two-and-a-half hours in a carriage or hammock. There is a fair road the whole distance, which only needs improvement by a better bridge over the Sweet River.

The other two stations suggested as residences are Elmina and Accra.

The choice between these places would seem to me to depend on the value set on the harbour at Elmina, and the ready communication from that place with the roadstead, and the vessels anchored there.

There is a fort there, as at Cape Coast, for the lodgement of troops, and residences for the subordinate officers of Government might probably be hired in town. There are

quarters set apart in the Castle for the residence of the Governor, but his permanent residence there would be productive of unpleasantness to all occupants.

First, and most worthy of consideration, the harbour at Elmina offers now safe and quiet anchorage to such small craft as steam launches, and there only can arrangements be made for any repairs necessary to them, it being the only port on the Gold Coast between Secondee and the Volta.

Next, a careful survey, by an officer anxious to develop the resources of the place, will show the present port to be capable of much improvement.

Two plans, both easy of appliance, would make much alteration.

1. Flood gates at the site of the present bridge, shut at high water, and opened at change of tide, so as to create a "scour."

2. A diversion of the course of the Sweet River from its present outfall to the Elmina harbour, by cutting a canal into the upper part of the stream forming the Elmina harbour.

At present even (with very rare exceptions) landing may always be safely effected at Elmina in a ship's boat, without the employment of a surf canoe. Those only who have experienced it can appreciate the advantages of not having to wait, tossing outside the surf line, for the canoe, and of avoiding the change from one boat to the other.

If it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to keep a gun-boat stationed on the Gold Coast, the gain in the cordiality of the relations between the officer commanding the gun-boat and the Governor of the Colony, due to the naval officer being able to get ashore in comparative comfort at all hours, would of itself form a strong claim in favour of Elmina. The discomfort of living on board such gun-boats as the "Decoy," the "Merlin," the "Coquette," at anchor off any point along the coast, is very great; still greater on board such a ship as the "Eko" or the "Lady of the Lake."

I take it for granted that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to have a small steamer at the disposal of the Governor of the new Colony; and also that that officer shall avail himself of her presence to keep up frequent communication by sea with his outposts.

I doubt if it would be possible to keep the "Eko," or "Lady of the Lake," or "Nelly" for any length of time in a serviceable condition, without their going to some port of quiet anchorage; the rolling is so great and so continuous. To keep a native crew on board in good humour would be impossible.

There is a lofty hill within a day's journey of Elmina, and though the elevation is not so great as that of the hills to the north of Accra, it is still considerable.

But without wishing to go beyond the proper limits of this Memorandum, I take it to be much more necessary to the peace and prosperity of the Gold Coast that the Governor should arrange means for visiting and communicating with the outlying ports of his Government, than to plan for retiring from the sea-board to what may be a more pleasant residence. In no country in the world is personal supervision so necessary, and it is of the first importance that either the Governor himself, or a trusted and responsible officer, either as judicial assessor or district Magistrate, or under some such title, should visit the different tribes and Kings of the Protectorate, over whom we exercise some jurisdiction; and should by his occasional presence strengthen the hands of the civil Commandant of the outlying posts.

("En passant," I may say it will be a question on the removal of troops how these posts of Civil Commandant are to be supplied with officers?)

I deem this of the highest importance, and certain to be productive of the best results.

The sending of native policemen and native Chiefs, who are always open to improper influences, can never have the same effect as the presence of a white face.

At Accra the landing is as bad as at Cape Coast, but the town is a much more pleasant residence, and probably somewhat more healthy. There is the difficulty of water supply, as bad or worse than at Cape Coast Castle, and of food (stock).

The forts here, in comparison with those at Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, or Annamaboe, offer no accommodation.

They are capable of sheltering at most thirty or forty men, and that very imperfectly.

A wooden bungalow, the residence of the Civil Commandant, would temporarily accommodate the Governor; there would be some little difficulty in finding residences for officials.

The prison, justice hall, and hospital would necessitate fresh constructions.

Still the prospect of residence at Accra would be welcomed by all the Europeans. The plain behind Accra offers some sport. The road to Christiansborg good exercise.

Coast ponies will live there with care ; and it is a much more pleasant place than Cape Coast.

Aboodie and Akropong are distant a fatiguing hammock journey ; and all provisions excepting yams and sheep would require to be carried there.

I have not yet said anything about the Volta ; but if it be intended by Her Majesty's Government that Quittah and Jellah Coffee be brought directly under British rule, and that British authority be extended over all or parts of the strip of coast between the Volta and Lagos, it will be necessary to consider carefully the position of the Volta. Sir John Glover has done for the Volta what he did for Lagos ; he has shown the practicability of vessels passing the Bar, and already merchants are landing their goods on the river bank instead of on the sea beach.

There is high land easily reached from the Volta as from Accra (the Shai Hills). Stock is plentiful ; but above all there is water, and water communication with the sea and inland country, and a safe and quiet anchorage for vessels of 10 feet draught.

That the Governor of the Gold Coast will have little time to stay in the one place or the other will be seen at once, when he considers the extent of the territory under his authority ; but in the selection of a locality for his future residence, the question of easy communication with the roadstead seems to me to overbear all other considerations.

The appointment of a Civil Commandant at the head-quarters of the seat of Government, as at present at Accra, Elmina, &c., will much relieve the Governor, who now discharges many of the duties of Civil Commandant or town Major himself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Surgeon-Major, &c.*

No. 51.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 3, 1874.

THE short time which has elapsed since you assumed the administration of the Government of the Gold Coast will hardly have enabled you to do more than to form a general opinion on the condition of the country, but I am nevertheless anxious to receive from you at an early date a report of the measures which in your judgment should be taken for the present maintenance of public order and for the future improvement of the country.

2. In the meantime I desire to call your attention to some questions which appear to me to demand an immediate consideration ; though in doing so I do not wish to be understood as restricting you in your Report to these points, or to do more than to indicate to you the outline of such administrative measures as seem to have at the present moment a special and primary significance, leaving it to you to fill in the details or to supplement my suggestions as the circumstances may render necessary. ✓

3. And, first, as regards the organization of the armed police force, upon the efficiency of which the power of the Government either to maintain order or to enforce obedience to its enactments must depend. I have already, called your attention to this subject, and have stated my opinion that Major Baker, who at present commands the force at the Gold Coast, has shown himself fully qualified to retain the position which he holds with regard to the general force of the United Colony. You will, however, be good enough to consider what will be the most advantageous manner of employing this force so as to enable it, without undue increase of numbers, to maintain order among the natives, and to hold such points as will give an effective command of the country both as regards military and commercial operations. Upon the scheme which you propose to adopt will depend the manner in which it will be best to organize this body, and I shall be glad to learn your views upon the following points particularly :—

(a.) Whether the force should be formed into companies ; and if so, into what number, and of what strength ; whether these companies should be localized in particular districts or be available for general service ; and whether, in addition to Houssas, a certain number of Yorubas, Kossus, Bonnymen, and Fantees (these latter, perhaps, to be employed in the towns only) might not be enrolled in separate companies.

(b.) What proportion of white officers should be employed, and whether it would be advisable to insist upon any special conditions with regard to age and qualifications in candidates for these appointments. It is, perhaps, worthy of consideration whether it would be desirable to obtain officers who might engage to serve for limited periods,

during which they could be made supernumerary to their regiments, should the military authorities in this country be willing to sanction their employment. The Colonial service would, in such cases, be relieved from the necessity of providing pensions or future employment for them.

(c.) What should be the number of non-commissioned officers to each company, and what means you would consider it desirable to adopt to render the position of non-commissioned officers attractive to the rank and file, so as to secure a supply of the best men for these posts, which, since they will frequently carry with them the command of out-stations, should be held by skilled and thoroughly trustworthy men.

(d.) What system of recruiting, of promotion, of rewards, and of punishments should be adopted, and what, generally, should be the internal economy of the force.

(e.) Whether it would be desirable to arm the entire force with breech-loaders. It is on this head to be remembered that, in addition to the advantages of simplicity of drill and of increase of power derived from the use of these arms, the necessity for ammunition of a special description would render them useless in the hands of mutineers or deserters.

4. Apart from the consideration of expense, it is, I think, clear that the time has arrived when the defensive works at present existing on the coast may be advantageously reconsidered. The present forts are, I understand, in many cases very unhealthy situated, and afford insufficient and unsuitable barrack accommodation; while for purposes of defence they are ill adapted to local conditions, and some of them, at least, are in a bad state of repair. It will be well to consider the advisability of substituting for the forts, some of which might make good storehouses, some less expensive, but probably as effective, system of land defence, possibly by means of a stockade and blockhouses, which will provide against local disturbances or such attacks as are possible on the part of native assailants. In connection with this question that of the armament will naturally suggest itself to you. The guns at present in the forts are, I believe, of all calibres and kinds, but all useless for sea defence against even the most lightly armed modern vessel, and but ill adapted to repel attacks on the land fronts. It is for consideration whether the armament of whatever lines of defence are adopted, should not consist of light field guns (say the 7-pounder steel mountain gun), which, combining great mobility with considerable power, would seem well adapted for this particular service, and would form a valuable artillery reserve for employment in field operations. The present guns would most probably not be worth the expense of reshipping, and might be handed over to the Colonial engineer, to be used for any purposes for which they might be applicable. The large quantity of artillery stores at present on charge might be disposed of, and the variety and quantity to be kept in future might be very much diminished by a judicious selection of only such portions of the equipment of the guns as are likely to be really useful in such warfare as may be anticipated on the Gold Coast. In connection with this subject I may add that it will be very desirable, if it can be done, to form an artillery company in connection with the police force, to the head-quarters of which one or two Royal Artillery serjeants should be attached for the purpose of giving instruction in field artillery drill.

5. I am endeavouring to obtain the services of a thoroughly qualified officer to act as Colonial Engineer on the Gold Coast, and hope to be able to announce his appointment in a short time. I need not impress upon you that both the present well-being and future progress of the country will depend in a great degree upon the manner in which you may be able to turn to account the professional skill which I trust this officer will possess.

One of the earliest duties of the officer who may be sent out in this capacity will be to take measures in concert with you for the establishment of a station in the hills, either at or near the present Basle Mission of Akropong, or in some other suitable place, to which I referred in a statement which I recently made in the House of Lords, and the opening from thence to the coast of a sufficiently practicable road. I am informed that there are sites well adapted for this purpose at an equal elevation considerably nearer to the coast; if so they will deserve a very careful consideration. It will be the duty of the Colonial engineer, subject to your approval, to arrange for the erection of a line of telegraph from the inland station to the nearest coast town, and possibly for an extension both of road and telegraphic communication along the coast from the latter place to Elmina.

6. As soon as you have been long enough in the Colony to be able to form a judgment in the matter, it will be necessary that you should furnish me with such a

report as may enable me to form a definitive judgment on the relative merits of Accra and Elmina as the principal seat of Government.

7. As at present advised, I am inclined to believe that the preponderance of advantages, or, as it may perhaps be more correctly said, the least number of disadvantages, is to be found at Elmina. It seems certain that it is there that the Ashantees have long been accustomed to resort for trade, and it is at least to be considered whether, from that point of view, it is not desirable that the principal seat of Government should be placed there. It may be, however, a matter for local consideration whether the difficulty which is said to attend the landing at Accra, on account of the violence of the surf, might not be in some measure overcome by a floating breakwater, or by the use of improved surf boats, or some such expedients.

8. It will of course be an early and important part of the duties of the Colonial Engineer to take measures for the sanitary improvement and regulation of such of the Coast towns as we may occupy. It deserves to be seriously considered whether, in rebuilding any of the towns which have been destroyed, or, indeed, in any alteration that may be necessary, an open space should not be left, for the sake of keeping the European and native residences distinct, and for sanitary and military purposes.

9. I desire to take this opportunity of impressing upon you the necessity of controlling with a firm hand the expenses of Government. Although I consider that hitherto the establishments of these Settlements have been fixed upon too low a scale, and that this undue economy has led to much mischief, I look to you to take care that, in introducing a more liberal system, there shall be no divergence into extravagance. Whilst money may be liberally and judiciously expended upon the essentials of administration where the public safety is involved, or where even the returns are large and unquestionable, it is the duty of those who are at the head of affairs to insist upon a strict and consistent economy of public funds. Even with an increasing revenue there will be many and urgent calls upon the public purse for many years to come. You will also bear in mind that the vote which has just been taken in Parliament is in the nature of an advance, and that it is incumbent on the Colony to make future repayment if in any way practicable.

10. I have learnt with much satisfaction that 200 ounces of gold have been paid by the King of Ashantee as a further instalment of the indemnity due by him. It is of importance, politically even more than financially, that the King should be induced to adhere to the Treaty of Fommanah, and to perform the engagements which he has contracted, and I therefore leave it to your discretion to take such steps, as regards pressing him for payment of the rest of the indemnity, as circumstances may render advisable.

11. It will probably be desirable to arrange at an early date for the King's son to be sent to England for education.

12. With a view to the resumption of friendly relations it appears to me expedient that a mission should shortly be sent to Coomassie, or to the seat of the Ashantee Government, wherever that may be, and I should wish you to report to me, as soon as practicable, whether you think it advisable that you should go there in person, or, if not, whom you would recommend for this service. The main object of such a mission would be to cement friendly relations with the Ashantees, to make them understand that it is their interest, commercially and politically, to be faithful allies of this country, and that they have everything to gain by peace with their neighbours, by an abandonment of their barbarous customs, and by obedience to the terms of the Treaty. With the view of leading them to appreciate the friendly intentions of the British Government towards them, not less than from what is due both in justice and policy, it is your duty to repress in the sternest and most summary manner any attempts of the Fantees or other tribes to interfere with them or molest their traders on their journey through the interior towards the coast, in the prosecution of their lawful pursuits.

13. Assuming that Accra becomes the seat of Government, and not Elmina, it will be necessary that special care should be taken in the selection of the person in charge at Elmina, who will be in close connection with Ashantee traders. You should consider whether the course of trade is likely to receive any gradual diversion toward Accra. My present impression is that in these cases it is better not to interfere, at all events forcibly, with the old lines of communication, and that, certainly for any mere theoretical advantage, it would be injudicious to endeavour to force the trade into a new path.

14. I should hope that, as a result of the mission to Ashantee which I have contemplated, much valuable and particular information may be obtained respecting the

tribes to the north of that country, of whom at present very little is known, and that the mission may also tend to the establishment of our future relations with the kingdom of Ashantee.

15. When the Gold Coast Colony has been established, one of the first and most important duties that will devolve upon you, in conjunction with the new Queen's Advocate, will be to revise the existing laws of the Settlements, with a view to frame one simple body of laws for the whole Colony.

16. His attention should, in the first instance, be directed to the preparation of laws affecting the administration of justice, and, as at present advised, I should suppose that it will be found practicable to adopt, with the necessary alterations to suit the special circumstances in relation to the Colony, the Straits Settlements Penal Code of 1871 (as amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1872), which is based upon the Indian Penal Code and the Straits Settlements Criminal Procedure Ordinance No. 6 of 1873. With respect to civil causes, it may be desirable to adopt the Code of Procedure lately passed at Hong Kong (Ordinance 13 of 1873), which, so far as I am aware, has given entire satisfaction in that Colony. The Indian Evidence Act of 1872 will probably be found useful as embodying certain rules of evidence applicable both to civil and criminal cases.

17. I abstain at the present time from referring to other subjects which will have to be dealt with, and upon which the laws require consolidation and simplification, but the Customs and revenue laws and the law of insolvency and of imprisonment for debt seem to me to require a very early attention.

18. You will understand that these remarks apply to British territory only, and not to the protected territories, but I have it under consideration whether the time has not arrived for entrusting the Legislative Council with authority to exercise and give effect by Ordinance to such jurisdiction as Her Majesty may have under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act (6 and 7 Vict., cap. 94) in the last-mentioned territories. These powers, as you are aware, are now only partially exercised by the Judicial Assessor under the Order in Council of April 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 52.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen,

Downing Street, July 4, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo.*

2. In reply, I am to point out that all the letters addressed by you to this Department have been presented to Parliament with the exception of the one of the 18th November last, which the Earl of Kimberley did not publish because he had your consent for taking that course.

3. I am to add that the Report of Captain Fremantle is included in the papers recently presented to Parliament respecting the Ashantee invasion (No. 9).

4. With respect to your claim for compensation on account of losses incurred at Secondee, I am to state that Her Majesty's Government are advised that the Colonial Government are not liable in this matter, but the Administrator was instructed to consider whether any fine, from which compensation might be made, could be levied upon the natives of Secondee. No reply has yet been received from the Settlement on this point, and Lord Carnarvon does not desire to be understood as expressing the opinion that the imposition of a fine would be proper or expedient.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 53.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 8, 1874.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th May,† I have the honour to report that the Messenger Cudjo Sago returned on the 26th instant from Denkira

* No. 32.

† No. 16.

accompanied by Yar Pepreh, the heir to the throne of Adansi, and one other of the six hostages, and stated the King of Denkira sent them to refute the accusation of the Ashantee Ambassador that they were detained against their will.

2. I confronted the Ashantee Ambassadors with the two representatives of Adansi, who stated that though the Adansi people had not migrated into the Denkira country as it would put them to much inconvenience to do so, still they did not desire to return to their allegiance under the Kingdom of Ashantee, but to join with the Denkiras and be under the English Government, and that they were sent to live with the Denkiras as a guarantee of their King's good faith, that no restraint was imposed upon them and they were free to go to their own country when they liked.

3. The Ashantee Ambassador said he heard what the Adansi representatives had stated, and that hereafter it would be for King Aubin of Adansi, and the head people to say whether they would join with the Ashantees again.

4. I replied that the Ambassador must be well aware that the King of Adansi had made the arrangement entirely of his own accord with the King of Denkira, and that as Sir G. Wolsley had not suggested it, the Government could not in any way interfere to induce the Adansi tribe to return to their former allegiance.

5. As the four remaining hostages represent important Townships of Adansi, I have sent for them to prevent any misconception on the part of the Ashantees that the King of Denkira may be exercising coercion with regard to any of them.

6. I have also requested the King of Adansi to send down a person of rank and authority, that I may learn the truth of his present relations with the Denkiras.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

No. 54.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Report on Cape Coast, Elmina, and Accra, from a sanitary point of view, from Surgeon-Major Elliot, who is Acting Colonial Surgeon in the temporary absence of Dr. O'Reilly, who is performing Dr. Gouldsbury's duties at Elmina.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 54.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, June 9, 1874.

WHILE reading Lord Carnarvon's speech on his intended policy on the Gold Coast, in the paragraph which referred to the future seat of Government, I noticed a hesitation as to whether Elmina or Accra should be chosen as the official residence.

As I am thoroughly acquainted with Accra and its environs, and have, in fact, only just returned from a two months' residence there, I think it my duty, on sanitary grounds, to strongly recommend its adoption for the seat of Government.

The town is built along the line of the coast, and is swept daily and all day by a by a strong fresh breeze straight from the Atlantic; it is backed by open plains extending for about thirty miles to the foot of the hills, and, with ordinary sanitary precautions, is capable of being turned into a very healthy place. The appearance of the white merchant clerks, many of whom have resided there for four or five years, presents an extremely pleasant contrast to the wretched sallow look of that class in other places on the west coast.

One great advantage Accra possesses over any other station on the coast is the facilities it affords for exercise; horses live there with ordinary care, and you can walk over fresh undulating ground for miles. I have no hesitation in stating that it is the healthiest, and, in my opinion, the only healthy station on the west coast of Africa.

Moreover, if the residence of the officials is to be on the hills, which, indeed, I consider the most important part of the programme, for no one can long possess energy on the enervating coast line, Accra will be only a day's journey, easily accomplished either by hammock or on horseback, while to get to Elmina involves first the

journey to Accra and then a sea passage of sixty miles—no slight undertaking in this country.

As to the sanitary condition of the hills at the back of Accra, the appearance of the missionaries who reside there speaks for itself. I saw an old man at Accra the other day who had resided there, I think, for thirty years, and had the fresh pink colour of a country clergyman in England.

As far as Elmina is concerned, it may be, perchance, a little healthier than this vile place, but I doubt whether much will be gained in a sanitary point of view by moving the seat of Government to that place; there are, moreover, no hills in its vicinity, and its adoption will necessitate the giving up of the most important feature of the new scheme.

My strong conviction, founded on the bitter experience of some years' residence on this coast, that no change for the better can be effected until the unsanitary conditions under which officials live here has been thoroughly altered, must be my apology for addressing this communication to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. F. ELLIOT, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
African Medical Service, Acting Colonial Surgeon.

His Excellency the Administrator,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 55.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Commodore Sir William Hewett returned here in Her Majesty's ship "Active" on the 6th instant.

2. With reference to my despatch of the 9th May, I conferred with Sir William yesterday on the present state of affairs with regard to the Ahwoonahs and the occupation of Quittah, also of the continued presence of the Kings of Accra at Addah on the Volta, and we both arrived at the conclusion that it would be desirable to remove the Kings from the neighbourhood of the Ahwoonahs.

3. The Commodore has kindly offered to convey me in his ship to Addah to effect this, and afterwards take me to call off Quittah to endeavour to learn the feelings and desires of the Ahwoonahs with respect to making a Treaty.

4. I embark this afternoon, accompanied by Captain Baker, Inspector-General, and a detachment of armed police.

5. Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" will accompany the Commodore to bring me back to Cape Coast, where I hope to return in about three or four days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

No. 56.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th of May,* replying to the message delivered by the Embassy from the King of Ashantee, after the ratification of the Treaty of Fommanah, submitted to your Lordship by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell in his despatch of the 18th of March.†

2. I have read and explained to the Embassy the reply to each question.

With regard to the first, they pressed for some more definite information of the time when the special Mission or Embassy would be sent to Coomassie.

I informed them that the Queen only contemplated doing so if the King's conduct continued to be upright and straightforward, and in accordance with the Treaty obligations; but had not yet determined the time, which would depend upon the amount of sincerity and friendship displayed by the King.

* No. 39 of Command Paper [C. 1006], June 1874.

† Vide No. 11 of Command Paper [C. 1006], June 1874.

It was some time before the Ambassadors seemed to appreciate that by this mission, and the delivery of suitable presents, it was intended that the King should understand that Her Majesty was disposed to put aside all recollection of past hostilities, and for the future to treat him as a friend and ally, and that this was the sole object in view.

3. With regard to the second reply, they merely stated that they understood it.

4. With regard to the third reply, they expressed themselves satisfied with the steps taken to ascertain whether the King of Eastern Akim was compelling subjects of Ashantee to renounce their allegiance.

The steps taken in this matter were reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 25th May.*

5. With regard to the fourth reply, they expressed themselves somewhat disappointed at the impossibility of any compromise whatever being entertained.

6. With regard to the fifth reply, they appeared gratified that the Queen had been graciously pleased to consent to the King's son being educated in England, and informed me that he was between 15 and 16 years of age. That he would not succeed to the throne, it being impossible for a son of the King to do so, the heir being always the son of the King's sister. That the Prince might remain in England for his education as long as the Queen desired; and if for many years, Her Majesty, if she saw fit, might send him on a visit to his father, and to return again to England.

7. The Ambassadors requested me at once to take charge of the Prince and have him taught English, as they would now only await the arrival of Dr. Gouldsbury from Akim, and of some messengers whom they had sent to the King of Ashantee, after which they would return to Coomassie.

I have, therefore, arranged with the Colonial Chaplain that the Prince should lodge and board with his family, and attend the school.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

No. 57.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 10, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th ultimo,† reporting that you had communicated to the Ashantee Ambassadors the reply to the message sent by the King of Ashantee.

Although it is quite possible that the Embassy understood the effect of the answers, they may, either purposely or from a want of a clear apprehension of the subject, fail to make the King fully understand the purport of those answers. Unless, therefore, there are any objections which your local knowledge, or the present position of affairs, may suggest to you, it will, perhaps, be desirable to embody the general substance of my despatch of the 14th May in a letter to the King.‡

I have to express my approval of the steps which you have taken for the temporary maintenance and education of the King's son. Further instructions on this subject shall be addressed to you at an early opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 58.

Colonial Office to Dr. Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 11, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant,§ and to thank you for your valuable and interesting report on the choice of a place for the future seat of government on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

* No. 39.

† No. 56.

‡ *Vide* No. 11 of Command Paper [C. 1006], June 1874.

