

The African Times.

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

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

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

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

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

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

AUGUST, 1872.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The splendid Steamship VOLTA is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on JULY 30, and from LIVERPOOL on the 6th AUG., at 10 A.M., for Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar; this Steamer will also take Cargo for New Calabar, Brass, Benin, and Opobo (delivering inside the bars), the same to be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded by branch Steamer, at Shipper's risk. GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 28th JULY, and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to 6 P.M. on the 5th AUG. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 9.30 A.M. on the day of sailing. Steamer sails 10 A.M.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship LOANDA, which will leave LIVERPOOL DIRECT on the 18th AUG., at 8.30 A.M., for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, Old Calabar, and taking cargo for delivery by branch steamer inside the bars of New Calabar, Brass, Benin, and Opobo. Goods will be received up to 10 P.M. on the 16th. Passengers will embark at 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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

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

For further information apply in London to Messrs. MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 6, Crosby-square; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, and Co., 24, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool, to EIDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 48, Castle-street.

Shippers are respectfully informed that Cargo can now be taken by the Steamers of the 6th and 18th for delivery inside the Bars of NEW CALABAR, BRASS, BENIN, and OPOBO. The Goods will be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded by Branch Steamer.

WEST COAST MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

African Steamship Company's steamer Soudan, June 22.
British and African S. N. Company's Congo, June 24.
African S.S. Co.'s Biafra, with monthly mail, July 8.
African S.S. Co.'s Benin, from South-west Coast, July 10.
British and African S. N. Company's Liberia, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

African S.S. Co.'s Lagos, with monthly mail, June 25.
African S.S. Co.'s Soudan, from South-west Coast, June 30.
British and African S. N. Company's Congo, July 6.
African Steamship Company's Biafra, July 12.
Brit. and African Steam Navigation Co.'s Liberia, July 18.
African Steamship Company's Benin, monthly mail, July 24.

SIERRA LEONE MARKET DUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Si.—The following mis-statements appeared in a local paper last month. 1. "That the farmer of market dues pays the Government 500*l.* annually, &c." 2. "That the tender for farming the market dues was not advertised as was usual." Pray allow me to correct these in your valuable journal. It is clear that "Mercator" knows nothing more about the market contract than any common farmer in the colony.

Rectification of Mis-statements.

1. The farmer of market dues in Freetown pays the Government 712*l.* 11*s.* per annum, and not 500*l.*

2. The farming of market dues was advertised for tender on the 26th day of February, 1872. I herewith enclose copy of Government notice, which has been placarded in the streets of Freetown for general inspection.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EASY WATER.

Freetown, June 15, 1872.

Note.—We have the Government notice, printed, bearing the signature of John Ashwood, Acting Colonial Secretary. It quite bears out "Easy Water's" statement, and proves that every necessary publicity was given.—Ed. A.T.

PROTECTOR OF STRANGERS AT SIERRA LEONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—You will be surprised at the appointment of a new "Protector of Strangers" in Sierra Leone, as there is no necessity for this appointment. The party appointed is also unfit for this office; and will draw a salary of 100*l.* per annum from the Colonial revenue for doing nothing. Public opinion says that a Protector of Strangers should be master of languages. At least he should understand the Soosoo, Timneh, Demba, Sokkoh, Cran-koh, Mandingo, Fullah, and Bullom languages, &c., as these are the particular native strangers which Sierra Leone has directly to deal with, while this new and so-called Protector of Strangers cannot understand a single word the stranger says. Tell me, Mr. Editor, how can a man protect you who does not understand your language—who is perfectly ignorant about the manners and customs of your country? When the poor stranger comes with complaint, the Protector of Strangers can do nothing without the assistance of an interpreter. This interpreter might be unfaithful; he might conceal the particular point of the poor man's grief. Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter, has hitherto proved himself worthy, by discharging the duties of his function to the entire satisfaction of the public. If the strangers require an official protector, surely he is the man. The error that has been thus committed ought to be rectified without delay by the Executive.—Yours, &c.,
Freetown, June 15, 1872. VOX POPULI.

A SEEMINGLY JUST COMPLAINT FROM THE SHERBRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

British Sherbro, June 4, 1872.