§ No. 50.

Colonial Office to Sir J. Glover, G.C.M.G.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 13, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for any remarks with which you may like to furnish his Lordship, a copy of a report from Dr. Rowe on the choice of a place for the future seat of Government on the Gold Coast.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 60.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 16.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 19, 1874.

HAVING reference to the 5th paragraph of my despatch of the 23rd May,† I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a report from Captain Baker, Inspector-General of Police, on the condition of the road from Cape Coast to Prah sue.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 60.

Detailed Report of Roads from Cape Coast to Prah sue.

FROM Cape Coast to Moree Road 3 miles.—Nearly completed by the Cape Coast people.

From Moree Road to Assayboo, 7 miles 170 yards.—Cleared by the police with the help of the villagers on the route.

From Assayboo to Dunquah, 9 miles 1490 yards.—Two bridges broken down between Akroful and Dunquah, and are in the course of repairing by the police stationed at Akroful, but the roads are all cleared, the Abrahs having assisted.

From Dunquah to Akukorbonum Jusu, 8 miles 1477 yards.—Two trees are down between Techi and Yancoomassie; the broken bridge at Yancoomassie repaired by the police; two more damaged bridges in course of repair. The natives do not give much help to police stationed at Yancoomassie.

From Akukorbonum Jusu to Accroformu, 13 miles 1235 yards.—One bridge at Wonkorsu was repaired by the Houssas stationed at Mansue. The road is cleared and in good repair; Echri bridge is not yet repaired.

From Accroformu to Faysoowah 10 miles 1712 yards.—Bridge at Accroformu broken down, as also several small ones near Faysoowah; but the roads are all cleared and within a week the bridges will be all right again.

From Faysoowa to Ackomfodie 10 miles 1,140 yards.—Two large trees down between Assin Yancoomassie and Ackomfodie but have been cut up; but the roads are very marshy.

From Akomfodie to two miles beyond Baracoe 7 miles 550 yards.—One bridge down near Baracoe, and all the low grounds muddy on account of the rains which stopped the progress of the working parties.

From above to Prah sue 4 miles 556 yards.—Several trees that fell across the road were cut up by the Houssas at Prah sue, but the rains prevented the clearing of the roads.

(Signed)

JAMES O. PETERS,

Chief Interpreter, Houssas.

A. W. BAKER, *Captain,*

Inspector-General of Police.

Cape Coast, June 19, 1874.

No 61.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 16.)

My Lord,

“Active,” at sea, June 23, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I embarked in Her Majesty's ship “Decoy,” on the 20th instant, called at Addah Foah, and took the Kings of Accra, Christiansborg, and Addah on board, and proceeded to Jellah Coffee, where I arrived on the 21st, and found the flag-ship and Her Majesty's ship “Coquette.”

2. The Chiefs and headmen of Ahwoonah had assembled at Jellah Coffee, and a meeting was arranged to take place there the following day, the War Chieftain Aholu was, however, declared too unwell to be present.

3. On the 22nd instant, Sir William Hewett and myself landed, accompanied by six officers, a boat's crew (who were armed with revolvers), and 24 kroomen. The Kings were also landed, and, as the Chiefs of Ahwoonah were assembled to receive us, the Conference at once began.

4. The Articles of the Treaty were fully discussed and agreed to, it was difficult to prevent excited discussion of past acts alleged to have been committed by each side. After about five hours, however, everything was amicably arranged, and the Kings we had brought with us, except King Narku of Christiansborg, who was too ill to leave the ship, and the Chiefs of Ahwoonah eat “fetish” together, and swore to uphold the Treaty and to submit any future disputes that might arise for the decision of the Government. I inclose a duplicate of the Treaty which is similar to the draft one proposed to be made, and which I have already had the honour to transmit to your Lordship.

5. The Chiefs acquiesced readily in having an officer stationed at Quittah, but did not seem to like so large a force as 100 Houssa policemen accompanying him. As the Commodore concurred with me as to the desirability of at once effecting the occupation, I landed this morning and engaged two of the best houses I could as quarters for the officer and men, and the “Active” is now on her way to Cape Coast for the purpose of bringing them down.

I hope to overtake the mail-steamer at Cape Coast, when I will avail myself of the opportunity to forward this despatch.

I shall station Captain Baker, the Inspector-General of Police, at Quittah, but will relieve him as soon as I am in a position to do so.

6. I regret to say that an accident occurred while landing through the surf at Jellah Coffee yesterday, through which the Commodore nearly lost his life. As the surf boat grounded a sea struck her heavily, Sir William was thrown overboard, and the boat washed on to him. I am happy to be able to report, however, that he sustained no serious injury.

7. I inclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Commodore, thanking him for the services of Sub-Lieutenant Stephens, whom he kindly placed at my disposal, and I desire to inform your Lordship of the hearty co-operation and assistance I have received from Sir William Hewett, to whom I am altogether indebted for the successful termination of these negotiations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

TREATY of Peace entered into at Jellah Coffee, this 22nd day of June, 1874, A.D., between Kings Takie and Solomon of Accra, King Dosoo of Addah, and Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, and Commodore Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding the West African Squadron, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on the one part, and the undermentioned representatives of the Ahwoonah nation on the other part, namely:—

Adjaba, Chief of Ahwoonah; Folu, Chief of Jellah Coffee; Cocumay (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah; Tameklo, Chief of Hoolay; Joseph Akrobolu, Chief of Teroboy; Tingee, Captain of Anyako; Tubolu, Interpreter; Afadee, Interpreter;

Gelo (for Amegashy), Chief of Quittah; Posoo, Captain of Jellah Coffee; Antiquo, Chief of Anyako; Agudogo, Chief of Fiaho; Agblevo, Chief of Atiave; Nyaho, Chief of Salame; Letsha, Chief of Aveno; Saba, Chief of Afyarengba; Mogolu, Chief of Feta; Amedomy (for Antonio), Chief of Whey.

The following Articles, being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be peace and friendship between the represented nations henceforth and for ever.

ARTICLE II.

That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

ARTICLE III.

With the view to remove any doubts which the natives might entertain as to the right of Her Majesty the Queen of England to occupy Jellah Coffee, Quittah, and any other places deemed necessary to be held in order to place the Ahwoonah country or any portion of it under the same jurisdiction as is exercised by Her Majesty over the other portions of the Gold Coast,

It is hereby further agreed that, should it seem fit to Her Majesty's Government they shall occupy any such places as may appear to them expedient, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which is to be retained by each party.

(On the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England.)

(Signed)

C. C. LÉES, *Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast.*

W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore and Senior Officer of the West African Squadron.*

KING TACKIE, his X mark, *King of Accra.*

EDWD. SOLOMON, *King of Accra.*

KING DOSOO, his X mark, *King of Addah.*

ADJABA, his X mark, *Chief of Ahwoonah.*

FOLU, his X mark, *Chief of Jellah Coffee.*

COCUMAY, his X mark, *for Aholu, War Captain of Ahwoonah.*

TAMEKLO, his X mark, *Chief of Hootay.*

JOSEPH AKROBOTU, his X mark, *Chief of Seroboy.*

TRINGEE, his X mark, *Captain of Anyako.*

TUBOLU, his X mark, *Interpreter.*

AFADÉE, his X mark, *Interpreter.*

POSOO, his X mark, *Captain of Jellah Coffee.*

ATIQUO, his X mark, *Chief of Anyako.*

AGUDOGO, his X mark, *Chief of Fiaho.*

AGBLEVO, his X mark, *Chief of Atiave.*

NYAHO, his X mark, *Chief of Salame.*

SABA, his X mark, *Chief of Afyarengba.*

MOGOLU, his X mark, *Chief of Feta.*

GEBO, his X mark, *for Amegashy, Chief of Quittah.*

AMEDOMY, his X mark, *for Antonio, Chief of Whey.*

LETSHA, his X mark, *Chief of Aveno.*

Witnessed:

(Signed)

H. C. W. GIBSON, *Secretary to*

Commodore Sir William Hewett.

ABR. AUGUSTT, *Contractor, Jellah Coffee.*

CH. ROTTMANN, *Agent of British Factory.*

THOS. D. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

Sir,

"Active," at Jellah Coffee, June 21, 1874.

THE Treaty of Peace which has this day been entered into by the British, Accra, and Addah Nations and the Chiefs of Ahwoonah, having concluded in a most satisfactory manner the negotiations which, by aid of your hearty co-operation, I was, in the face of many difficulties, successful in instigating.

I have the honour to bring before your special notice the services of Sub-Lieutenant Stephens, whom you were so good as to nominate to undertake those duties which would have devolved upon a Colonial officer, had I had one at my disposal, and beg you will convey to him my thanks for the material assistance he has throughout afforded me.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. C. LEES, *Administrator*

Commodore Sir William N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 62.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 16, 1874.

I have received your despatch of the 9th ultimo,* reporting the arrival of Commodore Sir W. Hewett, in Her Majesty's ship "Active," and your intention to go to Addah and Quittah, with the view of endeavouring to negotiate with the Ahwoonahs.

From my despatch of the 24th June,† you will have learnt my opinion with respect to the removal of the Kings of Accra, and the moving up a body of Houssas to Accra, or some other convenient place, for carrying on negotiations or repelling any hostile attack on the part of the Eastern tribes.

I shall await with interest the report of your further proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 63.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 16, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th ultimo,‡ forwarding a report by Dr. Elliot on the relative merits of Cape Coast, Elmina, and Accra from a sanitary point of view.

I transmit to you, for your consideration, a copy of a Report from Dr. Rowe§ on the choice of a place for the future seat of Government on the Gold Coast.

I am aware that Lieutenant Bale has given much consideration to the qualifications of Elmina.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 64.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 17, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo,|| reporting that two of the Adansi hostages had arrived at Cape Coast, and had denied that they were detained by the King of Denkira against their will.

I approve of the steps which you have taken to remove the idea entertained by the Ashantees that the Adansis were being coerced into alliance with the King of Denkira, and I shall await your report of the result of your interview with the remaining hostages for whom you have sent.

* No. 55.

† No. 48.

‡ No. 54.

§ No. 50.

|| No. 53.

I observe that the two representatives of Adansi stated that their tribe "had not immigrated into the Denkira country," but that they desired "to join the Denkiras, and be under the English Government." I have to point out that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to sanction any extension of the limits of the British Protectorate, and that they cannot enter into any relations which would involve a claim to protection with any tribe dwelling beyond those limits.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 65.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, July 18, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the duplicate of a despatch, with its inclosures, received from the Commodore in command of Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa, reporting the attempts made to restore peace in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Sir,

"Active," off Whydah, June 19, 1874.

I REQUEST you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having previously embarked the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast and two Ashantees of distinction whom he requested might accompany him, I left Cape Coast in the "Active" on the evening of the 9th instant, and, carrying out the intention expressed in the postscript to my last general letter, proceeded with the "Decoy" in company to visit the towns on the eastern seaboard of the Protectorate, with a view to co-operate with the Acting Administrator and assist him in his endeavours to restore peace to the tribes inhabiting those districts.

2. On our arrival at Addah-Foah the following day, the Administrator landed, and held a palaver with the principal Chiefs of the Accra and Addah people, who had been informed of our coming by a messenger I sent on before in the "Coquette."

3. After dwelling upon the important services they had rendered during the late operations on the Gold Coast, and congratulating them on the victories they had achieved in Ahwoonah, it was explained to them that a Treaty of Peace having been entered into between Her Majesty and the King of Ashantee, the war was now at an end, and all that remained to be done was to re-establish peace between themselves and the tribes that were inimical to them; to which end it was necessary that they should at once cease their petty hostilities, dismiss their fighting men, and return quietly to their homes.

4. King Tackie, of Dutch Accra; King Solomon, of English Accra; and Anarku, King of Christiansborg, were next brought to task for their open defiance of the repeated orders to this effect, which were sent to them on Glover's force being disbanded and subsequently; as also for their dishonest interference with lawful traders on the Volta, by levying illegal imposts on produce passing down the river whenever they managed to waylay it; and informed that, as they had proved themselves unworthy to be trusted, it had been decided to convey them back to their proper towns in a man-of-war so soon as the negotiations about to be entered into with the Ahwoonahs should be concluded.

5. As was to be expected, they demurred greatly at this arrangement, alleging that they would lose caste were they not to return to their towns by land, according to their custom. Firmness, however, on the part of the Administrator (assisted, probably, by the fear they entertained of the consequences which might ensue upon their refusal to comply) produced the desired effect upon them, and they accordingly embarked on board the "Active" the same evening. Dosoo, King of Addah, was also persuaded to accompany them; and we were thus successful in our plan of bringing

together all parties who would be concerned in any Treaty which we might induce the Ahwoonahs to agree to.

6. The next day I proceeded to Jellah Coffee, but, on my being warned that it would not be prudent to land at present, I did not go ashore myself, but sent the Ashantees to interview the Chiefs of the place. After a lapse of a few hours they returned to the ship, having been unable to arrange anything. Consequently I got under weigh and went on to Quittah, where I placed myself in communication with Mr. Rottmann, the agent of the Bremen Factory, and other European residents there, in the hope that with their assistance I might succeed in holding a palaver.

7. The correspondence which took place on the subject (copies of which I inclose) resulted in my acquiescence to the wish they expressed for the people to be granted a respite of a week, so that they might have opportunity to secure the presence of Aholu, the principal War-Chief, who I insisted should attend (the power of the War-Chiefs and fetish priests amongst these people being greater than the King's in controlling the popular will), and on the morning of the 15th instant I proceeded under sail to leeward.

7. The "Coquette" and "Decoy" conveyed back to Cape Coast the Acting Administrator and those who had accompanied him, excepting one of the Ashantees, who was left behind to wait my return in the "Active," and will doubtless be of service in spreading abroad the news of King Coffee's defeat, which is not universally credited in this district.

The Accra Kings were also sent back to Addah in the "Decoy," and will be brought down again when she returns with the Administrator on the 21st instant.

8. The great obstacle in the way of concluding a Treaty with the Ahwoonahs at present is, that having sworn to assist the Ashantees in their war, and having eaten fetish with them on the subject, they cannot, according to their custom, make peace with us until their hostages, now in Coomassie, are sent back. I think, however, that the intervention of the principal* of the Ashantee Ambassadors sent to Cape Coast after the fall of Coomassie, who the Administrator will bring with him when he returns to Quittah, may possibly overcome it.

9. On the afternoon of the 16th I arrived at Lagos and landed the next morning to visit the Administrator. He informed me that affairs were quiet in the immediate neighbourhood, but that it would be as well to make some demonstration off Culani (or Appi Vista), the seaport of Porto Novo, where the natives had been somewhat troublesome of late. I accordingly remained there for a few hours on my way up the coast, and exercised at general quarters firing at a target.

10. I arrived here yesterday, and am on the point of sailing for Jellah Coffee, where I shall, in all probability, arrive to-morrow morning.

11. During my cruize I have taken care to intimate my presence to the natives by keeping well in sight of the coast during the day, and anchoring at the important places at night.

12. The development that has taken place in the trade of Lagos since I last visited that place some years ago is surprising, and I am assured that it is fast increasing.

To illustrate the extent of the business that must be carried on I have but to mention that no less than fifteen merchant vessels were lying at anchor outside the bar when I left, all of which were either receiving or discharging cargoes.

At all the other important places, too, between Cape Coast Castle and Lagos, I noticed a number of craft seemingly carrying on a brisk trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore*

P.S.—*June 21, 1874. Jellah Coffee.*—Arrived at this anchorage yesterday forenoon, and am pleased to be able to report that the principal Kings and Chiefs have assembled here in order to hold a palaver.

Captain C. C. Lees, the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast is present, having come down from Cape Coast in the "Decoy" to-day.

The "Coquette" reached here this morning, and brought me their Lordships' despatches, forwarded by the mail of the 23rd May from Liverpool. The Kings of Accra and Addah also arrived in this gun-boat.

The despatches sent a week later, addressed to the Senior Naval Officer on the Coast, were received by me per "Decoy."

* P.S.—*June 21, 1874.* The principal ambassador could not be persuaded to come, but Captain Lees has brought with him another of sufficient importance for the object in view.—W. N. W. H.

I shall communicate the result of the palaver, which will be held to-morrow, and which, there is every reason to believe, will be satisfactory, by the first possible opportunity.

Captain Lees informs me that that energetic officer, Dr. Gouldsbury, has executed his mission to the Aquamoos most satisfactorily, and has succeeded in concluding a Treaty of Peace with them in the terms of a draft prepared by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

W. N. W. H.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 66.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 20, 1874.

I HAVE to express my approval of the steps which you had taken, on the receipt of my despatch of the 15th May, to suspend the further erection of the wooden houses sent out to Cape Coast to serve as public buildings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 67.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 22, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant,* forwarding a report from Commodore Sir W. Hewett of the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with the Ahwoonahs, which was signed at Jellah Coffee on the 22nd June.

I am to express to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the high sense which Lord Carnarvon entertains of the valuable services rendered by Sir W. Hewett and Sub-Lieutenant Stephens on this occasion.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 68.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 24, 1874.

I HAVE received Captain Lees' despatch of the 19th of June,† reporting on the state of the road from Cape Coast to Prahsue.

2. This report contains evidence of commendable activity on the part of the Houssa Police, and I am glad to observe that their Inspector-General, Captain Baker, continues to give such intelligent interest to the matter.

3. I regret to observe that the natives of (Fanti) Yancoomassie have not given much help to the police stationed there. Care should be taken to keep them alive to the necessity of discharging a duty which so peculiarly belongs to them, and unless care is taken at first with them in this respect it will probably be all the more difficult in future to bring them back to their duty.

4. I observe that the bridges over many of the streams are broken or in need of repair, and I fear that in every rainy season they must be subject to similar injury. This being so, the question arises whether it is worth while to maintain all of them in that state of efficiency in which they were originally placed by the Royal Engineers for the passage of Her Majesty's troops. There are no beasts of burden in this part of the Protectorate, and those persons who will chiefly use the path will be the naked carriers of the country, bearing trade produce or hammocks containing its more civilized inhabitants. And whilst I attach particular importance to keeping this great trade-path free of bush and timber, I am inclined to doubt the necessity of

* No. 65.

† No. 60.

carrying it by bridges over all the inconsiderable streams of the country, and it might be of greater advantage to spend the money which this would cost in facilitating the passage of the Prah, which, unbridged as it now I believe is, must form a very considerable obstacle to the trade (which I hope may soon assume considerable proportions) between the country beyond the Prah and the British Protectorate.

5. Whether this object should be attained by means of a pontoon bridge, removable upon fear of invasion, or an efficient ferry, is a matter for local decision, depending in great degree on military considerations.

6. I request that you will give your attention to these matters, and report to me what you consider ought to be done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 69.

Mr. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord,

122, Cannon Street, E.C., July 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant* addressed to my firm, and I take the liberty of replying to it, and to Captain Fremantle's Report of the 18th January last, in my own name, as the latter is evidently a personal attack on myself. Twice I applied to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for a copy of that Report, but it was refused, and I was thus deprived of the opportunity of answering it until it was published.

It is not so much, my Lord, of the omission of any particular letter that I complain as of the omission of known facts; I am not sufficiently acquainted with the routine of a public office to say whether facts unofficially known can be publicly stated even when they affect the character of a person officially charged with certain acts.

Finding they could not sustain their accusations against me with reference to Grand Bassam, my accusers now rely on the fact of my shipping large quantities of guns and gunpowder during the war, but I most positively assert that I told the gentlemen of your Lordship's Department of my intention to do so, and I distinctly remember two occasions, although I do not remember the exact date. On one occasion I saw the Honourable Mr. Meade, and told him of a quantity of Government ammunition shut out of one of the African Company's steamers, and I then stated that I was sending out large supplies. On another occasion I complained to Mr. Herbert of the short supplies granted by the Administrator to the Fantees; he replied that Colonel Harley must retain sufficient for the defence of the Castle, and I told him that I was sending out considerable quantities; and I repeat my previous assertion that Colonel Harley was informed of all consignments of munitions of war expected by my Agent. What then becomes of this fresh charge against me? What I did was openly done, and with the knowledge of your Lordship's Department of my intention to ship these things, as well as the fact that I had shipped them.

Your Lordship and the gentlemen named will, I hope, pardon my allusion to these matters. I am bound to use all honourable means to defend my character although these means may not be strictly official.

And now, my Lord, I turn to Captain Fremantle's letter, which I must say is somewhat confused in its language, though quite clear in its intent; and passing over the three first paragraphs, I come to the fourth, which sufficiently proves the animus of the writer. In it Captain Fremantle informs his superior officer that I am the principal trader on the Gold Coast, and adds, "every other trader has always told me that he is obliged to follow Mr. Swanzy's lead, whether in the mischievous practice of making advances to the natives, &c., &c." Singular enough, my Lord, I was the first London trader to send out goods for direct sale on my own account, and as for "every other trader," he follows my lead when it is to his advantage to do so.

In paragraph 5 Captain Fremantle says, "I wish entirely to exonerate Mr. Cleaver in any share of these remarks;" by which, I presume, he means that he does not include Mr. Cleaver among those persons in my service to whom he attaches blame. The reason of this is obvious; desirous on the one hand of fixing the responsibility on myself of all the misdoings of my Agents, he is anxious to prevent my receiving any share of the credit due to them for services rendered to Her Majesty's

Government, even when rendered by my express orders. In this instance, however, Captain Fremantle's exoneration is strangely unfortunate, as Mr. Cleaver happens to have indented for the guns, &c., and was in my office in London when they were shipped.

In paragraph 6 Captain Fremantle returns to Mr. Swanzy's conduct, and then says, "We find the Agents in active opposition to the Government of the Gold Coast, and appeals to "notoriety" as to the state of feeling between Colonel Harley and Mr. Swanzy's Agents to prove this statement. And this, my Lord, is the gist of the whole matter; it is to Colonel Harley's feelings towards my then Agent, Mr. Lyall, that I attribute all the charges brought against me, but the word "opposition" does not describe the feeling of my Agents towards Colonel Harley; there was, my Lord, nothing to oppose. In his letter of the 23rd June, 1873, to Lord Kimberley, he speaks of the traders of Cape Coast being "full of alarm and fear, without taking any steps that he was aware of to either assist the Government or help themselves." The fact is, my Lord, Colonel Harley shut himself up in the fort, whereas the merchants failing to obtain assistance formed a Committee of Defence without the help or encouragement of the gallant Governor. What are the feelings naturally arising from such conduct? certainly not opposition; but I distinctly deny that any of my Agents were opposed to Her Majesty's officers; it is notorious that they were always ready to assist them as far as lay in their power; I repeatedly sent instructions to that effect, and many of her Majesty's officers have expressed their thanks to me for the attention paid them by my Agents.

On my own part, I beg to answer Captain Fremantle's question as to the course pursued by myself personally. From the very commencement of the War to the time when Colonel Harley's first charges were brought against me, my personal attendance at the Colonial Office was at the disposal of your Lordship's predecessor, or indeed any of Lord Kimberley's staff, and I have good reason to believe that some of the information I gave was not entirely useless; but when it became evident to me that Colonel Harley's opinions were sufficient to override any evidence I could produce, and his influence strong enough to prevent Lord Kimberley from granting me an interview in Colonel Harley's presence, I abstained from any further call at the Colonial Office, not caring to be met with suspicion and distrust.

It was Captain Fremantle's own fault if he received no information from my Agents as to the course of trade; he appears to have received readily any report, however absurd, against my course of trade. It is known to your Lordship that Mr. Solomon frequently sent information to our Agent at Cape Coast, for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and when Captain Fremantle did seek to learn the nature of our trade at Grand Bassam and Assinee, he had, I know, free access to all our books, and the assistance of our Agents there in explaining everything in connection with those places; and, my Lord, I believe Captain Fremantle was sent there expressly to ascertain if we had sold arms and ammunition to the Ashantees, that he had discovered we had not, but instead of reporting the result of his enquiry, and stating plainly what he knew, he states: "I am glad to be assured that British merchants do not at least trade directly in munitions of war to be used against their own countrymen." Captain Fremantle might have added that "our Agents," at all events, took every precaution to prevent munitions of war from falling into the enemy's hands. He might have enlightened Colonel Harley on the 600 kegs of gunpowder said to have been landed but were not, (which his Excellency preferred to leave in doubt as likely to damage me,) in short, my Lord, he might have exonerated me as far as my trade at Grand Bassam and Assinee was concerned; but in truth I had incurred, through Mr. Lyall, the displeasure of Colonel Harley, and it is to that displeasure that I attribute, rightly or wrongly, the suspicion attached to the proceedings of my Agents on the Coast and to my own character here. Such suspicion would, I admit, justify Captain Fremantle in his arrest of the "Cromwell," and even in his remarks about myself and my Agents; such suspicion, however unfounded, would naturally lead Captain Stephens, and indeed every naval officer, to stop my ships whenever they met them. These proceedings called forth a remonstrance on my part which Captain Fremantle disliked, which, I believe, led to his enquiries at Assinee, and to the report of them of which I complain.

And as to the "Cromwell," Captain Fremantle says: "She asked, I understand, to be allowed to go to Chama in September, a very short time after the treacherous conduct of these people to Commodore Commerell, but was refused; we now know that much of the Ashantee powder came from Chama." I am surprised to learn that any such request was made, but Captain Fremantle knows as well as I do that the

"Cromwell" was simply chartered by my Agent to bring home Palm oil and other produce, and that she never had any munitions of war on board. What object can Captain Fremantle have, then, in inserting the above paragraph in his official report? My Lord, there can be but one object: "Offensive suggestions," is Captain Fremantle's own term; I adopt it as regards the above paragraph, and add that I have no personal difference with him, knowing him only as a distinguished officer in Her Majesty's service; whereas I believe he was taught to regard me as an unscrupulous trader, and I must defend myself even against him. My Agents, rightly or wrongly, believed that Captain Fremantle was for some reason incensed against them, they reported their opinion to me, and I complained to the Admiralty, and not without good cause.

In paragraph 11, Captain Fremantle accuses me of putting a statement into his mouth as to the "Bryn y mor" having landed lead at Assinee. In page 160, of the Blue Book, No. 3, I find a letter from Captain Fremantle, dated October 9th, 1873, which contains the following passage: "As this vessel, 'Bryn y mor,' persists in hanging about the Coast, &c. &c., having actually landed quantities of lead at Assinee." If, then, there is an error, it is the printer's and not mine. I fear there is a like error in the statement as to the landing of 50 bars of lead at Assam. Where, then, are Captain Fremantle's "patent facts?" do the last few lines of paragraph 5 establish a patent fact? For my part, my Lord, I find no facts stated, except such as I have readily admitted. "Notoriety, opinions," the tittle-tattle "of every other trader," such are the authorities quoted; but, as I have already said, I believe Colonel Harley's opinions really prevailed, and formed the real groundwork of Captain Fremantle's course of action.

Again I must ask your Lordship's pardon for using language which is not, perhaps, correctly official. My name has been connected, I may say honourably connected, with West Africa for many years, and I must and will defend it against all who attempt to cast discredit upon it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. SWANZY.

No. 70.

Mr. Cleaver to Colonial Office.

My Lord,

122, Cannon Street, E.C., July 28, 1874.

AS I was for many years the principal agent of Mr. Swanzy I am intimately acquainted with the Gold Coast and the circumstances attending the Ashantee War, and as my attention has been called to the published report of Captain Fremantle, R.N., dated 18th January, 1874, I feel it incumbent on me to defend Mr. Swanzy against the calumny that has been invented and disseminated against him, more especially as I believed Captain Fremantle was satisfied in his mind that Mr. Swanzy's firm had not been guilty either directly or indirectly of the accusation of aiding and abetting the Ashantees with warlike stores during the war, and that he would report accordingly.

Your Lordship may be aware that, as an unofficial member of Council and Justice of the Peace, I have been much interested in the Government of the Gold Coast. I was at Cape Coast when the Ashantees invaded the Protectorate, was present at the battle of Dunquah, 14th April, 1872, returned to England invalided latter end of May, and went back early in November of same year to Cape Coast for the purpose of assisting the Government in the expedition conducted by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

I have seen Mr. Swanzy's letter to your Lordship of 27th instant, and I confirm all that has been stated in that and other letters on same subject from himself as well as his firm.

When the Ashantees invaded the Fantee country I appealed to Colonel Harley the Administrator for supplies of arms and ammunition to be made to the people who had begged me to do so, and, as he did not supply them promptly or adequately, they bought largely from the merchants, and Colonel Harley did so too, the Government stocks being far too small for the occasion. Under these circumstances, I at once indented for large quantities of guns, gunpowder, &c., including Snider rifles, for the use of the Fantees. At the same time I instructed the agent at Assinee to discontinue at once the sale of such articles, fearing they might reach the Ashantees who had

always obtained large supplies from that place; and I not only acquainted Colonel Harley, but endeavoured to induce him to purchase the goods on their arrival. The firm shipped the warlike stores as fast as they could be got ready, but they take some time to prepare, and the shipments by the "Alligator" and "Bryn y Mor" were ordered of the manufacturers before the blockade was established, and it was known that the Government would send the supplies necessary to repel the invaders. Statistics show that the exports of warlike stores as regular articles of trade to the Gold Coast and other parts of the coast of Western Africa have formed for years past an important item, and I have no doubt they amounted to less for the last than for previous ones.

Mr. Swanzy's business extends east and west beyond the Settlements, where a large trade is carried on in warlike stores, not necessarily for warlike purposes, but for customs and other ceremonies of a peaceful nature, and knowing as we did that the agents would not land such stores at places whence the Ashantees could obtain them, we shipped, believing there would be a legitimate market, and we were right, for Captain Sir John H. Glover, R.N., bought the greater portion on behalf of the Government for the defence of the country.

It is well known that Mr. Swanzy's trade has always been more extensive in the Settlements than elsewhere, and that I advocated the expedition as the only way of settling the Ashantee question and of recovering the trade of the interior; also that Mr. Swanzy and his agents were interested in bringing about the conclusion of the war as quickly as possible; moreover, the agents and all other employés of the firm at Assinee were Fantees, also the principal book-keeper at Cape Coast, and a number of others holding positions of trust. It cannot, therefore, be supposed by anyone acquainted with the facts that Mr. Swanzy's firm or their agents would do anything likely to prolong the war; had they attempted anything of the kind their position in the Settlements and elsewhere would have been untenable from the ill-feeling of the Fantees. I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the letter of the agent Mr. Solomon, dated at Assinee 8th September, 1873, and addressed to Commander Stephens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," with a view to stopping the traffic in gunpowder, &c., between the Ashantees and our competitors the French house at that place (*vide* "Further correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion," No. 3, p. 97), also to the letter of the agent for Quittah and the Bight of Benin (*vide* "Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion," No. 9, p. 6, inclosure No. 6).

Mr. Swanzy and his firm have done all in their power to convince Her Majesty's Government that the charges complained of have no foundation, in fact, they have furnished accounts of their shipments for last two years, showing that the value of warlike stores exported by them formed only a small proportion of their total exports, and they have invited an inspection of their London and West Coast offices in order to clear themselves of the imputations invented and suggested by certain officers.

Immediately after my arrival at Cape Coast early in December last, I entreated Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to send a naval officer to Grand Bassam and Assinee for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Mr. Swanzy's Agents had disposed of warlike stores to the Ashantees or to others in communication with them, and I invited an inspection of the books at those places. It was not convenient to accede to my proposal at the time, but I learned subsequently that Captain Fremantle, R.N., had been to Grand Bassam and Assinee, and that he had expressed himself perfectly satisfied that the suspicion resting against Mr. Swanzy's firm had no foundation; had he been disposed to do so he might justly have cleared the firm by reporting to that effect. This conclusion is borne out in some measure by the last two paragraphs of the Report. So far from absolving Mr. Swanzy, that Report is clearly intended to attach more suspicion to his motives. Had there been any evidence against Mr. Swanzy's firm some proof would have been adduced, as the people of Assinee, according to Captain Fremantle's own showing, were opposed to the Ashantees receiving supplies of warlike stores from their having made a "threatening demonstration" against M. Verdier during Captain Fremantle's stay on shore, and he would easily have procured the evidence he sought had it existed; but I contend it did not, and I challenge him to produce any to substantiate the imputation he leaves standing against the firm. In paragraph 12 of the Report the word "present" is intended to mislead, as the Agents have been at the places alluded to from the beginning of the war.

Captain Fremantle has been good enough to exonerate me from any share in his remarks (whatever they may mean), although I advocated the shipments as already shown, which makes it clear he knew very little about the question; and I must flatly contradict his assertion that Mr. Swanzy's Agents were at any time in "active

opposition to the Government of the Gold Coast," for I know that it was not only their duty, but their desire to render every assistance in their power.

Complaints were justly made of Colonel Harley's unfitness for the position he held, and I blame him for having been the cause of the expedition. Had he acted promptly and with ordinary foresight the Ashantees would never have reached the coast. His evident dislike to Mr. Lyall, Mr. Swanzy's principal Agent from May to December, arose from the latter's dissatisfaction with the Government for not taking measures for the defence of the town of Cape Coast; and I believe Colonel Harley's object in disseminating the report against Mr. Swanzy's firm, was intended to damage his credit at the Colonial Office in the event of his giving evidence against Colonel Harley's administration.

So far from "opposition," my Lord, the Agents have at all times done what was in their power to assist the Government. I have letters from Lord Kimberley and Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley thanking me for my personal services; I placed one Agent entirely at the service of the Government at the firm's expense, who has lately been appointed the Commandant of Axim in recognition of his services; when the expedition was likely to fail for want of carriers, I employed an influential Agent at considerable expense to the firm to go to various parts of the country to obtain them, and I would name others in the employ who have done good service in the war. I refer your Lordship with confidence to the following gallant officers of both services with reference to the conduct of Mr. Swanzy's Agent, including myself:—Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Captain Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., Captain Sir J. E. Commerell, R.N., and Captain Sir H. Hewett, R.N.

In paragraph 6 Captain Fremantle writes—"To return to Mr. Swanzy's conduct. We find his Agents in active opposition to the Government of the Gold Coast; and, during the time I speak of, information as to the destination of a ship laden with powder could only be extracted by the machinery of a Court of Justice."

I deny this, as the evidence referred to was taken in Court on oath at the suggestion of Mr. Lyall, who gave it to satisfy the Government, and obtain the release of a ship not "laden," but having a few warlike stores on board. We had no desire to conceal the destination of gunpowder, and did not. Again, in paragraph 8, Captain Fremantle states:—"The 'Cromwell' asked for and actually receives permission to trade at many places in open hostility to us." The fact is the "Cromwell" steamship was chartered after discharging the whole of her outward cargo of coal to the Government for the purpose of receiving produce from the hostile places as it was unsafe. She never had a package of warlike stores on board, and yet Captain Fremantle suggests that she was engaged for the purpose of supplying the enemy, when there is no evidence whatever to support such a supposition. Again he states in paragraph 6, that the powder was landed at Grand Bassam "in spite of the prohibition of the Commandant of the French gunboat," which is not the case; and as these statements are surely intended to damage Mr. Swanzy's reputation, I must take exception to them. The Agent at Grand Bassam had a perfect right to land the small parcel of gunpowder referred to, and Captain Fremantle could have satisfied himself that it did not reach the Ashantees. I think it probable he did, as the Agent wished to clear himself as well as the firm from the imputation.

In conclusion, my Lord, I beg to state that I will gladly go to the Colonial or any other Office to answer inquiries with reference to the question at issue, as I am determined to leave no means untried to relieve Mr. Swanzy of the very unjust suspicion that has, up to the present time, attached to his name in connection with the Ashantee war, knowing as I do that he has always upheld and assisted the Government, both personally and by his Agents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. CLEAVER.

No. 71.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 26, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I arrived here yesterday morning, when, under the Commission forwarded to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo,* I was sworn in to administer the Government of the Gold Coast.

* No. 10.

2. I consider it unadvisable that Captain Lees, after having administered the Government for some time in virtue of a Commission given to him under special circumstances, should revert to the position of Acting Collector of Customs.

3. Apart from other considerations, it is important that Captain Lees should be able to devote his time, unfettered by the duties of a responsible office, to making me acquainted with the details of the administration.

4. I have therefore left undisturbed the arrangement by which Colonel Foster performs the duties of Acting Collector.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 72.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 26, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt at Lagos of your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 22nd ultimo,* informing me that the Queen had been pleased to approve of your Lordship's recommendation that I should be appointed to administer the Government of the Gold Coast, with a view to my shortly hereafter assuming the Government of the Colony into which it is proposed that the Settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos should be united.

I beg to thank your Lordship for this mark of your confidence and for the very gratifying reference which your Lordship is pleased to make to my past services. It will be my endeavour in the important office which I am about to fill to merit your Lordship's confidence.

Your Lordship will learn from my despatch of this day's date,† that I assumed yesterday the administration of this Government.

The information which your Lordship desires with reference to Akropong will be forwarded as soon as I am in a position to visit that district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 73.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 27, 1874.

WITH reference to Captain Lees' despatch, paragraph 4, of the 25th of May last,‡ I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a letter from Dr. Gouldsbury, reporting that the King and Chiefs of Aquamoo had agreed to and signed a Treaty of Peace, copy of which is inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 73.

Your Excellency,

Accra, June 20, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the King and Chiefs of Aquamoo have agreed to the terms of, and have signed the Treaty of Peace, and I herewith forward the document, signed and completed.

I have further to report for your Excellency's information that I visited Eastern Akim, and that I am now about to leave for Western Akim, and that on my return from thence I shall forward a full report of the missions on which I was employed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Captain Lees,
Cape Coast.

* No. 10.

† No. 71.

‡ No. 39.

Inclosure 2 in No. 73.

Treaty of Peace entered into at Odumase this 15th day of June, 1874, between Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the undersigned Representatives of the Aquamoo nation.

THE following Articles, being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be peace and friendship henceforth and for ever between the British and Aquamoo nations.

ARTICLE II.

That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both Parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

In proof of our truth and sincerity we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which to be retained by each Party.

(Signed)

VALESIOUS SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

AKOLO, his X mark, *King of Aquamoo.*

DEBRAH, his X mark, *Chief of Aquamoo.*

OFFEI QUASSIE, his X mark, *Chief.*

NYAMPONG, his X mark, *Chief.*

BEKAI, his X mark, *Chief.*

AWOOAH, his X mark, *Chief.*

NYAKOH, his X mark, *Chief.*

AMOOAH, his X mark, *King's Linguist.*

ADIPAH, his X mark, *Chief.*

Witnesses :

(Signed)

SAKITEY, his X mark, *King of Eastern Croboe.*

JONATHAN PALMER, *Government Interpreter.*

CHRISTIAN T. AZZA.

Witness to King Sakitey's mark :

(Signed)

PETER NYAKOO.

No. 74.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 30, 1874.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant,* in reply to Captain Lees' of the 7th May,† I am happy to inform your Lordship that since the date of Captain Lees' despatch nothing has taken place to give rise to any further complaints against the conduct of Fantees or others towards Ashantees visiting Cape Coast.

2. I have not, therefore, considered it necessary to take any further action with a view to preventing a recurrence of the acts complained of, beyond impressing upon the Chiefs of Cape Coast, in an interview which I had with them yesterday, my determination to repress all acts which will in any way affect the establishment of friendly relations with the Ashantees, or the development of trade with the interior.

3. I shall express myself in similar terms to the captains of companies at a meeting which I have summoned for to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 30, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that messengers from the King of Ashantee waited upon me on the 27th instant. After presenting the King's compliments, they informed me, on the part of the King, that he had sent to Cape Coast certain presents to the Wesleyan Mission, to Mr. Freeman, the Wesleyan Minister, and to Mr. Dawson, the messenger deputed in the latter end of 1872 to carry on negotiations for the release of the European prisoners at Coomassie.

2. The messengers stated that the King wished me to know that in making these presents it was his hope that Mr. Freeman would establish a mission at Coomassie for the education of the young; that he was most anxious to be on friendly relations with England, and to carry on trade with the people on the coast.

3. I expressed to the messengers, who were accompanied by the Ashantee Ambassadors, my gratification at receiving a message of this nature from the King; and in conveying my compliments to him, I asked them to inform him that I had received the Queen's commands to do all in my power to establish friendly relations with the people of the interior, and to encourage legitimate trade and commerce; that I would punish any one who was found guilty of interfering with or molesting the tribes coming to the coast for purposes of trade, and that I should endeavour to keep the roads to the coast always in good order and safe for the conduct of traders and traffic.

4. The Ashantee Ambassadors and messengers then expressed their thanks and were about to retire, when the four Adansi hostages, and the messenger whom Captain Lees, in his despatch of the 8th instant,* informed your Lordship he had sent for, by Cudjo Sago, were announced; and in presence of the Ashantee Ambassador declared, in answer to my inquiry on the subject, that none of them had been detained at Denkera against their will, that the King of Adansi and his people desired to remain in their own country and be friends of England, and that they would never again return to the rule of the King of Ashantee.

5. Upon this the Ashantee Ambassadors expressed (although indirectly) the hope that now that there was peace I would interfere to make the King of Adansi return to his former allegiance.

6. At this early stage of my administration I considered it advisable to confine myself to pointing out that the Adansis in first leaving the King of Ashantee had done so of their own free will, and not through any influence brought to bear upon them by the English general, and that they (the Adansis) must in the present instance decide for themselves.

7. The Ashantee messengers, apparently expecting some such reply, said they understood what I had said, and retired. The Adansis then expressed in the strongest terms their determination not to return to Ashantee rule, and endeavoured, by asking for a flag and otherwise, to obtain from me a promise of protection for their country.

8. In reply to the first statement, I repeated that they must decide for themselves, and impressed upon them that I could not commit the British Government to an extension of responsibility beyond the present Protectorate. They then informed me that they would now return to Adansi through Denkera.

9. I inclose a Memorandum which Captain Lees was good enough to prepare for me, and which will enable your Lordship to recall the circumstances in connection with the Denkera hostages.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 75.

Memorandum respecting the Adansi Hostages.

THE King of Adansi, formerly subject to Ashantee, sent hostages after the war to the King of Denkera as a proof of the sincerity of his desire to join with them and repudiate the authority of Ashantee.

* No. 53.

Various rumours reached Cape Coast about these hostages, and of the relations of the Adansi with the Ashantees and Denkeras.

I wrote despatch of 4th May to the Secretary of State on the subject, and that I would ascertain and report state of affairs.

The Ashantee Ambassadors also had stated that these hostages were being detained against their will.

Cudjo Sago was sent to Denkeras and brought back two of the Adansi hostages.

I now wrote to Secretary of State despatch of 8th June, and sent for remainder of hostages in the hands of the King of Denkeras; and King Aubin of Adansi was requested to send a trustworthy person to report the true state of affairs with him.

They have all come down to Cape Coast, and were confronted with the Ashantee Ambassadors on the 27th instant.

(Signed) C. C. LEES.

June 29, 1874.

No. 76.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, July 3, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that messengers from the King of Ashantee have announced to me their arrival with 400 ounces of gold.

2. An interview takes place to-day, which will be reported to your Lordship by next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 77.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, July 30, 1874.

I HAVE received Captain Lees' despatches of the 19th of June and of the 23rd of June,* reporting the negotiations and conclusion of peace with the Ahwoonah nation, involving the recognition of Her Majesty's right to bring their country under the same jurisdiction as that exercised over the Protectorate at the other side of the Volta.

2. I approve Captain Lees's proceedings, and the Treaty which has been concluded.

3. Captain Lees appears to have conducted himself throughout with judgment and ability, and I have expressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the high sense I entertain of the assistance rendered by Sir William Hewett in this difficult affair.

4. I regret that the War Chief Aholu was not present, as he appears to be one of the most powerful men in the country. Probably means may be found of opening friendly communication with him, and obtaining his adhesion to the recent general settlement of affairs through the British Officer commanding at Quittah.

5. I shall address you on another occasion upon the important question of the extent to which Her Majesty should be advised to avail herself of her now acknowledged right of asserting her jurisdiction over the Ahwoonah country generally, or over portions of it. This question, which will call for care and consideration, must be taken in connection with the important one, whether some more definite understanding should not be arrived at as to the local limits of British jurisdiction and responsibility on the Gold Coast.

6. I approve meanwhile the establishment of a Post at Quittah, and now that the British ports extend so far eastward, it will probably be desirable immediately to extend to the Volta and beyond it the Customs establishments of the Colony, so as to secure for the Government the revenue which properly belongs to the Protectorate

* No. 61.

and is justly derivable from the Volta trade, which the recent measures should have the effect of reviving.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 78.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, July 30, 1874.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of June,* reporting an interview with the Ashantee messengers, at which you had taken the opportunity of confronting with them the representatives of the Adansi people now at Cape Coast.

I am glad to observe that, in your communication with the Adansis, you had guarded against the supposition that Her Majesty intended to extend her relations of alliance and protection to tribes beyond the Prah. I have to refer you on this subject to my despatch of the 17th instant,† and to request that you will make the decision of Her Majesty's Government plainly known. You will, of course, refuse the Adansis a flag, for reasons previously explained.

I shall be glad to learn that Mr. Freeman has found it possible to establish a mission at Coomassie. The presence of Europeans at the Ashantee seat of Government can hardly fail to be of service.

But Mr. Freeman, if he applies to you for advice on the subject, should understand that if he and his mission go to the Ashantee country, they do so on his own responsibility, and that this country cannot be regarded as bound to use other than the ordinary exertions to insure their protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 79.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, July 31, 1874.*
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th of June,‡ reporting your assumption of the Government of the Gold Coast.

I have to convey to you my approval of the arrangement which you have made for securing the assistance and advice of Captain Lees for the present.

You are already aware that, under the new Charter, Captain Lees will be Administrator of Lagos.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 80.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, July 31, 1874.*
I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 27th of June,§ forwarding the Treaty of Peace which has been concluded by Dr. Gouldsbury with the King and Chiefs of Aquamoo.

I request you to convey to Dr. Gouldsbury an expression of the gratification with which I have learned the successful result of his mission to the Aquamoos, and the sense which I entertain of the valuable services he has rendered to the Gold Coast Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord,

Salzburg, August 3, 1874.

MR. MEADE having communicated to me that he had been instructed by your Lordship to forward, "for any remarks I may like to furnish," a copy of a report from Dr. Rowe,* on the choice of a place for the future seat of Government on the Gold Coast, I avail myself of the honour done me to offer the following observations on the subject:—

(1.) "The castle eligible as barracks" for the civil armed force, its officers, stores, &c., and Justice Hall.

(2.) The bungalows on Connor's Hill for residences.

(3.) "The present Government House, a comparatively comfortable residence," for the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast.

(4.) Hired houses for officers, and other hired buildings to be discontinued, excepting prison and hospital, until permanent arrangements be made for hospital on Connor's Hill, and for prison in castle.

(5.) A poor market, in keeping with the place and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

(6.) "The habits of the native tribes," or their traditions, might with advantage be broken with, and the seat of Government removed to Elmina, which would be an additional seal to Treaty of Fommanah. Any money to be expended in the erection of new buildings to be applied to Elmina (on the site of that part of the town destroyed westward of Castle St. George) and not at Cape Coast Castle. The present Government buildings at Cape Coast Castle should be sufficient for the altered circumstances of the case contemplated; indeed, Cape Coast Castle should henceforth be relegated to a suburb of, and not the seat of Government. The telegraph, steam-launches, and a good road will render this easy of accomplishment.

3. "The harbour at Elmina," and the ready communication from that place with the roadstead, as stated by Dr. Rowe, supersede all other considerations in determining it as the future head-quarters and residence of the Governor, were there not others almost equally in its favour. The building area of Elmina is not like that of Cape Coast Castle, confined within very limited space by steep hills, and the town of Elmina is, therefore, more capable of improvement and of the expansion necessary for the accommodation of an increasing population, which should be anticipated. Again, not having the high hills at its rear, as is the case at Cape Coast Castle, it will be cooler. The base hills at Cape Coast Castle retain and reflect the heat, the wind does not blow so thoroughly home at the foot of a hill or mountain, but is deflected off and upwards, and its force is felt greater half-way up, and still more so at its summit. Hence the towns of Cape Coast Castle and Sierra Leone are badly placed. Elmina has two castles, that of St. George d'Elmina and St. Jago, with the forts of Schomberg and Java. The Castle of St. George, or lower castle, should be appropriated exclusively for the residence of the Governor, the officers of his staff, and such armed force as may be required for the security of the castle. The "unpleasantness to other occupants," as stated by Dr. Rowe, would thus be avoided, only what I should consider of equal, if not greater, importance would be that the occupancy of the castle by others than those I have mentioned might be productive of unpleasantness to the Governor. The castle or fort of St. Jago might be adapted as a prison for the security of criminals. I will offer no opinion as to Dr. Rowe's proposal to improve the harbour beyond suggesting that it be dredged, and that old iron guns be piled out on the point, so as to afford somewhat more shelter to the entrance. There can be no doubt that the Sweet River should be brought both to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina for the purpose of a water supply, and I believe that no engineering difficulty opposes itself to the accomplishment of this most necessary object. Elmina, with its castles, town, and harbour, mark is unmistakeably as the place best suited for the residence of the Governor, the head-quarters of the Government, and the future commercial entrepôt for this part of the Gold Coast Colony.

4. The consideration of the question as to the Akropong Mountains, or hills, being advantageous, suitable, and necessary for a sanitary residence, may be simplified by referring your Lordship to the well known results obtained by the Basle missionaries in solving the problem as to Europeans living or dying on the Gold Coast, when fair chances of living, instead of pretty certain chances of dying, are offered to them, and

by pointing out that what Simla is to Calcutta, Akropong must become to Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos. The only other question connected with the consideration (of what I must consider) an accepted conclusion, is that of money.

5. Accra, except for a landing-place for Akropong, need not be brought under consideration. It will assume an importance when the gold resources of the district are developed, which sooner or later will take place. The chief trade at Accra is in produce from the Volta district, and from the eastward, crossing the river at Battok, and eventually must leave Accra for its legitimate outlet, the mouth of the Volta.

6. The future Simla of the Gold Coast might, and should be fixed equi-distant from the Volta and Accra, so that the Governor might take steam at either point of embarkation. Good roads, telegraph, and steam remove the apparent objections put forward by Dr. Rowe, and the Volta district is fairly supplied with flesh, fish, fowl, game, and vegetables.

7. There is no reason why steamers should not be kept in efficient condition off the coast, visiting as they would from time to time the Volta and Lagos. The good or ill humour of the crew need not have too much importance attached to it.

8. I will conclude these observations by expressing an opinion that Elmina and the Akropong Hills are the sites, and the only sites, suitable for what I will call the summer and winter residences of the Governor and European officials of the Gold Coast, who, the more they are kept moving, the better will it be for their health, the condition in which the roads will be kept, and the general good government and well-being of the Colony.

9. The system of the Government, the appointment and distribution of Commandants, referred to by Dr. Rowe, is a separate question. I have confined myself to the point under consideration, viz., the future residence of the Governor of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

No. 82.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, July 7, 1874.

REFERRING to my despatch of 3rd of July,* reporting the arrival on the morning of that day of messengers from the King of Ashantee with 400 oz. of gold as a further instalment of the indemnity to be paid by the King, I have further to report to your Lordship that the messengers, accompanied by the Ashantee Ambassadors, waited upon me on the afternoon of the same day, and, after the usual compliments had passed, informed me that the King desired to thank the Queen for the interest she had shown in his son.

2. They said that it was the King's wish that his son, who is 16 years of age, should remain in England for such time as the Queen considered necessary for his education; that if his stay was to be long he would be glad if the Queen would send him back on a visit after some time; but that he left the matter entirely to the Queen.

3. They then retired, and shortly afterwards returned with the gold, of which 336 oz. are in ornaments and the remainder in gold dust. A long palaver followed, and, without troubling your Lordship with all the irrelevant matter brought into it, I may state that the object they evidently had in view was to represent the King of Quabin, who now desires to throw off his allegiance to Ashantee, in an unfavourable light to English eyes, as having been the first, as they said, to swear by his sword that he would fight the white man after Amanquatia had returned to Coomassie.

4. A further interview was arranged for the following day, which, however, has not yet taken place in consequence of the illness of Euchin, the chief Ambassador.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 83.

Colonial Office to Mr. Swanzy.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 5, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo,* criticising the Report of Captain Fremantle, R.N., C.B., C.M.G.

A copy of your letter has been communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with a letter from Mr. W. Cleaver dated from your premises on the 28th ultimo.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 84.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 5, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th of April last,‡ I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Mr. A. Swanzy,§ commenting on the Report of Captain Fremantle, R.N., of the 18th of January last, respecting the conduct of the firm of F. and A. Swanzy during the late war.

I am also to transmit a copy of a letter from Mr. W. Cleaver, agent of the firm on the Coast.||

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 85.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, July 13, 1874.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 7th instant,¶ reporting that an interview between the Ashantee Ambassadors and myself which had been arranged to take place on the 5th instant, had been postponed on account of the illness of Euchin, the chief Ambassador, I have now to report to your Lordship that while at Elmina, where I had gone for a few days to become acquainted by personal inspection with certain points connected with defence, I was waited upon on the evening of the 9th instant by messengers from the King of Ashantee, who stated that they had reached Cape Coast in six days from Coomassie, to report that the King of Juabin had sent a message to Coomassie that on a certain day he intended "to fire" (commence war).

2. The King of Ashantee, they said, wished me to know this as soon as possible, inasmuch as the Queen of England desired peace, and he himself desired peace, and "he begged me very much" to send a messenger to arrange matters between himself and the King of Juabin.

3. I informed the messengers that I would return to Cape Coast next day, and hear the matter before all the Ashantee Ambassadors.

4. A long palaver accordingly took place on the 11th instant, which I will endeavour, as briefly as possible, to report to your Lordship.

5. The Ashantee messengers said that the King was about to return to Coomassie; that the King of Juabin was his son (meaning that he owed allegiance to Ashantee); that he wished to see him and his people, and the people of the other tribes of the Ashantee kingdom, when he re-entered the capital; that the King of Juabin had refused to go to Coomassie, and two days afterwards had sent a message that on a certain day, which the messengers gave as Monday, the 20th instant, he would fight; that the King therefore begged me to send some one,—“a proper person,”—to arrange matters with the King of Juabin, as “he” (the King of Ashantee) “does not wish the place to be in bad order, but wishes peace, and is much concerned about this matter.”

* No. 69.

† No. 70.

‡ *Vide* No. 8 of Command Paper [C. 1006], June 1874.

§ No. 69.

¶ No. 70.

¶ No. 82.

6. The Juabin portion of the Embassy, who, I may here mention, informed me, in a short interview before my leaving for Elmina, that they had reason to believe that messengers from the King of Juabin had been stopped by Ashantees on their way here, and begged me "not to be against the King" until I heard further, began by recounting at great length what took place at an interview which they had with Captain Lees some time before my arrival.

7. The principal point, however, which they desired to bring to my notice was, that on that occasion one of the messengers, in the course of discussion, had stated that the people of Krakie (a tribe five days' journey into the interior from Juabin) had thrown off their allegiance to Ashantee, upon which they (the Juabins) rose up and said to Euchin, "If the people of Krakie have done so, the people of Juabin have done so; speak to the Governor that we may go back to Juabin; or, in other words, "we can now no longer form part of the original embassy composed of the tribes of Ashantee who came down with the Treaty." The Juabin Ambassador went on to say, "We then talked with Euchin, and arranged to send a messenger, one to Coomassie and the other to Juabin, to inquire into the matter, and return. The Coomassie messengers have returned, where are the Juabin messengers?" implying that they had been stopped by the Ashantees from returning to Cape Coast, lest they should report some assertion of power over Juabin on the part of the King of Ashantee which had led to the hostile attitude of the King of Juabin, as just reported by the Ashantee messengers.

8. The Juabins, who stated openly their determination not to return to Ashantee rule, concluded by requesting me to send a good messenger to Juabin to inquire into matters, "as they did not wish war."

9. Euchin, after repeating much of what had previously been said, solicited, in the most earnest way, my interference to settle matters between Ashantee and Juabin by sending messengers to the respective Kings; but it was evident that Euchin intended that my interference should be of such a nature as to induce the people of Juabin to return to their allegiance.

10. The Juabin Ambassador reiterated the request that I would send a messenger to Juabin to inquire into matters, and added, what he had told me before in the interview to which I have referred as having taken place before I left for Elmina, that he had reason to believe that Juabin messengers had been stopped on their way to Cape Coast by Ashantees at Quisah. This statement gave rise to a counter-charge, that the people of Juabin had robbed some Ashantee messengers going to Juabin, among whom was a stool-bearer of the King.

11. After a hot discussion between the Coomassie and Juabin Ambassadors on these charges, Euchin said that the question before the Governor was not what had led to the hostile message of the King of Juabin, but whether, now that a fight was imminent, he would send messengers to Coomassie and Juabin to settle matters; and they all rose and "begged" me.

12. In reply to Euchin, I spoke to the following effect: "You have requested my interference to settle matters between Coomassie and Juabin by sending messengers to the Kings, but you intend that my interference shall be such as to induce the Juabins to return to Ashantee rule. I have already informed you that although steps have been taken, and taken successfully, to send back Ashantees who were being detained in the Protectorate against their will, the Queen will not interfere to induce, much less compel, any one to return to Ashantee rule. If this, then, is the object you have in view by asking my interference, what use is there in my sending a messenger?"

13. Euchin replied, that if I did not interfere everything was lost for them, and that by doing nothing I was acquiescing in their destruction.

14. I then asked, "Is it not your object in asking my interference to have a pressure put upon the people of Juabin, to make them again come under Ashantee rule? Would the King of Juabin be allowed to remain unmolested as a friendly but independent neighbour of Ashantee?" To which Euchin replied, "That is a question for the King." But when I pointed out that the King had sent me a message, through him, to inform me that he and the other Ambassadors had the King's confidence, that what they said the King said, and that they knew everything in his mind, Euchin changed ground, and said, "If two people are your friends, and they quarrel, is it not good to try to make peace between them?" I replied, "As a rule, yes; but before trying one must always consider whether there is any reasonable hope of succeeding,—and in this case I could not make peace, because you, my friend, was asking me to make my other friend do that which he has told you he is

determined not to do, and which I have told you I cannot interfere to make him do." On this Euchin gave up the question of the allegiance of Juabin, which was probably introduced on the principle of "getting all one can," and said that what the King of Ashantee wanted was to have a collision prevented; if once a shot was fired all would be confusion, and if I would only send messengers to Coomassie and Juabin to say that I did not wish them to fight, and make peace between them, they (the Ashantees) did not care if the Juabins did not come back to Ashantee rule, and would be content to regard them as an independent tribe.

15. As I was now placed in the position of a mediator, I said that if they could find means to communicate to the Kings of Ashantee and Juabin my desire that there should be peace, and my readiness to mediate between them through messengers whom they should delegate for the purpose, I should be glad to send such a message.

16. This arrangement, however, was not received as being at all satisfactory by either Ashantees or Juabins, both of whom urged that my message, to be of any avail at the present crisis, when all intercourse was at an end between Ashantee and Juabin, must be sent by my own messenger; and were most pressing in their entreaties that I would not refuse their request. The question, in my opinion, was assuming at this stage a very important aspect, and as the "palaver" had lasted nearly seven hours, I proposed to adjourn until next day.

17. I then considered the question in all its bearings, along with Captain Lees, who was present throughout the interview. We are of opinion (1) that some movement of the Ashantees—probably some assertion of power over Juabin—has led to the hostile attitude of the King of Juabin, who being determined to throw off Ashantee rule, and probably in league with other tribes to enable him and them to do so successfully, is preparing to resist any attempt of the King of Ashantee to bring him again under his yoke; (2) that the King of Ashantee, seeing his power weakened by the defection of the Adansis, Juabins, and probably Beequahs, and other tribes of the kingdom, and fearing the entire destruction of his power, is desirous to maintain peace with his neighbours; (3) that the Juabins, although prepared to fight to secure independence, would, if unmolested by Ashantee, and acknowledged as independent, be content to remain passive.

18. Whether this is a correct view of the position of these tribes or not, there can be no doubt that a fight at this time, which among these tribes means warfare for years, would be most unfortunate as regards the interests of this Settlement, and our position on the Coast generally.

19. The mere fact of the Ashantees being again at war would be noised throughout the interior, while a momentary success on their side would lead to a renewal of the prestige they have lost, and revive among the Western tribes of the Protectorate a spirit of disaffection which has now been successfully overcome.

20. There is no doubt also that a collision between the Ashantees and Juabins at the present moment would lead to a general outbreak, into which some of the tribes of the Protectorate would inevitably be drawn, the Juabins being in alliance on the east of the Protectorate with the Akims who now hold Juabin hostages, while the Adansis are in alliance with the Denkeras on the west of the Protectorate.

21. After much consideration, I came to the conclusion that I was not justified in allowing hostilities to break out if any influence I could exert would prevent it, and that this influence could only be successfully exercised through a reliable messenger. A native would receive little or no consideration, and would probably be distrusted; and while considering this difficulty, Captain Lees volunteered to go to Coomassie and to Juabin, and endeavour to arrange matters between them.

22. Feeling not only that inaction on my part would be misinterpreted both by Ashantees and Juabins, but that an influence which might prevent hostilities in the interior at the present time could not, having regard to the interests of the Settlement, properly be withheld, I accepted Captain Lees' offer of his services.

23. I accordingly met the Ambassadors yesterday afternoon, and after again impressing upon them that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to take any steps whatever to induce the tribes who formed part of the Ashantee Kingdom to return to their allegiance, I said that, after considering all that had passed at the interview of the day before, I would consent in the interests of both sides to mediate between them, and that I had arranged that Captain Lees should proceed on the 14th instant to Coomassie and to Juabin to endeavour to prevent a collision, and if possible secure peace for the future, but that in taking this course I must distinctly point out that this was an exceptional case, in which I was acting as a mediator to preserve

peace between two tribes in a critical state of affairs, when a collision was said to be imminent, and that in future I could only undertake to communicate with the tribes through messengers sent by themselves.

24. Both Ashantees and Juabins expressed their thanks very warmly.

25. Quick messengers started at once for Coomassie and Juabin to report Captain Lees' intended departure.

26. Captain Lees will leave this to-morrow morning, accompanied by Ashantee and Juabin messengers, the latter going as far as Quisah, where they will strike off to Juabin.

27. The principal members of the Embassy remain here until Captain Lees return.

28. I need scarcely add that I should not have given my consent to Captain Lees proceeding on a mission of this nature, attended with considerable discomfort and risk to health, had I not felt that by utilizing the prestige and influence which England has lately acquired among the tribes of the interior I should be able to prevent a collision, which would be followed by a period of desultory warfare, during which trade would be paralyzed and progress and civilization in the interior rendered impossible.

29. The road to the Prah is reported to-day as being in good order and dry, and if the weather continues as fine as it has been lately, I am hopeful that Captain Lees may return within the first week of August.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 86.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, July 14, 1874.

REFERRING to the despatches named in the margin,* I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a report which I have just received from Dr. Gouldsbury, of his missions to Eastern and Western Akim.

2. With reference to the assistance rendered to Dr. Gouldsbury by King Sakety of Eastern Croboe, an opportunity will be afforded me of conveying my thanks to King Sakety in forwarding to him the testimonial which I learn by your Lordship's despatch, of the 5th of June last, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send to him.

3. The conduct, referred to by Dr. Gouldsbury, of some of the Houssas disbanded from the Glover expedition was reported to me by the Commandant of Accra, and by my directions (the ringleaders having been captured) has formed the subject of judicial inquiry. A report of the proceedings has not yet reached me.

4. It will be my duty to communicate with the Ashantee Ambassadors, with a view to the restoration of the Akims, who are stated as being in the hands of the Ashantees.

5. The question of the improvement of the roads into the interior, which forms the subject of the last paragraph of Dr. Gouldsbury's report, has been engaging my earnest attention.

6. I will only add that Dr. Gouldsbury has executed this mission with the same tact and success which appear to have characterized his proceedings in the Western District before my arrival in the Settlement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 86.

Your Excellency,

Elmina, July 12, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with the instructions which I received on 23rd May from Captain Lees, Acting Administrator, I started from Cape Coast on the same day, and proceeded to Eastern Akim, via Accra and Akropong.

After a six days' journey from Accra I reached Kybie, viz., on 30th of May, and on my arrival sent for King Attah, and arranged with him that I should have an interview with himself and his Chiefs on the following day.

* Nos. 39 and 73.

On 31st May I met King Attah and his Chiefs as was arranged, and found that, in addition to the Akims, there were about sixty Juabins and a dozen Quahoos present, besides several "Ashantee Akims," these latter being the descendants of Akims who had been taken captive by the Ashantees in former years.

To my question as to the number of Ashantees, or subjects of the King of Ashantee, who were detained in Akim, King Attah replied that there were only nine that he was certain of, but that he had given three Ashantee captives to some of his captains, who lived on the northern confines of his kingdom, and he did not know whether these Ashantees were still in the hands of his captains, or had been sold out of his territory. He promised, however, to ascertain and inform the Government of the result of his inquiry.

King Attah produced the nine Ashantees already alluded to, and of these eight stated that they wished to return to Ashantee, and one that she had married an Akim man, and preferred to remain at Kybie.

Among the eight Ashantees who desired to return to their own country, there was a woman who was so near her confinement that she was unable to travel, and she requested to be allowed to remain at Kybie until her child was born. I therefore left her there in the care of a native missionary. The remaining seven Ashantees I despatched under escort to the Ashantee frontier, with directions that they should be handed over to the first Ashantee Chief met with; and at the same time I forwarded a letter to the King informing him of the number of his people which I sent him from Akim. On interrogating the Juabins and Quahoos as to whether any restraint was exercised, or inducement brought to bear upon them by King Attah to keep them in Akim, they replied in the negative, and stated that they had been sent by their respective Kings to Akim to try and induce King Attah to use his influence with the English Government, with a view of obtaining the admission of Juabin and Quahoo into the Protectorate.

Both the Juabins and Quahoos affirmed that it was the unalterable determination of their tribes to secede from their allegiance to the King of Ashantee, or, as they expressed it, to throw off for ever the cruel Ashantee yoke under which they had so long and so grievously laboured. The linguist of the King of Juabin and a Juabin Princess were present, and both asserted that rather than go back to the miseries of an Ashantee supremacy, the whole tribe would dash themselves as slaves to the Kings in the Protectorate. On questioning the Ashantee Akims who were present, I was assured by them that they were in Akim of their own free will, that they were only too glad to escape from Ashantee, which they did during the expedition, and that they would never return to that country.

Besides those who were present, there were, according to King Attah's account, about 150 more Ashantee Akims in different parts of his territory, but he asserted that no restraint was imposed upon them, and the truth of this statement was vouched for by the Ashantee Akims who were before me.

In accordance with my instructions, I warned King Attah against inciting dissensions or defection among the subjects of the King of Ashantee, and directed him, on the contrary, to cultivate, as far as possible, friendly relations with the Ashantee Kingdom.

To the request of the delegates from Juabin and Quahoo, that their tribes should be admitted as forming a part of the Protectorate, I replied that I could not hold out any promise as to their prayer being granted, but that I would convey their entreaty to our Government. As I was informed at Kybie that the road from Eastern to Western Akim, always bad, was now almost impassable from the rains, and that it would be better to start for Western Akim from Accra, I deemed it advisable to return to Akropong, and proceed from thence to Croboe to carry out my mission with reference to the Aquamoos. After two days' detention at Akropong, through illness, I left for Odumase, which place I reached on the night of the 7th June.

Next day I had an interview with Sakety, King of Eastern Croboe, whose influence with the Aquamoos Captain Lees directed me, if possible, to obtain, and for which end I had already forwarded a letter to King Sakety. He expressed his willingness to aid me in any way he could in furthering the mission I had in hand, and, I am glad to say, he did not confine his willingness to words, but gave practical effect to his promises. I sent, through Sakety, several messages to Akotoh, King of Aquamoo, and received replies to the effect that he and his Chiefs would come to Odumase to have a palaver. It was not, however, until the 15th of June, that is, the eighth day after my arrival, that he made his appearance at Odumase. He was

accompanied by his Chiefs and about 300 armed men; and it was evident from the precautions which he had taken that he feared that some treachery was intended on our part. Indeed, he had been warned by his head fetish Priest against coming to the interview, and had already once turned back to Aquamoo after having set out for Odumase.

On the evening of the 15th of June, and after due discussion, King Akotoh and his Chiefs agreed to the terms, and signed the Treaty of Peace prepared by Sir Garnet Wolseley, which Treaty I have already forwarded to your Excellency. I also left a copy of the Treaty with the Aquamoos.

King Akotoh begged that the Crepees and the other tribes in the Protectorate should be informed that the Aquamoos were now our friends, and especially that the Crepees should be restrained from firing and committing depredations on his people.

As there were so many armed men belonging to Saketey and Akoto in Odumase, I was requested by both Kings to remain until the 17th June, to prevent any quarrel arising between their people, which request I thought it advisable to accede to.

On the morning of the 17th ultimo, the Aquamoos left Odumase for their own country, but, before starting, King Akotoh and his Chiefs entreated that Aquamoo should be admitted into the Protectorate, which petition I promised to convey to our Government. On the departure of the Aquamoos, I set out for Accra, which town I reached on the 18th ultimo. Here, from the difficulty of obtaining fresh carriers, except at exorbitant rates, and my old ones being knocked up, I was delayed until the 20th ultimo; and then, just as I was starting for Western Akim, the necessity arose for the immediate capture of a gang of disbanded Houssas who belonged to the "Glover Expedition," and I, therefore, proceeded with Mr. Paul, the Civil Commandant of Accra, to the villages of these marauders to aid him in making the necessary arrests. I merely mention these circumstances to account for the fact that it was not until the 24th of June that I was able to depart for Western Akim. I reached Jusoem, the capital of Western Akim, after a six days' journey, viz., on the 29th ultimo. On the 30th I had an interview with King Quabina Fooah, and he emphatically denied that there were any Ashantee hostages in his territory, or that constraint was imposed by him upon any subjects of the King of Ashantee. He acknowledged that there were about 200 Ashantee Akims in his Kingdom, but asserted that they were there of their own free will. I saw about forty of these Ashantee Akims and interrogated them with reference to their presence in Akim. They replied that they escaped from Ashantee during the expedition, and had returned to their families in Akim, and that, moreover, they would never return to Ashantee, their recent escape being the realization of a hope which had been handed down to them from their fathers, and which had grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength.

I conveyed the purport of my instructions to King Quabina Fooah, as to his abstaining from holding out any inducements to the subjects or tributaries of the King of Ashantee to forsake their allegiance to that potentate; and I gave him the same directions as I did to the King of Eastern Akim as regards initiating and maintaining friendly relations with the Ashantees, in accordance with Her Majesty's pleasure.

On taking leave of King Quabina Fooah and his Chiefs on the morning of the 1st instant, I reiterated the cautions and advice which I had already given them, and immediately afterwards I left for Cape Coast, where I arrived on the 7th instant.

Both Kings of Akim begged that our Government would obtain the release of some of their people who are detained as captives by the King of Ashantee, and I append to this report a list of the persons whose liberation is thus entreated for.

I beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the service rendered by King Sakety of Eastern Croboe, and to state that he was at considerable expense in entertaining the King and Chiefs of Aquamoo during their stay at Odumase.

I need hardly say that, although not immediately connected with my missions, I lost no opportunity of advising the several Kings, Chiefs, and people through whose countries I passed to turn their attention from war and disputes, which only impoverished them, to the peaceful avocations of trade, the improvement of their roads, and the general development of the vast resources of their country.

Before I bring this, I fear already too lengthy report, to a close, I think it will not be out of place to state that the roads, or rather tracks, in the interior of the Protectorate, and notably in Akim, are in a very bad condition, and that even in the

dry season these paths are so tortuous and so impeded by fallen timber, roots of trees, and brushwood, that places which should only be three or four days' journey from the coast, take four or five days' travel to reach. This waste of labour and time, though small in any individual case, is enormous in the aggregate, and when spread over a large number of years.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Captain Strahan, R.A.,
Administrator, Gold Coast.

LIST of Akims now in the hands of the Ashantees, and whose deliverance therefrom, through the influence of the English Government, is petitioned for by Kings Attah and Quabina Fooah of Akim.

Names of those belonging to King Attah—the children and grandchildren of Yaboah Accouah, viz. :—

Accouah Otani or Obenwah, Boakye, Osewah, Boahkyewah and her two children.

Names of those belonging to King Quabina Fooah :—

Cudjoe Berakoo (a Fetish man); Osnah and Efricah, both of these are women, and are in the hands of an Ashantee called Apaja Opokoo.

No. 87.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 14, 1874.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th July,* I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from Sir John Glover, submitting his views as to the choice of the future seat of Government for the Gold Coast Colony.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 88.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 16, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th July‡ on the subject of the state of affairs between the Ashantees and the Juabins.

I quite approve of this exercise of your influence for the preservation of peace between the Kings of Ashantee and Juabin, and I do not doubt that the despatch of a Special Representative of so much weight and authority as Captain Lees was a prudent measure. These difficulties (for such they are) must be probably anticipated for some time to come; but the first step towards producing that intelligent appreciation of the material benefit of order and trade amongst these tribes, which is our present object and aim, is the securing a state of peace. The more completely and the longer that this state is maintained, the greater, probably, will be the difficulty of departing from it. I have every confidence that Captain Lees will exercise an influence on these tribes beyond the mere temporary mediation which he will, I hope, effect.

I need hardly add, after what I have said, that I concur in the opinion expressed by you as to the great importance of preserving the peace of the country from inter-tribal warfare; and I think that the influence of the Government, exercised, of course, with prudence and a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, may be properly used to this end.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 63.

† No. 81.

‡ No. 85.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, July 23, 1874.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo,* requesting to be furnished with a report as to the correctness of a statement which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian," and which your Lordship quotes, I beg to inform your Lordship that I have discovered, as the result of my enquiries on the subject, that soon after the departure of Sir Garnet Wolseley in the beginning of March, slaves, chiefly children, were brought down here by Ashantees and sold in the town of Cape Coast and in the neighbouring villages.

2. Some two or three months afterwards Captain Lees, when Acting Administrator, heard a report that Ashantee traders were bringing children across the Prah with the intention of selling them at Cape Coast, and, although unable to obtain any confirmation of the report, Captain Lees considered it advisable to request Enchin, the chief Ambassador, to caution Ashantee traders against selling Ashantee slaves within the Protectorate.

3. Since that time no further reports reached Captain Lees, but I now discover that slaves have all along, at least up till quite lately, been sold clandestinely in Cape Coast and its neighbourhood.

4. I need scarcely assure your Lordship that I shall use every means in my power to put a stop to this traffic, if I find that it now exists, and to prevent its being continued for the future. That such traffic "is allowed and protected by the British Government," it is needless to say is incorrect, and "that the police are employed in catching any poor creature that runs away" is equally incorrect, if it is meant that they are so employed with the cognizance of the Government.

5. The difficulty of obtaining reliable information on a subject of this nature has prevented me from replying at an earlier date to your Lordship's despatch.

6. I have considered it advisable at once to see the police force personally on the subject of this report, and to caution them against taking any part, however remote, in the recovery of run-away slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 19, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th ultimo,† and I have read the interesting and satisfactory report which Dr. Gouldsbury has transmitted of his Mission to Eastern and Western Akim.

2. With respect to his statement of the desire of the Juabins and the Quaahos to enter into the Protectorate, you will bear in mind, in conformity with what I have already stated in former despatches (especially of the 17th ultimo‡), that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to agree to any extension of the present limits of the Protectorate, although they will be very glad to enter into friendly relations with any tribes beyond those limits who may so desire.

3. On this point I may add that care and consideration are of course necessary in arranging or defining what those relations should be.

4. I shall address you on another occasion with regard to the Aquamoos, who are in a somewhat different position from the Juabins and Quaahos.

5. I observe that the other subjects treated of by Dr. Gouldsbury are engaging your attention.

6. I have to request you to thank Dr. Gouldsbury for the good service which he has rendered on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 91.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, August 22, 1874.

I HAVE received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 5th instant,* forwarding two letters, dated 27th and 28th ultimo, from Mr. Swanzy and his Agent, relative to the charge made against his firm of exporting arms and ammunition to the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 92.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 28, 1874.

IN my despatch of the 3rd instant I had the honour to transmit to you a Charter passed under the Great Seal on the 24th July,† erecting the Settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos into one Colony under the style of the "Gold Coast Colony"; and in that despatch I also transmitted to you Her Majesty's Commission appointing you to be Governor of the new Colony, together with Her Majesty's Instructions under the Sign-Manual and Signet.

2. In other despatches, from time to time, I have explained to you my general views of the policy to be observed on the Gold Coast on various matters, and it is my present purpose to address a few observations to you on some of the steps to be taken, under the powers conferred by the Charter and Instructions, in order to bring the new institutions into practical operation.

3. You will now find yourself at the head of a Colony consisting of two divisions, which, though they have been brought into connection for reasons of proximity, community of interests within certain limits, and general facility of administration, yet differ considerably also in some of their political and social characteristics, and have been governed hitherto under dissimilar laws administered by independent Courts.

4. In both divisions of the Colony the law of England has been the basis of the system of justice administered by the Courts, but the local enactments passed by the Legislatures of the two Settlements have naturally been diverse.

5. Those laws of course until altered remain in force, but you will make it an object of policy, whilst retaining the principles of the law of England as the general rule under which justice is to be administered, to provide for the supercession of the present heterogeneous and defective legislation of the two extinct Legislatures by laws which shall be, as far as possible, uniform, simple, and complete. And it will further be an object of policy to amalgamate the judicial systems of the two Settlements in subordination to a single Supreme Court, with provisions for administering justice as far as possible at convenient places in each district.

6. It may probably also be found desirable to confer on this Court the jurisdiction of the Judicial Assessor's Court at the Gold Coast, so as to avoid the confusion which may arise from a multiplication of jurisdictions.

7. The instructions accompanying your Commission designate as Members of your Executive Council eleven, besides yourself, the Administrator of Lagos, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, and the Queen's Advocate. In view of the frequent absence from various causes of public officers on the Gold Coast, the probable removal of the regular troops, and the necessity of having two members present besides yourself to form a quorum, I should be glad to receive any suggestion you may desire to offer as to the addition by Royal warrant at a future time of some other public officer to the Executive Council.

8. The instructions do not give you power in the first instance to add to the number of persons designated therein as Members of the Legislative Council; but I have not lost sight of the fact that, as the Sessions of Council will be held sometimes at one Settlement and sometimes at the other, and as its work will relate to the affairs of communities differing in many of their characteristics, it may be necessary to nominate to the Legislature a larger number of persons than would otherwise be

* No. 84.

† *Vide* Appendix, No. 1.

desirable, so as to secure the attendance of a due number of persons having special knowledge of the subjects of legislation; and I shall be prepared to receive your suggestions as to the nomination of, say one or two, additional Members beyond those designated in the Commission. But you will in no case lead any person to understand that he has any prospect of being appointed to the Legislative Council until the sanction of the Secretary of State has been given.

9. You will of course for the present regard the revenues of the two Settlements as distinct funds to be separately estimated and accounted for, and you will not allow the funds of the one to be applied to the disbursement of the other, except on the understanding that the sum disbursed is to be regarded as an advance.

10. The Customs systems of the two must also at present be regarded as distinct until amalgamated under the direction of a Controller or Treasurer presiding over the financial affairs of the United Settlement. Even then the Consolidated Department will be obliged to administer two systems of taxation, the assimilation of the Tariff of the two Settlements being at this moment unfortunately impossible.

11. I presume that you will see no objection to the amalgamation of the defensive forces of the two Settlements, the bulk of the force as heretofore remaining at the Gold Coast and Lagos being charged annually a sum in proportion to the average strength of the force there quartered.

12. I need hardly point out to you the advantages of at once consolidating as far as possible this and other services of the United Colony.

13. At first it will, in my judgment, be the most prudent course to charge to Gold Coast funds (which have this year been subsidized by a grant from the Imperial Exchequer) the whole of the salaries of those high officers—such as yourself, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, and the Inspector-General of Police—who, though nominally on the establishment of the Gold Coast, render service in relation to the affairs of both Settlements; but, in future, Lagos should bear its fair share of the charge for the salaries of these officers, and if later it should appear that its finances are in a prosperous condition, I think it would not be unfair that the Settlement should repay a sum representing either wholly or in part the arrears of its share of the amount now exclusively borne by the Gold Coast.

14. I have now indicated to you the line of action which I think desirable in regard of some the principal matters which will immediately arise for consideration on the publication of the Charter.

15. If you desire to make representations on any point to which I have referred, or upon any other cognate subject, I shall be glad to receive them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 93.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 1.)

(Extract.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, August 7, 1874.

I HAVE only now received by the steamer due here on the 1st instant, which has just arrived, your Lordship's despatch of the 10th ultimo, and will forward by the mail now due the following telegram, to be transmitted from Madeira:—

"Health of European officers of the garrisons on Gold Coast, for the last five weeks, good. All at present doing duty.

"Captain Lees at Juabin on the 1st instant. All well."

I am happy to inform your Lordship that at the present moment all the officers belonging to the garrisons of both Cape Coast and Elmina, viz., five officers of the 1st West India Regiment, four medical officers, and the officer in charge of the Control Department are well, and doing duty, and for the last five weeks have enjoyed almost an entire immunity from sickness.

The European officers of the Civil Government, viz., the Administrator, the Acting Collector of Customs, the Acting Chief Magistrate, the Acting Colonial Surgeon, the Inspector-General of Armed Police, and the Commandants at Accra and Dixcove, have been equally fortunate, with the exception of the Commandant at Accra, who is now on ten days' sick leave at Akropong.

There has been no mortality among the officers of the garrison since the death, on the 12th June last, of Sub-Lieutenant Huntingford, 1st West India Regiment.

Although the numerous questions which daily occupy my time and attention prevent me from reporting all my proceedings to your Lordship, I may here mention, in connection with the subject of public health, that I lately assembled the Chiefs of Cape Coast, and captains of companies, to require their co-operation in improving the sanitary condition of Cape Coast. I worked upon their fears—a powerful element—by representing that it was the opinion of the medical officers that in the present state of the town continued heavy rains would probably cause a severe epidemic of small-pox among the inhabitants, to say nothing of the danger to life which might, and last year did, take place by the falling in of old mud houses, and requested them to elect two of their number as their representatives, viz., one Chief and one captain of companies, to be associated with the Senior Medical Officer of the garrison, the Acting Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. Lyall, a merchant, who now form a Board, presided over by myself, for carrying out such sanitary reforms as require no great engineering skill, such as the demolition of deserted mud houses, the material of which is used for filling up the depositaries of stagnant water and for repairing roads; the establishment of latrines on the dry earth system, for the carrying out of which the soil supplies excellent material, and the clearing away of bush, &c.

I am happy to state that the manner in which the members of the Board have commenced their work augurs well for success.

No. 94.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, August 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I returned to Cape Coast yesterday evening, after spending a few days at Elmina, which I visited chiefly for the purpose of selecting a site for the new town.

2. Since the bombardment of the houses in what was called the disaffected portion of Elmina, their former occupants have been living in temporary buildings in the neighbourhood, while many who went into villages in the interior after the bombardment have not yet returned. It was, therefore, advisable to decide upon a site where these people might build their houses.

3. I accordingly selected a site to leeward of the present town, the boundaries of which were pointed out to the chiefs in my presence, and appeared to give them satisfaction.

4. As I am of opinion that, in a sanitary point of view, no portion of the native towns on the coast should be to windward of the residences of Europeans, I decided that I would not allow the site of the bombarded town to be again built upon by the natives.

5. A portion of the debris of the bombarded town will be reserved for the embankment of the river, while the remainder will be removed by the people and used in the construction of the new town. In this way there will be to windward of the Castle a large open space which was formerly the depositary of filth and fetid matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 95.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, August 14, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Lyall, Agent for Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, requesting to be informed whether he will be permitted to land a quantity of gunpowder, for sale, from a vessel now lying in the roadstead.

2. Your Lordship is aware that under a Proclamation issued on the 8th of February, 1873, at an early stage of the war, the importation of arms and ammunition into the Settlement and protected territories had been prohibited excepting at Cape Coast, Elmina, and Accra, under certain restrictions, but as Mr. Chalmers, whom I consulted on the subject of Mr. Lyall's letter, is of opinion that, the Proclamation having been issued in a state of war, and being by its preamble expressly applicable to

such a state, questions might at least be raised as to its continued application, and as I consider it is now desirable that the supply of munitions of war should cease altogether, I have this day issued a new Proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores everywhere throughout the Settlement and protected territories.

3. A copy of the Proclamation will be forwarded to Mr. Lyall in reply to his letter.

4. It is true, as your Lordship points out in your despatch of the 15th of May, that in taking this step, the trade in munitions of war may be diverted to Assinee, and to other ports outside the Protectorate, but if the co-operation of the French Government could be secured to prevent such importations being made from Assinee to Grand Bassam, a distance of 28 miles along the coast, and negotiations carried out, which, in a revensual point of view must in my opinion be done sooner or later, to obtain the control of importations to certain places to leeward of Quittah, the supply of munitions of war to the interior tribes will be, if not entirely checked, at least rendered difficult.

5. In the meantime I feel that I am only performing an imperative duty in issuing the Proclamation which I now forward.

6. I may add that the Legislative Council, which had to be consulted before issuing the Proclamation, entirely concur in my views on this question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

Sir,

Cape Coast, August 13, 1874.

GUNPOWDER being now in great demand at this place, I shall be obliged by your informing me as soon as possible whether I shall be permitted to land a quantity of that article, for sale from my vessel, the "Kentish Lass," now lying in the roads.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. T. H. LYALL,

Agent for F. and A. Swanzy, of London and West Africa.

The Honourable G. Foster Foster,
Acting Collector of Customs, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency George Cumine Strahan, Captain Royal Artillery, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

(L.S.) GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, *Captain R.A., Administrator.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the importation into the Settlement and protected territories on the Gold Coast of arms and munitions of war:

Now therefore be it known to all whom it may concern that, by virtue of the powers in us vested, we have prohibited and do hereby prohibit all persons whomsoever from importing into the said Settlement and Protected Territories, as also from selling, bartering, giving, or transferring in any manner of way on the waters rivers, and estuaries thereof all arms, ammunition, or warlike stores of every and whatsoever description, excepting only such arms, ammunition, or warlike stores as may be specially authorized to be imported for the use of Her Majesty's forces or of the Colonial Government.

And all Officers of Customs and other officers of the Government of the Gold Coast are to observe and enforce this Proclamation.

Given under my hand and public Seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By Command,

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, August 15, 1874.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 19th of June,* in which your Lordship requests me to procure and forward to your Lordship an estimate of the number of medals likely to be required for distribution among all the regularly trained Houssas, Yorubas, and armed police who served against the enemy under the Colonial Government or under Sir John Glover, together with the number required for distribution to the men of the late native levies known as Wood's Regiment, Russell's Regiment, and Rait's Artillery, I regret to inform your Lordship that I have been unable to obtain such information as could lead to the distribution which your Lordship contemplates.

2. Having addressed the officer commanding the garrison on that part of your Lordship's despatch which refers to Wood's Regiment, Russell's Regiment, and Rait's Artillery, I received the accompanying letter, in which it is stated that all records in connection with the recent expedition were taken to England.

3. But even were the names forthcoming of the men who composed these regiments and of other natives who served in the expedition, it must be borne in mind that, with the exception of the Houssas, a large number of whom are either at present in the force or easily got at at Lagos and in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast and Accra, the others who took part in the expedition are scattered over the interior and along a coast line extending from Sierra Leone to Opobo.

4. I would therefore venture to suggest that the grant of the medal be confined to such of the Houssas who served on the Gold Coast from the 9th June, 1873, to the 4th February, 1874, as are now in the armed police force of the Settlements of Gold Coast and Lagos, or who may hereafter join the force, of whom all particulars of the part they took in the expedition, and of their after conduct, can easily be procured, and to such of the Fantee armed police as may be considered deserving.

5. I estimate that about 600 medals will be required should my suggestion be adopted.

6. This number does not include the grant of the medal which I learn from the inclosure to your Lordship's despatch, dated War Office, 16th June, has, on your Lordship's recommendation, already received Her Majesty's sanction.

7. With reference to the grant of the medal to such of the native Chiefs as served in the expedition, I would respectfully beg your Lordship to cause reference to be made to my despatch, Confidential, of the 28th of July last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 96.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, August 7, 1874.

WITH reference to letter of his Excellency the Administrator of the Gold Coast dated 5th August last, addressed to you on the subject of obtaining certain information relative to the composition and strength of the levies known as Wood's Regiment, Russell's Regiment, and Rait's Artillery, I beg to state, for your information, that no records of any description were left behind in the Brigade Office, Cape Coast, after the termination of the war, which in any way related to the above levies.

All records in connection with the recent campaign have been taken to England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, *Lieutenant,*
1st West India Regiment, and Fort Adjutant to July 20 last.

Captain Smith,

1st West India Regiment,
Commanding Garrison, Gold Coast.

No. 97.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, August 17, 1874.

AS your Lordship in your despatch of the 10th July, has expressed considerable anxiety as to the health of the European officers in this Settlement, it will be pleasing to your Lordship to hear that the same immunity from sickness now exists as that reported in my telegraphic despatch of the 7th instant.

2. On the subject of public health I may inform your Lordship that soon after my arrival I made arrangements for the supply of condensed water, by one of the condensing engines sent out during the expedition, to the public institutions, the European officers, and residents at the Cape Coast, and to such others of the native population who expressed a desire to obtain it at a cost of from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per month, and that the Senior Medical Officer of the Garrison and the Colonial Surgeon have reported that no-case of dysentery—the former scourge of the Gold Coast—has come under their treatment since that time.

3. In an English point of view the amount so expended for the supply of water to a limited number of inhabitants may possibly be considered large, but with the results reported by these officers I cannot help feeling that the expenditure is justified.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 98.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 14.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, August 21, 1874.

REFERRING to my despatch of 14th August last,* I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a Proclamation which I yesterday issued, prohibiting, except under certain restrictions, the importation of lead bars into the Settlement.

2. The preamble sufficiently explains my reason for issuing this Proclamation.

3. In connection with the general prohibition against the importation of munitions of war, reported in my despatch above quoted, I forward to your Lordship copy of a Memorial which was presented to me on the 19th instant, by a deputation from certain members of the mercantile community of Cape Coast.

4. Your Lordship will observe that the Memorialists complain that the prohibition came upon them before they were prepared for it; but I pointed out that if they admitted the evils arising from importing munitions of war for the use of tribes in the interior, who might use them either against us or against one another; a justification, if any were required, for the Proclamation being issued without notice, was to be found in the statement made in the Memorial, that a quantity of warlike stores was now lying in the roadstead or being conveyed to the Settlement.

5. I informed the deputation that I was determined by every means in my power to render these importations into the interior as difficult as possible, being convinced that upon the success of my efforts in this direction much of the prosperity of the Settlement must depend; and that while endeavouring, through Captain Lees' mission to Ashantee, to prevent desultory warfare, and thus to develop a large legitimate trade with the interior, I did not feel it encouraging that those chiefly interested in the development of such a trade should be so short-sighted as not to see in this matter their real interests.

6. I further pointed out that one of the persons whose names appear in the Memorial, after describing to me, only six weeks ago, the many miseries which had resulted from the former disturbed and unsettled state of the Settlement, expressed the earnest hope that I would be able to bring about, along with a state of security, the prosperity of the people, and that the same person had at this moment lying in the roadstead the very elements to thwart my efforts and to cause disorder.

7. The deputation, I trust, seeing the force of my remarks, expressed their readiness, if such would be agreeable to me, to withdraw their Memorial; but as I suggested that it would first be advisable to communicate to the other Memorialists what had passed, they retired, thanking me for the interview which I had accorded.

* No. 95.

8. I received next day the accompanying letter, to which I have sent a reply.

9. I should not have troubled your Lordship with an account of this interview were it not that I consider it right that your Lordship should be in possession of information of all which takes place locally upon a question of this nature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 98.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency George Cumine Strahan, Captain Royal Artillery, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

(L.S.) GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, *Captain R.A., Administrator.*

WHEREAS doubts may have arisen or may arise whether or how far lead bars are or should be considered or dealt with as ammunition or munitions of war, and it is proper that such doubts should be removed :

Now, therefore, all persons are hereby notified that lead bars are and shall be deemed and taken to be ammunition and munitions of war, and that the importation thereof into the Settlement and Protected Territories on the Gold Coast has been and is prohibited, excepting only such limited quantities as may be allowed to be imported for industrial purposes, under special permit for the importation thereof first obtained from the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast.

And all Officers of Customs and other Officers of the Government of the Gold Coast are to observe and enforce this Proclamation.

Given under my hand and Public Seal, at Government House, Cape Coast, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By Command,

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary

God save the Queen !

Inclosure 2 in No. 98.

Sir,

Cape Coast, August 19, 1874.

WE the undersigned, merchants of Cape Coast, would respectfully ask your Excellency's kind attention to the following subject, which we consider bears upon the whole commercial community with more or less severity, we allude to the Proclamation of the 14th instant, which prohibits the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Settlement and Protected Territories on the Gold Coast.

Some of us have at this moment gunpowder and other munitions of war on board ship in these roads ; by this Proclamation, we cannot land them, barter, sell, give, or transfer them in any manner of way on the waters. As the ship must leave shortly, and the goods only being on freight to this port, we would respectfully ask your Excellency what we are to do with these goods. Others of us have goods of the prohibited class already landed, and some on which duty has been already paid, and no doubt large quantities of these goods are already on their way to this port, or will be shipped before we can advise our principals and friends of the new regulation.

Under these peculiar circumstances we come to your Excellency, asking you to grant us some means whereby we may be relieved of our present difficulty and most disastrous loss.

We would respectfully suggest to your Excellency that the present Proclamation be considered as a notice only of what will be law, say in three months from date thereof ; as by that time we can make such arrangements for the disposal of our stocks and any consignments that may be on their way out, that there will be no difficulty in stopping the trade entirely in munitions of war after the 14th day of November next. Allow us, for the time being, to land such goods as come under the prohibition in bond, so that we can reship and send away to other ports where we may find sale for them.

The want of sufficient notice in this matter is the only cause of our complaining. Had we known that such a law would come into force on a given date, we would have been prepared to meet it; as it is, we are thrown completely upon the mercy of your Excellency, and must, therefore, crave your indulgence.

We would, in conclusion, here state that we shall be only too glad to sell to the Colonial Government all such goods as we may be possessed of that come under the title of prohibited.

Awaiting anxiously your Excellency's reply, which we pray may be favourable, we have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. VOCE MOORE.

JAS. F. AMISSAH,

Agent Lintott, Spink, and Co., London and West Africa.

G. T. H. LYALL,

Agent Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy.

F. C. GRANT.

H. HALLINGTON.

A. R. CAMPBELL.

JOHN SARBAH.

R. A. HARRISON.

J. B. GRAHAM (for Mary Barnes).

J. M. INSAIDOO.

His Excellency Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A.,
Administrator, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 98.

Sir,

Cape Coast, August 20, 1874.

WE hereby beg to acknowledge the receipt of your verbal reply to our letter of the 19th instant, and though we cannot but regret exceedingly that you are unable to grant us any portion of our request contained in that letter, we nevertheless beg to tender our sincere thanks to your Excellency for the kind and courteous manner in which you met us and listened to our complaints.

We have still a favour to ask of your Excellency, and this we are led to hope you will be able to grant us; it is that we may be permitted to reship all munitions of war that we have now in our own or the Government bonded stores, and which have been landed at various times since so far back as 1872, and which of course were landed with the consent of the Government. As we see no probability of the present prohibition of the import and sale of arms, &c., being taken off at any early date, to compel us to keep these goods in the Colony to become damaged and valueless, to say nothing of the loss of capital lying idle, would, we contend, be an act of injustice and we, therefore, pray your Excellency to allow us to ship them away out of the Protectorate.

We remain, &c.

(Signed)

G. T. H. LYALL,

Agent Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy.

JAS. F. AMISSAH,

Agent Lintott, Spink and Co.

JNO. VOCE MOORE,

Agent Geo. Kendall.

M. BARNES.

H. HALLINGTON.

A. R. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A.,
Administrator, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 4 in No. 98.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast, August 21, 1874.

I AM desired by the Administrator to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you, in reply, that no difficulties will be placed in the way of your reshipping such munitions of war as are now either in your own stores or the Government bonded stores.

With reference to the latter, I would point out that, if it is intended that the gunpowder now stored in the Government magazine be exported, you have already claimed the full value thereof from the Government, as having been rendered useless, and that if this gunpowder is withdrawn for purposes of trade it would also follow that you also withdraw these claims for compensation. But, if you elect to allow it to remain, you will distinctly understand that your claims are not thereby placed in any different or better situation than before making this application for permission to reship munitions of war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

G. H. J. Lyall, Esq., and others.

No. 99.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, August 21, 1874.*
YOUR Lordship, in your despatch of the 30th of July,* in reply to mine of the 30th of June, having expressed your satisfaction that Mr. Freeman had found it possible to establish a Mission at Coomassie, I desire to point out that your Lordship has been wrongly informed if it has been reported to you that such a Mission has been established, and that, if your Lordship infers from my despatch that such is the case, I had no intention of conveying this impression.

2. Mr. Freeman has not established a Mission at Coomassie, nor have I had any communication with him on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 100.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, September 15, 1874.*
WITH reference to your letter of the 16th June,† I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you the inclosed copies of correspondence between his Lordship and the Governor of the Gold Coast, respecting the distribution of the war medal amongst the local levies engaged in the late war.

As the corps known as Wood's Regiment, Russell's Regiment, and Rait's Artillery were raised and disciplined under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, Lord Carnarvon does not wish to come to any decision on the subject of the distribution of the medal amongst them without consulting Mr. Secretary Hardy. But he thinks that, in view of the difficulties adverted to by Mr. Strahan, the best course would probably be to abstain at present from seeking out any members of this force, but, if good claims are hereafter substantiated on the part of such persons, to allow them.

I am to add that Her Majesty has been advised to confer marks of the Royal approbation on Kings Peppel and Ja Ja, whose contingents are believed to have formed part of the corps in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 101.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, September 20, 1874.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st of August,‡ forwarding copies of a Supplementary Proclamation which you had issued, declaring lead bars to be within the prohibition against the importation of arms.

* No. 78.

† No. 33.

‡ No. 98.

You also report the circumstances of an interview between yourself and certain merchants, respecting the question of the trade in munitions of war.

I have to convey to you my high approval of your proceedings; and I beg to express my appreciation of the spirit in which you have dealt with this and other questions coming before you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 102.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, September 22, 1874.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th ultimo,* reporting your visit to Elmina.

I approve your measures in regard to a new native town. I hope that steps will be taken to ensure the new town being laid out with regularity and with sufficient open spaces.

It would be well if the natives could, on this occasion, be induced to fix on a public burial-ground to leeward of their habitations, and, finally, to abandon the practice of burying at their own homes, which, I presume, exists at Elmina as well as formerly at Cape Coast Castle.

The plan adopted by you will, as I understand, involve the maintenance of a certain interval of open ground between the two towns. This is a measure recommended by military and sanitary considerations, and I hope that the interval will not be suffered to be encroached on.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 103.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 25.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, August 31, 1874.*

REFERRING to my despatch of 13th ultimo,† reporting the circumstances under which Captain Lees was about to proceed to Coomassie and Juabin, I have the honour to report his return here on the 25th instant.

2. Captain Lees has been suffering slightly from the effects of the journey, but, I am happy to state, is overcoming them rapidly.

3. The report of his mission will be forwarded by next mail.

4. I may in the meantime inform your Lordship that the object of his mission, viz., to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between the people of Coomassie and Juabin which was then imminent, was attained. The respective Kings have sworn to live at peace with each other.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 104.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, September 30, 1874.*

I HAVE received with much satisfaction the intelligence contained in your despatch of the 31st of August last, of the success of Captain Lees' mission to Coomassie, which success is no doubt due to the skill and judgment displayed by that officer.

I await with interest the receipt of the detailed Report which will enable me to form a more precise estimate of the value of Captain Lees' services on the present occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 9, 1874.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 14th August, forwarding a copy of your Proclamation prohibiting the importation into the Gold Coast of arms and munitions of war.

I approve of your having issued this Proclamation, and of your proceedings generally in the matter, as reported in your despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, September 3, 1874.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, reporting the return of Captain Lees to Cape Coast from his mission to Coomassie and Juabin, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a Report of his proceedings.

2. Your Lordship will have learnt from my despatch of the 13th of July that soon after the close of the late expedition, the people of Krakie, who were soon afterwards followed by the Juabins, had determined to throw off their allegiance to King Koffee Calcalli, a determination which was openly expressed by the Juabin portion of the Embassy before the Coomassie Ambassadors at the interview which formed the subject of the despatch above referred to, that there were rumours that others of the tribes were following the lead given to them by Juabin; that King Koffee Calcalli endeavoured, through his Ambassadors, to obtain my interference to bring back the tribes who had already left him, and to prevent a further defection of his people; that failing in this, the Coomassie Ambassadors confined themselves to a request, (in which the Juabin Ambassadors joined them), that I would send some one to Coomassie and Juabin to prevent war, and that for the reasons, and under the circumstances stated to your Lordship, I arranged that Captain Lees should proceed to Coomassie on the 14th of July last.

3. Your Lordship will now observe from Captain Lees' report that at the time of his arrival at Coomassie the state of affairs in Ashantee was such as to leave no doubt in his mind that an outbreak of hostilities was imminent, that King Koffee Calcalli, after many unsuccessful attempts to induce Captain Lees to exert an influence to bring back the defected tribes to their allegiance, accepted the suggestion that such concessions should be made by Coomassie with regard to Juabin as to render an amicable arrangement possible; that, as a result, the independence of Juabin has been agreed to by King Coffee Calcalli, and that both Kings swore to maintain peace, to keep open roads, to give up prisoners then in their hands, and to allow old disputes to die out.

4. The object of Captain Lees' mission, viz., to avert a war, having thus been attained, he left Coomassie on the 17th of August, arriving at Cape Coast on the 25th.

5. The Coomassie Ambassadors have waited upon me on several occasions since Captain Lees' return.

6. In the first interview they expressed their thanks for the peaceful arrangement of affairs as brought about by Captain Lees.

7. At the second they started with a statement, which I have since ascertained to be a falsehood, that the people of a certain village had stopped the road through their district to people of Coomassie, and on my expressing the difficulty I had in reconciling their statement with the fact of the arrival of a large number of Coomassie traders the day before, they requested I would send some one to Coomassie (they suggested a policeman) who should be instructed to report to me from time to time how things were going on.

8. I replied, much in the same terms as those used by Captain Lees before the King at Coomassie, that I could not mix myself up in the disputes of tribes outside British jurisdiction; that in the interests of peace I had agreed, at the request of both Coomassie and Juabin, to mediate between them to prevent a war, which was said to be imminent, and at a time when communication between them had ceased; that both

Kings had now sworn to maintain peace, and that here ended the part which I consented to take.

9. As to sending a policeman, they were not slow to see that a man in this position would neither have my confidence nor theirs, and that influences might be brought to bear upon him to induce him to act beyond his instructions.

10. I endeavoured further, in reply to their persistent requests to regain for the King his lost authority, to impress upon them that they must at once abandon any hope of my interference with a view to bringing back the disaffected tribes to their allegiance.

11. At a third interview held yesterday, which was resumed to-day, they brought me a message, purporting to be from the King (for I place little reliance on anything the Ambassadors say), that he begged me to ask the Queen to send some one in authority to live at Coomassie, and "arrange matters for him."

12. On being questioned as to what was meant by the last expression, they stated, with a coolness which was half amusing, half irritating, and as if the subject was being brought forward for the first time, and was to be treated *de novo* irrespective of anything that had passed before, that the King wished some one "to bring his people back, as everybody was leaving him, and he must starve."

13. The Ambassadors, misinterpreting (I believe purposely) the reference to a mission or embassy which they were informed by the Acting Administrator it was in contemplation to send to Coomassie with presents to the King, said that the Queen had promised to send some one to live at Coomassie, and that the King "begged me very much" to ask the Queen to send one as soon as possible, and until there should be time to have the Queen's answer to send some one from here.

14. I explained fully, at least I took considerable trouble through the interpreter to convey to their minds, what were the views of Her Majesty's Government on this point, which I impressed upon them were based upon the sincerity of the King's intentions to conduct himself straightforwardly and in compliance with the terms of the Treaty.

15. I will not trouble your Lordship with an account of all that followed my oft-repeated statement of my position as regards the tribes beyond our jurisdiction, and of my inability to comply with the King's request.

16. Suffice it to say that innumerable were the tricks and falsehoods to which they had recourse in their endeavours to alter my decision.

17. They then begged that I would inform the Queen of everything that had passed during Captain Lees' mission to Coomassie, and of the desire of the King to have some one in authority sent to Coomassie to live there. I informed them that it was my intention to inform Her Majesty's Government of all that had passed at Coomassie, and of all they had said; but at the same time that they must not expect any alteration to take place in the position which Her Majesty's Government was to maintain towards the tribes outside our jurisdiction.

18. Messengers from the King of Juabin accompanied by a large number of traders arrived yesterday, and waited upon me to convey the King's thanks for the part I had taken to prevent, as they expressed it, "the country being in confusion."

19. It is impossible to foresee, with any degree of certainty, what will be the fate of King Coffee Calcalli; but from all I can learn of his character, which appears to be treacherous, bloodthirsty, and tyrannical, the loss of his power is certainly not to be regretted. Indeed, when the Ambassadors urged the wholesale desertion of his people as a ground for my interference, I pointed out that the rule of the King must indeed have been a hateful one, when the tribes one after another were casting off his yoke on the first opportunity which they had of doing so with success.

20. The Juabins, who, of all the Ashantee tribes, appear to be the most given to trade, will probably now become the most powerful; but, however this may be, I believe that, adhering to the broad principle of non-interference, the wisest policy in the altered state of affairs in Ashantee since the date when the Treaty was signed will be to watch the course of events and take advantage of our prestige to turn them to the best account in the interests of peace and civilization.

21. Your Lordship will be pleased to learn that large numbers of traders are arriving daily at Cape Coast from all parts of Ashantee, and that so good are the prospects of trade that large orders have been sent to England to meet the expected increase in transactions with the interior.

22. Juabins have for some time past been coming also to Accra through Akin for purposes of trade.

23. I will only add that my thanks are due to Captain Lees for the ready manner

in which he undertook a Mission which, in my opinion, will not only have prevented a desultory warfare in the interior, which means a stoppage of trade and a check to civilization, but will be productive of the best results as regards our relations generally with the people of the interior.

24. Captain Lees, who has quite recovered from his slight indisposition, proceeds by next outward mail to assume the administration of the Government of Lagos.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 106.

Sir,

Cape Coast, August 31, 1874.

PASSING over the circumstances under which I proceeded on the 14th ultimo to Coomassie and Juabin and the object of my mission to their respective Kings, which are fully reported in your Excellency's despatch to the Secretary of State of 13th July last which you were good enough to hand to me for perusal, I beg to report as follows:—

At Coomassie, which I reached on the 23rd ultimo, a great state reception had been prepared for me, when the King, the King's mother, Prince Mensah the heir, who I may remark is not the nephew, as was generally supposed, but the brother of the King, the head Fetish priest, and a large assemblage of Chiefs, headmen, and female attendants of the King's mother, marched past before me, it being evident that nothing was left undone to do me honour.

On the evening of the same day Coffee Calcalli paid me a visit I learnt from what passed at this interview, and from what I gathered on my way to Coomassie, that all communication with Juabin had ceased, that messengers sent there by King Coffee Calcalli had been made prisoners, and that the tribes of Sootak, Kokofoo and Becquai had sided with Juabin and had seized several Coomassie men, while the Coomassie people on their side had made prisoners of people belonging to tribes in league with Juabin; in fact, there were all the elements for an immediate outbreak between Coomassie and Juabin.

The King appeared to me to feel that the state of affairs was critical, and to appreciate fully the gravity of the situation, but while admitting that there was a desire to dethrone him and that the tributary tribes had deserted him he said that the Chiefs of Coomassie had sworn to fight to maintain him on the throne.

He begged of me that the King of Juabin might either come to Coomassie himself, or send a representative, that the headmen of the villages which had thrown off their allegiance might be sent for, and that I would then exert myself to bring them again under his authority.

He seemed disappointed that I could not comply with his requests.

At an interview on the following day, at which were present the King, Princes, Chiefs and headmen of influential families, the same requests were urged upon me, when, as on the previous day, I impressed upon the King that before the Governor would consent to send me it was distinctly stated to the Ashantee Ambassadors at Cape Coast that I could not bring any pressure to bear upon these tribes which had thrown off their allegiance, to again return to it, that it was only upon the assurance of the Ambassadors that I should not be asked to do more than endeavour to prevent a war that I had been sent to Coomassie, that I could not allow myself to become involved in the palavers of tribes over whom the Government possessed no authority, nor desired to possess any, and that I could only endeavour to find out the causes which had led to the present state of affairs, and exert my influence to bring about such mutual concessions as would lead to an amicable settlement and prevent, in the interests of commerce and civilization, an outbreak of hostilities.

Notwithstanding my repeated assurances as to the extent to which I was authorized to act, the King continued so persistent in requesting me to bring back the tribes, towns, and villages, that I threatened to discontinue further negotiations and to return to Cape Coast.

As he seemed by no means to desire this, I suggested that as he was powerless to coerce the people of Juabin, he had better secure peace and his own safety by recognizing their independence.

After several interviews with the King, the King's mother, and the influential Chiefs, the King accepted my suggestion, when it was arranged that I should start for Juabin on the 28th to endeavour to arrange matters between Coomassie and Juabin.

On the 27th nearly 400 carriers passed before me with presents of provisions, a large proportion of which I distributed among the principal people of the town; similar presents were sent to me by the King's mother on the morning of the 28th before leaving for Juabin, which were similarly disposed of.

On the 29th I arrived at Juabin, where the reception I met with was not less cordial than that given to me at Coomassie.

The animosity of the King and people of Juabin, against King Coffee I found to be intense.

The people of each tribe were seizing each other whenever they could, and I felt that unless a pacific arrangement could be arrived at a collision must inevitably take place.

After interviews held on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant it was agreed—

1. That Juabin should be independent of Coomassie.
2. That it should live in peace with Coomassie, and not incite other people to molest Coomassie.
3. To open all roads through its dominions to all lawful traders of any nation whatever.

4. All prisoners to be handed to me, those who wish to return to Coomassie to do so, the others to go where they pleased.

5. All disputes, grievances, &c., to die and not to be revived.

The King swore to those conditions on the 7th in the presence of Coomassie messengers, whom I had sent for on the 2nd instant and who arrived on the 4th.

The King of Juabin assured me that his oath would determine the conduct of Sootah, Becquai and Kokofoo, upon whom it would be equally binding.

I may mention that on this occasion the Coomassie Chief attempted to deliver a message from Coffee Calcalli pointing out that Juabin and Coomassie had always been together, when he was met by a storm of vehement language against the King which was with difficulty repressed.

Having waited at Juabin for the prisoners, 19 in number, afterwards increased to 24, until the 9th instant, I left on the morning of the 10th for Coomassie, where I arrived on the evening of the same day.

On the 12th a long palaver took place to consider whether similar conditions to those sworn to by the King of Juabin should now be sworn to by King Coffee Calcalli

At this meeting the old arguments were again gone over, but on the following day the King swore to the following conditions:—

1. Juabin to be independent and King Coffee renounces all authority over it.
2. That he will live at peace with Juabin and not incite others to break the peace.
3. That he will open all roads throughout his dominions to all peaceful traders.
4. Give up all prisoners he now has.
5. All past disputes, &c., to die and not be revived.

At Coomassie 8 prisoners were given up.

I left Coomassie on the 17th instant and arrived here on the 25th, having visited on my way both Becquai and Kokofoo.

With reference to Becquai I ought to state that the King, although determined never to return to his allegiance to Coomassie while Coffee Calcalli is on the throne, expressed his readiness to do so in the event of Coffee Calcalli being dethroned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES.

His Excellency Captain Strahan,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 107.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, September 4, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 17th of July, forwarding a letter from Mr. Fitzgerald, editor of the "African Times," urging that endeavours should be made to obtain possession, for the purpose of education in England, of some person of the royal blood of Ashantee, instead of the boy sent down by the King.

2. The accompanying Memorandum which I have received from Captain Lees as

the result of his inquiries, goes to show that the heir to the present King is the King's brother, Prince Mensah, who again would be succeeded by Quacoe Duah, the son of the King's sister, the boy who, it is suggested by Mr. Fitzgerald, should be entrusted to the care of Her Majesty's Government, and is, as far as Captain Lees can learn, from 8 to 10 years of age.

3. Your Lordship will probably agree with me that, in the altered state of affairs in the Ashantee Kingdom since the conclusion of the war, as reported in my despatch of the 3rd instant, it would be advisable to defer taking any steps in the matter.

4. I agree with Mr. Fitzgerald that the boy who is now being educated at Cape Coast will be without any influence whatever in Ashantee on his return, or perhaps it would be more correctly stated, without that influence which, from an English point of view, it is expected that a son of the King would possess; but, as matters now stand, I think we cannot without a breach of faith decline to send him to England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 107.

Memorandum.

THERE is at Coomassie a Prince Quacoe Duah, son of the present King's sister, at present a boy.

I gathered that the King's mother had four children, the eldest son died, the next, Coffee Calcalli, is the present King; the third, Prince Mensah, is the heir (he is about two years younger than the King); and the fourth, a Princess, is the mother of young Quacoe Duah, who will succeed Prince Mensah.

(Signed) C. C. LEES.

Cape Coast, September 3, 1874.

His Excellency the Administrator.

No. 108.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, September 4, 1874.

FROM the Report of Dr. Gouldsbury, which was forwarded in the Acting Administrator's despatch of the 3rd of April last, your Lordship will have learnt that, in compliance with instructions received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, fines had been imposed by Dr. Gouldsbury upon certain Kings and Chiefs of the western districts of the Settlement, to be paid at the dates specified in the schedule which accompanied the Report above referred to.

2. As the time specified for the payment of all the fines, except one, expired during the month of July, I requested Dr. Gouldsbury on the 1st of August to proceed to the western districts for the purpose of collecting the several amounts.

3. I inclose Dr. Gouldsbury's Report of his proceedings, by which your Lordship will observe that he was successful in collecting the whole of the fine, with the exception of the fine of 56 ounces imposed upon the people of Bossuah, who, after many excuses for delaying payment, at last offered half the amount, which Dr. Gouldsbury very properly refused to accept.

4. I consider that this conduct on the part of the people of Bossuah, whose King is the acknowledged head of the whole of the once troublesome country of Ahanta, afforded me a favourable opportunity of showing to these people, and to the inhabitants of the western districts generally, that they could no longer trifle with the Government with impunity, and accordingly I requested Dr. Gouldsbury to return at once to Bossuah with a force of twenty Houssas to increase the fine from 56 to 70 ounces, allowing a certain time for payment, after which, if the fine was not paid, to arrest the King of Bossuah, and such other Chiefs as he might consider advisable, and bring them to Cape Coast.

5. The full amount, viz., 70 ounces, was handed to Dr. Gouldsbury some hours before the expiration of the time fixed for payment.

6. I am hopeful that the action taken in this matter may go far to establish on a firm basis the authority of the Government in this part of the Protectorate.

7. The total amount collected by Dr. Gouldsbury is 338½ ounces, equivalent to about 1,218*l*.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator*.

Inclosure 1 in No. 108.

Instructions to Dr. Gouldsbury.

WITH reference to my interview of yesterday you will be good enough to proceed this afternoon to windward as far as Appolonia in Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," which will touch to-day at Elmina and await your embarkation, for the purpose of warning the several Kings and Chiefs, named in the report of your late Mission to the windward districts, as having been subjected to certain fines therein stated, that the time of payment has expired, and that, on your way back from Appolonia, the several amounts must be paid over to you, stating the probable date of your return to each Settlement.

I rely upon your exercising great firmness in refusing to accept the usual excuses for delay, and impressing upon the Kings and Chiefs and people generally, that their promises and protestations of loyalty cannot, and will not, be accepted unless borne out by their actions and general conduct.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator*.
Government House, Cape Coast, August 1, 1874.

Inclosure 2 in No. 108.

Your Excellency,

Elmina Castle, September 1, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions of 1st ultimo, I proceeded to the western districts on 8th of same month in Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," which vessel did not arrive at Elmina until that day.

Having called at the intermediate districts for the purpose of warning the Kings and Chiefs, upon whom fines had been imposed for disloyal conduct during the late war, that the time for payment of these fines had expired, and that, on my return from Apollonia, the several amounts must be paid over to me, I proceeded on to Apollonia, and landed at Baynin on the 10th ultimo. On my arrival I found that King Amakie had already paid his fine into the hands of Mr. Sam, Acting Civil Commandant of Axim, who was at Baynin when I landed.

I, therefore, left Baynin next morning for Axim, being accompanied by Mr. Sam, who informed me that, acting on a Memorandum of mine, he had already collected the fines from the King, of Princes and a portion of the fines from the King of Axim.

On the morning of the 14th ultimo the King of Axim paid over to me the balance of his fine, and having received from Mr. Sam the amounts collected by him, I left for Dixcove, which place I arrived at on the night of the 14th.

On the following day the King of Aquadah paid me his fine, although previous to doing so he begged me to remit a portion of it, which of course I firmly refused.

On the same day also, viz., 15th ultimo, the King of Boussha came in to Dixcove; but I found that he was not prepared to pay his fine, but that he was, after his wont, profuse in excuses, and urgent in pleading for delay. He and his Chiefs begged me to give them two days more of grace, which request I acceded to by giving them up to the afternoon of the 17th ultimo. I first, however, pointed out to them how invalid were the excuses which they had advanced, and warned them of the risk they ran in not acting in a straightforward and upright manner in the affair.

On the afternoon of the 17th, the King and Chiefs not appearing, I sent for them, and, on their arrival, demanded the fulfilment of their promise; to which they replied that they could not pay me all the fine then, but that they would pay me a portion of it, and would discharge the remainder of their obligation in a few-weeks' time.

On my refusal to accede to this proposal they entreated that I would give them up to 9 o'clock next morning, 18th ultimo, and they promised faithfully that if I would do so they would pay over to me the full amount of the fine at the hour named, After some consideration, I granted them the time they asked for; but I warned them

in unmistakeable terms that I would not concede any further period to them, and that if they did not fulfil their promise at the appointed hour, I would not remain longer at Dixcove, and, furthermore, that once I left Dixcove without having received the fine I would decline to hold any communication on the subject with them until I had reported their tergiversation to your Excellency.

Nine o'clock next morning came and passed without the King or Chiefs appearing; and at 11 A.M., there being still no sign of the King or Chiefs, I started for Secondee.

As the King of Boussha broke his promise twice, and as he had abundance of warning and time given to him, I deemed it advisable not to delay any longer at Dixcove on his account, and especially so, as it was evident that he and his Chiefs were beginning again and re-enacting the old style of pleading delay and excuses, practising deceit and artifice, and giving promises which they never intended should bear the fruit of performance or fulfilment, all of which conduct characterized the dealings of the Kings and Chiefs of the coast with the Government before the war.

Believing, therefore, that any further concessions beyond those I had already granted the Bousshas would be only an encouragement for the readoption and continuance of the reprehensible line of conduct alluded to, and that such would not only hurtfully effect the Bousshas themselves, but would operate as an inimical example to the other tribes, I acted as I did, and I was gratified to find that your Excellency approved of the course which I adopted.

I arrived at Secondee on the night of the 18th ultimo, and next day I received the Tacorady fine, and also that imposed on Chief Gissah of Secondee.

Leaving Secondee on the evening of the 19th I reached Chama that night, and next morning received the Chama fine from the King.

With the exception, therefore, of the Boussha fine all the fines were now paid.

I returned to Elmina on the evening of the 20th, and next day proceeded to Cape Coast to have an interview with your Excellency.

I informed you of the result of my Mission, and obtained your instructions as to the course which I was to pursue with regard to the Bousshas, viz., to return to Dixcove with a body of Houssas and to increase the Boussha fine from 56 to 70 ounces, allowing a certain time for payment, at the expiration of which, if the fine was not paid, I was with the aid of the Houssas, to arrest the King of Boussha and any of the Boussha Chiefs and captains who I thought it advisable to punish.

As your Excellency will remember, I requested that I might be permitted to proceed with the Houssas by land rather than by sea, for the sake of the good effect that I believed the demonstration of firmness, power, and rapidity of movement on the part of the Government would have on the tribes *en route*, which request your Excellency was good enough to accede to.

As was arranged at the interview, I started from Elmina with a body of Houssas on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, and reached Dixcove at 10 P.M. on the 24th. Next morning, 25th, I informed the King and Chiefs of Boussha that, in consequence of their not having paid the fine, and of their culpable conduct in breaking their promises, your Excellency had added 14 ounces to the original fine, making the amount now demanded 70 ounces; and I gave them up to 10 P.M. on the 26th ultimo for payment, informing them at the same time that failure on their part would be followed by certain and speedy punishment.

At 2 o'clock P.M. on the 26th, that is eight hours before the expiration of the time given them, the King and Chiefs appeared, and paid into my hands the full amount demanded, viz., 70 ounces.

I am thoroughly convinced that the prompt and decided course taken by your Excellency in the affair will have a most desirable effect on the minds not only of the Boussha people but of all the tribes to windward; and that the natives generally will lay to heart the lesson inculcated by the resolute line of conduct exercised towards the Bousshas.

I am of opinion that nothing would be more fatal to the interests of our rule on the coast, and to the prosperity and welfare of the people themselves, than a vacillating and undecided policy, even in small things; and that nothing would be more unfortunate in its results than the system of holding out threats to the natives without carrying such threats into prompt execution.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Captain Strahan, R.A.,
Governor-in-chief, Cape Coast.

No. 109.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, September 9, 1874.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th of July last,* suggesting that it might be desirable to embody the general substance of your despatch of the 14th of May, in a letter to the King of Ashantee, I beg to inform your Lordship that, having had occasion, at an interview with the Coomassie Ambassadors, to which I have referred in paragraph 14 of my despatch of the 3rd instant,† to explain the views of Her Majesty's Government as contained in your Lordship's despatch on the question of an Embassy which it was in contemplation to send to the King with suitable presents, I took the opportunity of explaining at the same time what were the views of Her Majesty's Government on all the other questions which formed the subject of your Lordship's despatch.

2. The Embassy said that they fully understood all that the Queen had said.

3. I am of opinion that it is unnecessary to write to the King on the subjects treated of in that despatch, and, further, that it is undesirable, as the receipt by the King of a letter from me would probably be followed by a request that I would send some one to him to explain its contents—a request which, under present circumstances, I should have to refuse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 110.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 22, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd ultimo,‡ forwarding Captain Lees' Report of his mission to Coomassie and Juabin, and informing me of the nature and result of various interviews which had taken place between yourself and the Ashantee Ambassadors at Cape Coast.

I have to express my entire approval of your proceedings; and I request you to convey to Captain Lees the high sense which I entertain of the tact and judgment displayed by him in the negotiations with the Kings of Coomassie and Juabin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 111.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 22, 1874,

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th ultimo,‡ reporting that you do not consider it desirable to make any alteration in the arrangement whereby the son of the King of Ashantee is to be educated in England.

I approve of your recommendation, but I should be glad to have your opinion whether the Prince should be sent to this country at once, or whether (as I am disposed to think) it would not be desirable that he should remain in his present position at Cape Coast until he has some knowledge of English.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 112.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 23, 1874.

IN my despatch of the 3rd July§ I drew your attention, amongst other things, to the question of the establishment of telegraphic communication between various points

* No. 57.

† No. 106.

‡ No. 107.

§ No. 51.

on the Gold Coast, and also to the necessity of constructing and keeping in order good and substantial roads.

I do not doubt that your Report upon these points, which was desired, has been delayed by the pressure of more urgent business, and by the absence of a Colonial Engineer, upon whose professional advice and assistance in these matters you could rely.

I should be glad, however, to learn from you what places you are at present disposed to think it would be desirable to connect by telegraph, stating the distances, or the approximate distances, between each, together with a rough estimate of the amount which you consider it will be requisite to incur in the first instance for roads and necessary public buildings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 113.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 27, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th ultimo,* forwarding Dr. Gouldsbury's report of his visit to the western districts to collect fines which had been imposed on certain Kings and Chiefs, and remained unpaid.

I have to express my entire approval of the proceedings of yourself and Dr. Gouldsbury in this matter, which appears to have been carried through with great firmness and success.

I have had under my consideration the question of the best mode of conferring upon Dr. Gouldsbury some substantial recognition of the value of the services which he has rendered on this and previous occasions to the Government of the Gold Coast, and I think that I cannot better mark my sense of those services than by authorizing you to grant to him an addition of 100*l.* per annum to his present salary as Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Acting Civil Commandant at Elmina, which I understand to be 300*l.* per annum.

You will therefore be good enough to take the necessary measures to do this, and will communicate this despatch to Dr. Gouldsbury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 114.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 27, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Hardy, that, among the many important questions connected with the government and future well-being of the newly-constituted Colony of the Gold Coast and Lagos, there is none to which his Lordship is disposed to attach greater importance than to the execution with the least possible delay of such public works as are required not only to develop the resources of the country, but to improve to the utmost the conditions of health which, for Europeans, cannot at the best be other than unfavourable. The selection of sites for hill stations, the improvement of communications, whether by road or telegraph, the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the towns, as well as the execution of such works as may prove practicable for developing their commerce, all of them appear to be essential elements in the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, which demand early and careful consideration.

2. In these circumstances Lord Carnarvon is very anxious to secure the services of a Colonial engineer possessing such qualifications as will enable him successfully to overcome the many difficulties with which he will undoubtedly have to contend. Under the present circumstances of the Colony, and charged as such an officer would be with duties which would bring him into frequent and close contact with native Chiefs and tribes, he should be possessed of unusual tact, energy, and clear-sightedness, in order that the

works now undertaken may have the greatest possible influence for good upon the future of the country. At the same time, the necessity for reasonable economy renders it essential that he should be full of resource, and with such practical experience as will enable him to turn to the best account the means that he may find ready to his hand.

3. Such being very briefly the class of qualifications which are desired, Lord Carnarvon having found it impossible, partly from the nature of the climate of the coast, and partly from the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the merits of candidates, to choose from the field of selection ordinarily open to him any individual to whom he could with confidence entrust the duties of the post, desires me to request that Mr. Secretary Hardy will be good enough to move His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief to grant to his Lordship the services of an officer of the Royal Engineers.

4. I am to add that, looking to the conditions of climate, and also to the fact that the public works to be undertaken will be of a nature to demand superior talent in their conception rather than in their execution, Lord Carnarvon has come to the conclusion that it will be sufficient if the officer selected be employed only for a limited time, with the view of preparing a special Report upon the works required, and of taking steps for carrying into execution the more pressing services. It is, therefore, proposed, as the definite term attaching to this appointment, that the officer nominated shall proceed with the least possible delay to the Colony, that he shall remain there not less than six months, placing himself at the disposal of the Governor, who will furnish him with all necessary instructions and facilities for the execution of the duties which have been already adverted to in this letter, and that he shall receive as remuneration for his services the sum of 1,000*l.*, with free passage out and home and travelling allowances.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 115.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, September 24, 1874.

HAVING learnt sometime ago through the Ashantee Embassy that a number of Ashantees were being detained against their will by King Aquasi Baidoo, of Tchufful Denkera, I forwarded a message to the King to have all the Ashantees then in his possession collected and sent to Cape Coast, when according to the choice of each, to be stated in my presence, they would be sent to Ashantee, or allowed to return to Denkera.

2. The King replied, by one of his captains, that there were no Ashantees then in Denkera; that such as had been captured during the war had all died.

3. Having confronted the messenger with one of the Ashantee people who had escaped to Cape Coast from Denkera, and who made in my presence a statement which left no doubt in my mind that there were Ashantees being detained in Denkera, I despatched a messenger along with the captain above referred to, to say to the King that the messenger whom he had sent to me had not spoken the truth, and that I desired that the Ashantees now in his possession might be sent to Cape Coast without delay.

4. My messenger returned along with one of the King's Chiefs, bearing a letter from the King, to the effect that there were no Ashantees in Denkera, with the exception of twelve people, whom he begged I would allow him to retain as water-carriers.

5. Immediately on receipt of this letter, which I looked upon as an attempt to trifle with the Government, I despatched Dr. Gouldsbury, with a force of fifty-three Houssas, to the capital of Tchufful Denkera, with instructions to demand the twelve Ashantees above referred to, and to bring to Cape Coast any others who might be forthcoming; further, to impose a fine of 30 ounces of gold (about 108*l.*) upon the King, for not at once having complied with my orders; and in the event of the prisoners not being given up, or the fine not being paid, to arrest the King and Chiefs, and bring them down to Cape Coast.

6. Dr. Gouldsbury, as your Lordship will observe, succeeded in collecting twenty-one Ashantees and in recovering the fine.

7. Two out of the number elected to return to Denkera; the remainder left for different parts of Ashantee, apparently full of gratitude at being allowed to return to their families.

8. I should not trouble your Lordship with the Reports of these Missions, which may

be looked upon as forming part of the ordinary detail of Government, were it not that prompt punishment of any disregard, however trivial, by the native Kings and Chiefs of established authority has, in my opinion, an important bearing upon the future of the Colony, and that, therefore, it is my duty to report in such cases the action of the Government and the effect upon the people.

9. With reference to the part performed by Dr. Gouldsbury, I can only say that I should consider myself fortunate indeed if I had at my disposal the services of a few more officers of Dr. Gouldsbury's energy, judgment, and physical endurance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Inclosure in No. 115.

Your Excellency,

Elmina, September 18, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report, in accordance with your instructions, I started from Cape Coast with a detachment of fifty-three Houssas, on the morning of the 10th instant, in order to proceed to Tchufful Manpou, for the double purpose of compelling King Quassie Baddoo to deliver up the Ashantees which he was detaining as captives, and by the exaction of the fine which your Excellency had imposed, inflicting punishment on the King and Chiefs for their reprehensible conduct in disobeying your Excellency's positive orders with reference to the Ashantee captives alluded to.

Believing, with your Excellency, that the sooner punishment followed the offence, the more efficacious it would be, both as a punishment and a warning, I made forced marches, and thereby succeeded in reaching Manpou at about 10 A.M. on the 12th instant.

I found that Manpou was in ruins, the town having been destroyed by the Ashantees, and that in consequence thereof the King had changed his residence to a village called Damen. Damen lies beyond the Prah, and is situated about 10 or 12 miles from Manpou. I therefore passed through Manpou, crossed the Prah, and proceeded on to Damen, where I arrived at 2 P.M. on the 12th instant.

I at once marched the detachment of Houssas to the King's quarter, and drew it up in front of the King and Chiefs, who were already assembled under a tree, and were evidently expecting my arrival.

Ignoring the usual form of greeting by refusing to take the King's proffered hand, and dispensing with all preliminary palaver, I proceeded to accuse the King and Chiefs of having disobeyed your Excellency's orders, and of having tried to deceive you as to the number of Ashantee captives which they had in their possession.

I then demanded that all the Ashantees in the district should be delivered up to me not later than the morning of the 14th instant, and informed the King and Chiefs that as a punishment for their disobedient and deceitful conduct, your Excellency had imposed a fine of 30 ounces of gold dust on them.

I stated that I would give them up to 12 o'clock on the 14th instant, for the payment of the fine in question; but I warned them that if the fine were not paid into my hands by the time the sun reached the meridian on the day named, that I would not wait one moment longer, but would proceed there and then to carry into immediate execution the instructions which I had received from your Excellency as to the course which I was to adopt in case of failure on their part to pay the penalty at the appointed time.

I deemed it expedient, as there was a large concourse of people present, to point out to the King and Chiefs the utter want of gratitude which they had shown for all Her Majesty the Queen had graciously done for them, in saving them from a conquering, merciless, and implacable foe, and what a disgrace and reproach such ingratitude was. After administering this rebuke, I told them, that if they rendered implicit obedience for the future to the orders of the Government, they might, in time, erase the blot which stained their character with the base sin of ingratitude.

I also embraced this opportunity of upbraiding the King, Chiefs, and people, for the wretched and disgraceful state of their roads, and of indicating the many advantages which would accrue to them if they made good roads, and maintained them in proper state of repair.

The King replied that all I had said was true, and that he was sorry he disobeyed your Excellency's commands. He also said that he would begin at once to have the roads in his district cleaned and improved.

I may here remark, *par parenthèse*, that I can hardly give your Excellency an adequate idea of the character and condition of the road which leads to Damen. Suffice

it to say that, with the exception of about fifteen miles of the Cape Coast end, this road could not have been worse 100 years ago than it is at the present day.

To resume, the King and Chiefs promised to hand over all the Ashantees they had; said they were very sorry for having acted as they did; and begged that I would intercede for them with your Excellency, in order that the fine might be withdrawn or reduced. This entreaty I promptly refused to comply with; and I, moreover, said that it was totally useless to have any more palaver on the subject. Notwithstanding this, the King persisted in sending deputations to me during the 13th and morning of the 14th instant for the purpose of begging a reduction of the fine.

On the afternoon of the 13th instant 13 Ashantees were sent to me by the King; and on interrogating these I found that there were 11 more Ashantees in the King's district. These, however, were delivered up to me at 5:30 A.M. on the 14th instant, and at 6 A.M. I despatched 21 Ashantee captives, under escort of 18 Houssas, to Cape Coast, leaving 3 Ashantees behind who wished to remain where they were.

At 11:30 A.M. I sent word to the King that it only wanted half an hour of the time at which the fine was to be paid, whereupon the King and Chiefs came to me and begged that I would wait another day. In reply, I pointed to the sun, and to the short and rapidly-diminishing shadow it cast.

Seeing, at last, that all hopes of reprieve were futile, and just a moment before the allotted time, the King paid over to me the full fine of thirty ounces of gold dust.

I then gave the King and Chiefs a parting word of warning and advice, and immediately afterwards started with the detachment of Houssas, which, from 11:30 A.M., I had drawn up in readiness for any emergency.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure your Excellency that, had not the Ashantees been given up, and the fine paid at the appointed time, I should have at once carried your instructions into execution by taking the King, Chiefs, and Captains prisoners, and marching them all down to Cape Coast.

We overtook the Ashantees and escort before they reached Cape Coast, where we arrived, as your Excellency is aware, at about 4 P.M. on the 16th instant.

I am glad to be able to report favourably as to the conduct of the Houssa force which accompanied me, and to state that, although the march was a trying one, in consequence of its rapidity, the bad state of the road, and the heavy rains, still the men were obedient, cheerful and active to the last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,

Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Captain Strahan, R.A.,
Governor Gold Coast Colony.

No. 116.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, September 30, 1874.

SINCE reporting to your Lordship in my despatch of the 3rd instant,* on Captain Lees' mission to Coomassie and Juabin, I have little of importance to forward with regard to the state of affairs in Ashantee.

2. As I ventured to predict in that despatch, King Coffee Calcalli has been most persevering in his efforts to obtain my interference to assist him out of his critical position.

3. Messages from the King have been sent to me at the rate of once a week since Captain Lee's return, with requests that I would send some one to Coomassie, first "to arrange matters," then "to look on, and report to me the actual state of affairs."

4. At one time it is urged by King Coffee Calcalli that his people are starving, because the people of Quintanassie stop the roads to his people; which means that the people who were in the habit of going from Coomassie in large numbers with baskets to the Quintanassie rivers, to carry off, for the use of the King and his people, the supplies of fish caught by the people of Quintanassie, are now told that if they want fish they must pay for them.

5. At another time the King informs me that his people are being seized, or that a fetish to which he attaches much importance has been stolen; in fact, every imaginable

* No. 106.

falsehood and absurdity are put forward as a reason why I should send "a person to Coomassie to arrange matters."

6. The object of this request is evidently to secure the presence at Coomassie of some one connected with this Government, in whose name the King would endeavour to bring back to allegiance the defected tribes.

7. My reply on each occasion to the King has always been in substance that contained in paragraph 8 of my despatch above quoted.

8. A message such as I believe has never before been sent from Ashantee to the British Authorities on the Coast, reached me yesterday, when a female attendant of the Queen (the King's mother) presented herself at Government House with a message from the Queen, urging her entreaties, in addition to the King's, that I would interfere to prevent the disasters which are threatening their house.

9. I need not say that my reply to the Queen, through the lady, differed in no respect to that already given repeatedly to the King, through his messengers.

10. I cannot help thinking that King Coffee's reign will be but of short duration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

No. 117.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 28, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request that you will represent to the Secretary of State for War that a considerable delay has unavoidably arisen in completing the staff of civil officers for the new Gold Coast Colony; and at the present moment the Governor has much important business which he will have great difficulty in performing unless he can receive temporary assistance of a high order.

As it is most necessary at the present time that the Governor should be assisted by persons who have a good knowledge of the Gold Coast, and can be trusted to avoid errors and indiscretions in communicating with the natives, Lord Carnarvon will be much obliged if Mr. Hardy will permit the two officers named in the margin* to proceed at once to the Gold Coast, on special service with the Colonial Government, receiving the full pay of their rank.

As it is of the utmost importance that these officers should proceed at once to the Coast, Lord Carnarvon will be much obliged by Mr. Hardy taking this request into consideration as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 118.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 30, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, with the view of rendering you assistance, and strengthening your Government in the conduct of the important measures which are now in progress, I have applied to the Secretary of State for War, in a letter, a copy of which is inclosed,† requesting that the services of Dr. Rowe and Major Lanyon may be placed at my disposal; and I am in hopes that those officers will leave England for Cape Coast Castle by the mail steamer of the 7th November.

2. I have arranged with Dr. Rowe and Major Lanyon that they should undertake special service at the Gold Coast for about three months; but if you should think it desirable to detain either or both of them for a somewhat longer period, and they should be willing to remain, you will be at full liberty to arrange for their remaining. It is to be understood, on the other hand, that either of them shall be at liberty to come away at any time before the expiration of the three months in the event of the state of his health requiring him to do so.

3. Dr. Rowe will receive pay at the same rate per month as Captain Lees, the

* Surgeon-Major S. Rowe, C.M.G.; Major Lanyon.

† No. 117.

Administrator of Lagos, and Major Lanyon's pay is to be at the rate of 100*l.* per month. Both officers will, of course, receive free passages to and from the Gold Coast.

4. I have informed Dr. Rowe and Major Lanyon of my desire that they should hold themselves in readiness to assist you in any capacity in which you may consider it most desirable to employ them. My present view, however, is that it may be convenient for Dr. Rowe to receive some such title as Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, and to be specially employed in carrying on negotiations with the native Kings and Chiefs respecting the proposed abolition of slave-dealing and slavery, a service for which his experience and knowledge of the native character and customs would seem to peculiarly fit him. If, however, you should be of opinion that it would be advisable to employ him as Acting Administrator of Lagos, in order to keep with you Captain Lees, who has of late taken so large a part in Gold Coast matters, I am quite satisfied of his complete fitness for that duty.

5. I am further disposed to think that Major Lanyon might well be appointed Acting Colonial Secretary, as the experience of official business which he gained under Sir J. Granf in Jamaica will enable him to render you very valuable assistance in this branch or administration; and he has, indeed, already done much towards introducing a better system of transacting business in the Colonial Secretary's Department.

6. Major Lanyon will, of course, sit in the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony as "the officer lawfully acting as Colonial Secretary," and I think it will be advisable for you to summon Dr. Rowe to the Executive Council as an extraordinary member, under the 11th clause of the Royal Instructions of 25th June last. A warrant for his appointment to the Legislative Council will be prepared and sent out with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 119.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, October 30, 1874.*
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant,* and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Carnarvon, that Brevet-Major Lanyon, 2nd West India Regiment; and Surgeon-Major Rowe, C.M.G., have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Gold Coast by the earliest opportunity. They will receive the full pay of their rank while employed on special service.

Mr. Hardy presumes that the Earl of Carnarvon will give these officers such further instructions as may be necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRED. STANLEY.

No. 120.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, October 31, 1874.*
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant,† and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief has selected Captain M. T. Sale, Royal Engineers, to perform the temporary duties of Colonial Engineer on the Gold Coast under the conditions named in your letter.

Mr. Hardy presumes that the Earl of Carnarvon will furnish Captain Sale with such further instructions as may be necessary. His address is, "Care of the Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Engineers, Horse Guards, Whitehall."

I have, &c.
(Signed) RALPH THOMPSON.

* No. 117.

† No. 114.

No. 121.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, November 2, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th September,* reporting that King Coffee Calcalli was continuing his efforts to induce you to interfere for the purpose of bringing back the tribes who have revolted from him to their allegiance, and that you saw reason to think that his reign would be of but short duration. I do not perceive that you could have taken any other course than that reported by you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 122.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, November 3, 1874.

I HAVE received with satisfaction your despatch of the 24th September,† forwarding Dr. Gouldsbury's report of the result of his mission to the King of Tchufful Denkera to bring away certain Ashantees who were detained there as prisoners.

I fully and entirely approve of the proceedings of yourself and Dr. Gouldsbury in this matter.

Your report of these proceedings needs no apology, for, as you very truly observe, "the prompt punishment of any disregard, however trivial, by the native Kings and Chiefs of established authority, has an important bearing on the future of the Colony."

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 123.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 7.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, October 8, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a messenger from the King of Western Wassaw arrived here on the 6th instant in charge of twenty-four Crepees, whom the King sent to me with a view to their being sent on to their own country.

2. These Crepees had been living in Ashantee for a considerable time before the commencement of the late war, having been taken prisoners in the raids which were made from time to time by Ashantees into Crepee, and came into the Protectorate with that portion of the invading Ashantee force which was intended for the attack of the western district.

3. On the Ashantees retiring to the interior, it would appear that these Crepees came into the possession of the King of Wassaw, and had been detained by him until the other day, when, without any communication from me on the subject (for I was not aware that he was detaining any such persons), he determined to give them up.

4. I cannot help thinking that this decision was come to in consequence of the action recently taken by the Government in the case of the King of Tchufful Denkera, as reported in my despatch of the 24th ultimo.†

5. If I am correct in this view, it is pleasing that Dr. Gouldsbury's mission to Denkera should have produced a salutary effect in a district which has hitherto always been troublesome, and is one of the furthest removed from the control of Governmental authority.

6. The Crepees left do-day for their own country in high spirits at the prospect of reaching their homes and families, in some cases after an absence of many years.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

No. 124.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, November 7, 1874.

I HAVE already on more than one occasion informed you that I was endeavouring to secure the services of a competent officer for the important post of Colonial Engineer at the Gold Coast.

I now inclose, for your information, copies of a correspondence with the War Office* from which you will learn that at my request His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief has selected Captain M. T. Sale, R.E., to proceed to the Gold Coast on the terms mentioned in the letter from this Office of 27th October, and he will leave England by the mail steamer of the 14th instant.

I need hardly, I feel sure, impose upon you the desirability of affording to Captain Sale every facility for proceeding from point to point on the Coast, whether by sea or land, in order that he may be enabled to accomplish as much as possible during the limited period for which it is probable that his services will be at the disposal of your Government.

With reference to Captain Sale's suggestion that he should be invested with the powers of a Magistrate, I have to request you to consider whether there is any objection to such a course being adopted, and if you are aware of none you will be at liberty to issue to him a Commission as Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 125.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 10.)

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Coast, October 16, 1874.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd September,† on the subject of the steps to be taken in laying out the new town of Elmina.

2. I am happy to inform your Lordship that your suggestions have in every particular been anticipated; viz., as regards the laying out of the town regularly, and with open spaces, the selection of a spot as a burial-ground to leeward of the town, and as to an open space being reserved between the two towns.

3. With reference to the third paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, I beg to inform your Lordship that the practice by the natives of burying the dead in their own houses, at Cape Coast, was prohibited by me, soon after my arrival. I assembled the Chiefs on the occasion, and pointing out the dangers of an epidemic breaking out, in consequence of the practice; I informed them that I would not permit it to be continued. The Chiefs thanked me, and proclaimed by gong-gong the prohibition, which the police are instructed to see rigidly carried out.

4. At Elmina, Colonel (now Sir Francis) Festing had prohibited the burial of dead inside the houses, so that it did not exist at the time of my first visit to Elmina; but a long and most earnest appeal was made to me by the Chiefs on that occasion, to remove the prohibition, at least, so far as the burial of Chiefs and the principal members of their families was concerned.

5. I need not say that I remained firm as to making no exception; but made a concession, so far, as to promise assistance in forming a separate burial-place for Chiefs outside the town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir,

Downing Street, November 13, 1874.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 8th ultimo,* reporting that the King of Western Wassaw had set at liberty and sent down to Cape Coast twenty-four Crepees who had been hitherto detained by him as prisoners.

While acknowledging the good conduct of the King in thus spontaneously releasing his captives, I notice in this an illustration of the good effects produced on the native Chiefs by a firm and decided policy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 123.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

GOLD COAST.

(Gold Coast and Lagos.)

Charter passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, revoking so much of the Commission (also under the Great Seal), dated the 19th of February, 1866, as provides for the Government of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos; and constituting those Settlements into a separate Colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony; and providing for the Government thereof.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

I. WHEREAS, by certain Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the nineteenth day of February, 1866, in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign, provision was made for the Government of Our Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, as therein is more particularly described: And whereas, by a Supplementary Commission under the Great Seal aforesaid, bearing date at Westminster, the eighth day of November, 1872, in the thirty-sixth year of Our reign, We did empower Our Governor and Commander-in-chief of Our West Africa Settlements to grant pardons to offenders in the manner and upon the terms therein mentioned: And whereas, by Our Commission under the Great Seal aforesaid, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1873, in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign, We did constitute and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved George Berkeley, Esquire (now Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George) to be, during Our will and pleasure, Our Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over Our said West Africa Settlements: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the Government of Our Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos, apart and separate from the Government of Our other Settlements on the West Coast of Africa: And whereas, by an Act made and passed in the sixth year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Government of her Settlements upon the coast of Africa and in the Falkland Islands," it was enacted that it should be lawful for us, by any Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, or by any Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet accompanying and referred to in any such Commission, to delegate to any three or more persons within any of the Settlements aforesaid, either in whole or in part, and subject to all such conditions, provisions, and limitations as might be prescribed by any such Commission or Instructions, the power and authority to make and establish all such Laws, Institutions, and Ordinances and to constitute such Courts and Officers, and to make such provisions and regulations for the proceedings in such Courts and for the administration of justice as might be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Our subjects and others within Our then present or future Settlements on the said Coast: Now know ye that We do by these Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal aforesaid, declare Our pleasure to be that Our said Letters Patent of the nineteenth day of February, 1866, Our said Supplementary Commission of the eighth day of November, 1872, and Our said Commission of the twenty-fifth day of July, 1873, shall be, and they are hereby revoked so far as regards Our said Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos, or any part or parts thereof; and We do further declare Our pleasure to be that those Settlements shall constitute, and they are hereby erected into a separate Colony under the title of the Gold Coast Colony.

II. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be that Our Settlement on the Gold Coast shall, as heretofore, and until otherwise provided by Us, comprise all places, settlements, and territories which may at any time belong to Us in Western Africa between the fifth degree of west longitude and the second degree of east longitude. And Our Settlement of Lagos shall, as heretofore, and until otherwise provided by Us, comprise all places, settlements, and territories which may at any time belong to Us in Western Africa between the second and fifth degrees of east longitude.

III. And We do further declare and appoint that the Government of Our said Colony shall be administered by a Governor duly commissioned by Us on that behalf.

IV. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be that there shall be within Our said Colony a Legislative Council, which shall consist of Our said Governor for the time being, and of such other persons or officers, not being less than two in number, from each of Our said Settlements, as shall be named or designated by or by virtue of any Instruction or Instructions, or by any Warrant or Warrants to be by Us for that purpose issued under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and with the advice of Our Privy Council; all of which persons or officers shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure.

Cites Commission of 19th February, 1866.

Cites Supplementary Commission, dated 8th November, 1872.

Cites Governor Berkeley's Commission, 25th July, 1873.

Gold and Lagos Settlements to be formed into one Government.

Cites 6th and 7th Vict., cap. 13.

Revokes so much of the recited Commission as relates to the Government of the Gold Coast and Lagos Settlements as part of the West Africa Settlements.

Title of the United Settlements.

Limits of the Gold Coast Settlement defined.

Limits of the Lagos Settlement defined.

Appointment of a Governor, &c.

Establishment of a Legislative Council for the Colony.

Powers of Legislation.

V. And We do further by this Our Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom aforesaid delegate to the persons, who within Our said Colony shall compose the Legislative Council thereof, full power and authority, subject always to such conditions, provisions, and limitations as may be prescribed by any Commission or Instructions, to establish such Ordinances not being repugnant to the law of England or to any Order made or to be made by Us with the advice of Our Privy Council, and to constitute such Courts and officers, and to make such provisions and regulations for the proceedings in such Courts and for the administration of justice, as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of such Colony.

Governor's veto on laws.

VI. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be that Our said Governor shall have a negative voice in the passing of all such Ordinances aforesaid: and We do also hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, Our and their right and authority to disallow any such Ordinances as aforesaid, in the whole or in part, such disallowance being from time to time signified to him through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and also to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of Our or their Privy Council, all such law or Ordinances as may to Us or them appear necessary for the order, peace, and good government of Our said Colony as fully as if these Presents had not been made. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be that in the making and establishing of all such Ordinances the said Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all such rules as may from time to time be directed or appointed by any Instruction or Instructions issued by Us with the advice of Our Privy Council.

Existing laws to continue in force unless repugnant to Ordinances of Colony.

VII. And We do further declare and establish that the Laws now in force in Our said Colony shall continue in force as long and as far only as they are not repugnant to or repealed by any Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Our said Colony.

Executive Council.

VIII. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be that, for the purpose of advising Our said Governor, there shall be for Our said Colony an Executive Council, which shall be composed of such persons and constituted in such manner as may be directed by any Instructions which may from time to time be addressed to Our said Governor by Us under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council at Our pleasure.

Public Seal.

IX. And We do further authorize and empower Our said Governor to keep and use the public seal of Our said Colony, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said seal: and We do direct that until a public seal shall be provided for Our said Colony, the public seal of Our Settlement on the Gold Coast shall be used as the public seal of Our said Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said seal.

Land grants.

X. And We do authorize and empower Our said Governor to make and execute in Our name and on Our behalf, under the said public seal, grants and dispositions of any land which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by Us within Our said Colony, either in conformity with Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or in conformity with such Regulations as are now in force, or may be made by him in that behalf, with the advice of Our said Executive Council, and duly published in Our said Colony.

Appointment of judges and other officers.

XI. And We do further authorize and empower Our said Governor to constitute and appoint all such Judges, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers as may lawfully be appointed by Us, all of whom shall hold their offices during Our pleasure.

Grant of pardons.

XII. And We do further authorize and empower Our said Governor as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime has been committed within Our said Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information and evidence as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the principal offender: and further to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within Our said Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to him may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to us.

Remission of fines.

Power of suspension.

XIII. And We do further authorize and empower Our said Governor upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office within Our said Colony any person exercising the same under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or to be granted by Us, in Our name, or under Our authority; which suspension shall continue and have effect only until Our pleasure therein shall be known and signified to him. And We do hereby strictly require and enjoin him, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to him, by any Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet as may be hereafter addressed to Our said Governor for the time being.

Governor to reside in Gold Coast Settlement.

XIV. Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby direct that, in the execution of this Our Commission, and in the exercise of the command hereby vested in Our Governor for the time being, he be resident in Our Settlement on the Gold Coast, or at such place or places in the Territories adjacent thereto as may from time to time be appointed for the residence of Our said Governor, except when the interests of Our service may render his appearance desirable in Our Settlement of Lagos.

Administration of the General Government in case of the Governor's death or absence.

XV. And whereas it is necessary that provision be made for the execution of this Our Commission in the event of the death or incapacity of Our said Governor, or of his removal from his command, or of his absence from the limits of his said Government: Now, therefore, We do further declare Our pleasure to be that, in any such event as aforesaid, all and every the powers and authorities hereby vested in him, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by Us under Our Sign-Manual and Signet to be Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Colony, or if there shall be no such Lieutenant-Governor, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us under Our Sign-Manual and Signet to administer the Government of Our said Colony, and in case there shall be no person or persons within Our said Colony so appointed by Us, then in the person for the time being administering the government of Our Settlement of Lagos who shall, for such time as he administers

the government of Our said Colony, be called the Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony: Provided always, and We do further declare Our pleasure to be, that Our Governor for the time being, during the period of his passage by sea from either of the Settlements aforesaid to the other of the said Settlements, or while visiting or residing at any place in any of the territories adjacent thereto, shall not, for any of the purposes aforesaid, be considered as being absent from the limits of his said command.

Governor's temporary absence from the seat of Government.

XVI. And We do further declare and direct that, during his absence from Our said Settlement on the Gold Coast, but while he is within the limits of his said command as aforesaid, Our Governor may, if he thinks fit, appoint some person to act as his Deputy in administering the Government of Our said Gold Coast Settlement, upon such terms and conditions, and for such time as he may think desirable for the good government of Our said Settlement; and all or such of the powers and authorities aforesaid as Our said Governor, in his discretion shall from time to time think it necessary or expedient to assign to such Deputy, shall, so far as the same shall be exercisable within such Settlement, be vested in such Deputy.

Governor may appoint Deputy at the Gold Coast during his absence within the limits of his Government.

XVII. And We do further declare that so long as Our said Governor, or (as the case may be) Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony, shall be absent from Our Settlement of Lagos, all and every the powers and authorities, except the powers of suspension and pardon, hereby vested in Our said Governor, and so far as the same shall be exercisable within such Settlement, shall be vested in such person within the same as may be appointed by Us by Warrant under Our Sign-Manual and Signet to administer the government thereof; and in case there shall not be within such Settlement any such Administrator, then We declare that the said powers and authorities shall, in Our said Settlement of Lagos, be vested in such person and upon such terms and conditions and for such time as Our said Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Administrator of Our Gold Coast Colony, as the case may be, shall provisionally from time to time appoint, subject to Our approval. And We do further declare and provide, that the officer for the time being administering the Government of Our said Settlement of Lagos shall, in the discharge of such his office, conform to and observe such Instructions as shall, for that purpose, be addressed to him by Our said Governor in the execution of this Our Commission: Subject, nevertheless, to all such rules and regulations in that behalf as may from time to time be contained in any Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, addressed to Our Governor for the time being of Our said Gold Coast Colony.

Administration of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos in the absence of the Governor.

XVIII. And We do further direct and enjoin that this Our Commission shall be read and proclaimed within Our said respective Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos, and that a transcript thereof shall be deposited and duly recorded in Our said Settlements, this Our original Commission being preserved within Our said Settlement on the Gold Coast.

Publication of Commission.

XIX. And We do hereby require and command all officers, civil and military, and all others the inhabitants of Our said Colony to be obedient aiding and assisting unto Our said Governor for the time being, and to the officer appointed to administer the Government of Our said Settlement of Lagos, in the execution of this Our Commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained.

Officers and others to obey and assist the Governor.

XX. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs, and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend this Our Commission as to Us or them shall seem meet.

Power reserved to His Majesty to revoke, alter, or amend the present Commission.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the 24th day of July, in the thirty-eighth year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign-Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

No. 2.

SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA.

Report on Plans of proposed Main Sewering and Drainage of Freetown; as also upon certain suggested Extensions and Improvements in the Supply of Water for Public and Domestic purposes.—(By Robert Rawlinson, C.B., Civil Engineer.)

To the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

London, March 1874.

Gentlemen,

ON the 2nd of February, 1874, I received certain Sanitary Commission Reports and details relative to the defective condition of Freetown, Sierra Leone, as also plans, estimates, and bills of quantities for new sewerage Freetown, with instructions that I would examine the whole and report as to the sufficiency of the proposed sewers for the purposes for which they have been designed. Subsequently I received certain papers relative to the quality of the water drawn from the sources of supply above the town. I regret that press of business and sickness have prevented me giving immediate attention to the papers.

The Report by the Local Sanitary Committee is dated 18th November, 1873. This Report is an account, in detail, of the mal-arrangements and impurities observed by the members of that Committee at the time of their inspection.

The Report is, in fact, a catalogue of nuisances repeated and reiterated street by street and house by house. This foul condition seems in some degree to have been a surprise to the Committee; but, bad as Freetown is reported to be, it need not be considered much worse than some European cities and towns, both on the Continent and in Great Britain.

The filth in Europe may not be so visible on the surface, but it is no less present and no less deadly because, in some cases, it may be partially hidden from sight. The privy pits in Freetown are a mistake, as this concentration and retention of excreta in mass permits of corruption and fermentation which, in such a climate, loads the air with malaria of the most deadly character. Cesspools (which

are covered) and cesspits and privy pits (which are open) ought to have no existence within the area of a town, nor in the country either, excepting under special management for agricultural purposes. Supposing Freetown had no sort of cesspool, cesspit, privy-pit, sewer, drain, nor water-closet, but used the surface of the ground, as regards health, the inhabitants would be in a safer position—as the rains would wash, the sun would dry, and the air would dilute the unsightly scatterings.

Examples of the several conditions indicated have been inspected, and health returns have confirmed the conclusions, viz., better let the surface be made unsightly with excreta than have the ground within a town honey-combed with cesspits, privy-pits, or with sewers and drains, full of accumulated filth, putrid and putrifying. I must not be supposed to repudiate proper sanitary works and appliances, which I have been for so many years devising, recommending, and executing, but to be considered as merely explaining facts and effects as I have observed them. Where town sewers, house drains, privies, soil pans, or water-closets, which may be safely used by the population, are physically or pecuniarily impracticable, there must be some other rough, ready, and cheaper mode of town and house cleansing, some form of moveable apparatus, in place of a privy cesspit and unceasing surface scavenging, as it is probable that less than the interest of the capital necessary for complete sanitary works on plans and details devised according to the most recent and best models of England will more than pay for a full and complete daily scavenging; and, it must be remembered, with the best devised and most complete and costly English sanitary works in use by the most civilized and refined class of the people, there must be unceasing watchfulness, occasional repairs, occasional cleanings, and surface scavenging. In Freetown, with such a subsoil, rainfall, and climate, after executing sewers, drains, and other contingent works, under the hands of such a population, the trouble and cost of the necessary flushing and repairs of choked drains and sewers would add very largely to the cost.

This has been found to be so in certain cities and towns in India. Sewers, drains, soil pans, or trough-closets, cannot be left to the care of half-civilized populations without speedily going to destruction and the vicinity of the houses becoming worse than before such sanitary works were established. Every element, every condition, and all the contingencies in such a problem as that of dealing with the proposed sanitary improvement of Freetown and its inhabitants should be well considered before any decision is arrived at. That I may better illustrate the suggestions I shall subsequently make I will briefly explain the natural features of the country, as detailed in "McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary" and in other works of a similar character.

"Freetown is situate on the northern shore of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, which is on the West Coast of Africa, and extends about twenty-five miles north and south; conical mountains rise from 2,000 to 3,000 feet elevation above the sea, having a margin of land of from 1 to 5 miles in width from the mountain slopes to the sea shore." This margin of land consists, for the most part, of detritus washed by the heavy tropical rains from the mountains, and has the surface slope given to it by the action of water, rivulets and streams cross and channel the land from the mountain to the sea, and there are springs of water at various points; water is also found at many places in the substrata near the surface; the subsoil is reported to be of a "gravelly character;" there will, however, be such a mixture as the mountains immediately above have from time to time contributed. The surface contour line of the mountain slopes will also be continued beneath the covering "talus" or alluvium down and into the sea.

The fall of rain at Sierra Leone is excessive. During the three monsoon months, some 300 inches of rain have fallen, and even 30 inches have fallen in 24 hours; during these periods, the mountains are covered by dense fogs, and the atmosphere is fully charged with heated vapour. The mountains are, in fact, acting on the vapour-laden atmosphere driven in from the ocean, at such times, as huge condensers. The mountain slopes and the marginal plains are then covered with water, and every stream, rivulet, and gully has become a torrent, and the low-lying lands are swamps. Under such conditions there will be great alterations in the contouring of the surface of the land, as the excessive rains and torrents of water will disintegrate and remove, in one day, incalculable weights of stone and earth. If sewers and drains were made, they might, on such occasions, be washed out of the earth. During the most violent periods of the monsoons in this terrible climate, the lightnings play, the thunder reverberates, and the floods of water roar down the ravines and sides of the mountains, deluging and swamping the plains, rivers, and streams, which are shallow, quiet, and fordable in the dry seasons, quickly rise in flood 60 and 70 feet vertical, having a velocity which tears up and carries away earth, rocks, trees, and any other obstructions which may become exposed to the violence of this flood-water action.

Any bridge or river works, of the civil engineer, not of sufficient strength, or sufficiently out of the way of such floods, are seriously damaged or are destroyed.

The experience of a few seasons may not be a safe guide, as floods of the heaviest and most destructive character only occur at intervals, which may be several years apart.

Before engineering works of a character intended to have permanency are decided upon, the height of the worst flood possible should be ascertained and be provided for.

Free Town.—On the north-east is bounded by Swan's Bay, and on the north-west by Croo Bay; to the east, Nichol's Brook flows down towards the west; Sanders' Brook flows from the south, through the town, to Kroo Bay, and, on the west, the town is bounded and washed by a larger stream not named on the map.

The source of the water-supply is shown to be a little way inland to the south-east. Fort Thornton and the barracks are on sites about the centre of the town; a new burial-ground is shown to the south and east, not far from the water-supply source. The several streets are laid out in straight lines. The Colonial Engineer has designed his proposed sewers down the centres of the streets, and has provided for five separate outlets, some being for "storm waters," the others for sewage.

The larger and main sewers are of bricks; the tributaries, or smaller sewers, are to be of earthenware pipes.

There are to be manholes, flushing-chambers, and sewage tanks. The plans, detailed drawings, specification, and bills of quantities show, in fact, a complete system of main sewers, to be upon the best English model. House drains are not, however, shown upon these plans.

The sewers, the Surveyor states, are designed to provide for a considerable increase of both town area and of population.

The estimate for sewers alone is given in the bill of quantities as 29,560*l.* 4*s.*, that is, in round figures, 30,000*l.*

This would be for the public portion of the works, and, as the sewers are designed and estimated for after English examples and prices, the necessary house-drains, with soil-pan, sink, and water-closet apparatus, would, as in England, about double this estimate, making the cost of sewers, drains, closets, and sinks complete, about 60,000*l.*

A complete water-supply, to make the working of sewers, drains, and closets efficient, would not however, be executed at a less cost than 60,000*l.* additional, so that sewers, drains, and water-supply may be estimated, in round figures, at about 120,000*l.*

But sewers, drains, and water-supply would not be complete without street forming, paving, channelling, and flagging, and the cost of such work on the English plan to suit the sewers and drains would not be less than the combined cost of sewers, drains, and waterworks; so that 250,000*l.* in round numbers may be taken as the estimate required to form Free Town, Sierra Leone, after a good English model. If, however, the works were begun and persevered in, I believe that a much larger sum would be found to be necessary, as the cost of materials and labour would be much greater than in England; and, by reason of the climate, the contingencies would be more numerous and far more costly.

The fearful tornado-rain of one day, if it caught the sewer-work in its progress, might fill up or wash out the whole of the trenches and sewers opened or laid.

I have described the probable estimate in gross with some degree of regret, because I have no wish to discredit the Colonial Engineer, nor to retard proper sanitary works in the town, but I feel bound to act up both to the letter and to the spirit of my instructions, and not only to report as "to the sufficiency of the proposed plans," but also as to their contingent cost; because to execute sewers and drains as designed and estimated, without also estimating water-supply, street-forming, and paving to complete the town work, would only be to waste money on sewers which would not serve their intended purposes.

It is very difficult for me, not having seen the place, to indicate correctly the sort of works which may be most fitted for the site, for the climate, and for the conditions of habitation and of the inhabitants. Sewers and drains on the English plan are not, however, in my opinion, suitable; and I think, therefore, the idea of constructing such sewers and drains had better be abandoned. The several water-courses flowing past and through the town may be improved, so as to afford an even channel for the water during the dry portion of the seasons, and the northern shore front of the town, from Susan's Bay to Croom Bay, and the shore margins of the several streams, may be improved by a shore-wall which shall cut off any flat sloping places liable to be half swamp, half salt water, polluted by garbage and refuse in the dry periods, to putrify beneath the heat of a tropical sun.

The main streets may be formed and channelled so as to deliver surface water to the nearest outlet available, and the outlets and upper portions of the streams may have economical arrangements constructed for drawing in a portion of water to be used for occasional flushing. An intercepting watercourse or flood water conduit may be formed above the town to cut off any storm waters which now inundate the streets during the heavy rains. Because refined and costly works cannot be undertaken, it does not follow that the case is hopeless, and that nothing useful can be done, as very much may be accomplished with the material, the means, and the appliances at hand, if the engineer is ready at expedients, and will make the most and the best of the case.

Surface cleansing by human labour at short intervals, and with regularity, must be the basis of sanitary improvements in such a situation, beneath such a climate, and with such a population as that of Sierra Leone. An improved water-supply is a much more simple matter than sewers and drains, as the works and their cost, for water, may be such as the Local Government can reasonably provide us; nature fortunately offers good water, in abundance and tolerably near at hand, so that all which is required to render as much of this water available as may be desired is to enlarge the service reservoirs,—and provide and lay down larger, better, and more supply-mains, to and throughout the town,—the water being under moderate pressure. Public stand-pipes should also be more numerous than at present, so as to afford easy facilities for water to be drawn by the inhabitants throughout the entire area of the town; all these apparatus and fittings being of the strongest and most approved form of "water-waste prevention."

The town, standing as it does on a wet sub-soil, having a surface sloping from the mountains to the bay, with swamping areas which are submerged during heavy rains, can only be prescribed for or be properly dealt with, in detail, by persons who have a local knowledge and some local experience.

There are some sub-soils so tenacious, that is, so retentive of moisture as to be very difficult to dry by ordinary drains. Houses should not be placed on these swampy sites; but, if for trade or other purposes it does become necessary to build on a low and wet site, the foundations should be raised: and, if the building is either a barrack or hospital, there should be full and free means for ventilation and for cleansing betwixt the surface of the site (which should be covered by concrete) and the basement floor.

The Colonial Engineer, in his report, estimate, and bill of quantities, has most properly intimated that the materials to be obtained, or which may be made on the site or within the district should be utilized, and with this suggestion I agree.

I do not, however, think that Free Town, Sierra Leone, can with advantage be sewered and drained upon the best English models, though I consider that the site may be greatly improved by

cutting off surface flood-water by improving the natural streams past and through the town, by filling in and levelling swampy sites and by improving and channelling the main streets.

The refined sanitary appliances of England, as is shown by my estimate, would be out of place and far too costly for such a population, and without unceasing supervision, would be useless.

Cesspools and cesspits and privy-pits to retain putrid excreta in mass, should be abolished, and scavenging and surface cleansing should be rigidly attended to and enforced.

Trough-latrines or any form of dry-earth apparatus or the system known as "Gaux system," and which is carried out over one section of the Camp at Aldershot, and is in use in some English towns, would be costly for such a population as that of Free Town. Latrine pits of small dimensions, having movable seats over,—and which pits can be emptied, or be filled in at short intervals,—will be the cheapest mode of dealing with the excreta. The plan to be adopted must, in my opinion, be one connected with surface cleansing (at short intervals) rather than one of permanent works in any form known to me at present.

An improved water-supply under pressure through cast-iron pipes carried into and along the main streets, with fixed hydrants and strong "water waste preventor services," at convenient intervals apart, should be established. The water, by analysis, is reported to be good.

Conclusions.

That sewers, drains, and trough-latrines, or soil-pan, and water-closet apparatus, as in English towns, will be unsuited for the Freetown population and far too costly.

That water in abundance and of good quality is obtainable near to the town, and may be brought under pressure through mains of cast iron into and along the principal streets, and be distributed at stand pipes placed at convenient distances apart.

That intercepting channels may be formed betwixt the hills and the town of sufficient cross-sectional area as shall prevent much of the injurious surface flooding which now occasionally takes place; and that the several water-courses may be improved so as to form wholesome surface drains at all periods.

That the shore line of the bay may be improved by the construction of a rubble stone or rough timber wharf wall, which shall cut off the line of shallow water, and that any shore swamps may be filled up.

That the streets may be channelled, and that their surfaces generally may be put in better form than they are in at present.

That a system of daily scavenging be established, and that burials of the dead be extra-mural.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT RAWLINSON.

P.S.—Street channels may be fed with water from the hills above, so as to have a constant flow; and these channels may communicate with the improved watercourses, and with the bay, in such a manner as to wash surface filth out and into deep water, the surface channels to act in place of sewers.

R. R.

of the Gold Coast.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
of Her Majesty. February 5, 1875.*



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