Sir,—This place has been attached to Sierra Leone for the last ten years, and contributes now some 15,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* to the revenue of that settlement. Out of all this money which is taken to Sierra Leone and spent (frittered away) there, without that place being any better for it, some 4,000*l.* are spent upon Sherbro in return. This gross injustice has been going on for years, ever since the cession of this place to the Crown, and, in consequence, the place does not receive that development which it is capable of. No doubt this wrong could not have gone on for so many years, were the merchants and the inhabitants generally not politically dead or corrupted by obtaining bribes in the shape of contracts which have not been submitted to public tender. One, some eleven or twelve months since, got a contract for 4,000 loads of timber, at 4*l.* a load, and is said to have received an advance of 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* to enable him to carry this contract out. Up to this time, I believe, he has not delivered 250 loads. This timber is wanted for that gross job, the public wharf at Freetown, and I need scarcely add that the contract for this timber was obtained without calling for a public tender.

The gross jobs and the hole-in-the-wall business which are so constantly perpetrated at Sierra Leone, would astound even a Russian customs official. But after all, when it is considered that the public of Sierra Leone are, politically speaking, dead, and that their *should-be* watchmen in the Council are dumb dogs, wrapped up in conceit and vanity, I can only wonder that the settlement is not worse ruled.

I am alive to the difficulties there are in the way of having a Council elected by the people, but, notwithstanding, I am in favour of it, as no system can be worse than the one we are now under—viz., being ruled by a set of officials who have no stake in the country, nor knowledge of, and liking for, its inhabitants, and who in but few instances do the work they are hired for.

The waste of public moneys has been going on during the administration of several governors, but, under the last man's administration, it exceeded enormously anything previous, and half of the officials were corrupted in consequence.—I am, yours truly,

PART OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE LIBERIA LOAN.

We learn from Liberia that the 10,000*l.* worth of goods which were sent out to the late President Roys (as purchased with part of the loan money), by the brig Town, have been distributed by the present Liberian Government among the several counties of the Republic, and are sold to the citizens for currency and Treasury orders.

As the Liberian Government seems to have felt itself bound by the public acts of the late President, as regards the loan raised in London, however illegal those acts may have been, the mode of dealing with the goods above-mentioned, which they have adopted, is no doubt the best they could have pursued, as a portion of the home debt will thus be got rid of, if the 'currency' and 'Treasury notes' in question be duly cancelled; as they no doubt will be under President Roberts' administration.

CARELESS FIRING OF A SHOTTED GUN FROM ONE OF THE WEST AFRICAN STEAMERS.

We learn from Cape Palmas that on a certain day in the month of May last, one of the West Coast steamers, on arrival at Cape Palmas, fired her signal gun, as was supposed, to announce her arrival. The gun, however, was shotted, and the ball passed so close to a young man passing on the beach. The ball passed so close to him that his escape may well be termed a "hair's-breadth one." The mail boat, with its officer, was ashore at the time, which makes the matter more unaccountable. The ball was picked up, and is now in the possession of the Governor of Cape Palmas. To say the least, there was an act of culpable negligence on board the steamer, which, had it, as it well might have done, led to fatal results, would probably have given rise to very disagreeable consequences; and we hope the managers of both lines of steamers in Liverpool will impress on their captains the necessity of greater caution than seems to have been observed on the occasion above mentioned. We treat the matter, of course, as a careless accident; because we cannot see what motive any captain of a steamer could have had in wilfully commencing a ball practice, to the great risk of life among the people at Cape Palmas.

THE CAPTAIN OF H.M. SHIP TORCH INTERFERING FOR KROOBOYS.

Her Majesty's ship Torch anchored at Cape Palmas, June 2nd. The commander went ashore and called on the Governor, the Hon. J. T. Gibson, and urged on him the necessity of the Liberian Government giving that protection to the Krooboys which ought to be given them. The commander showed to Governor Gibson that the Government should both see the Krooboys shipped and also examine them on their return; for, as the commander says, which is a fact, "they are cruelly ill-treated down the coast by their employers, in the oil rivers and elsewhere." It is to be hoped that Governor Gibson will bring this urgent matter before President Roberts without delay; and Government, we trust, will take the matter up warmly. We shall wait and see what will be done for these Krooboys as regards protection. It was believed that the commander of the Torch would see President Roberts on this important matter of giving that ample protection to Krooboys which is due from a Government to its subjects. We thank the commander of the Torch for the warm interest he has taken in the Krooboys, to ameliorate their sufferings and the cruel ill-treatment some of them undergo on the oil rivers and elsewhere down the coast.

Thousands of Krooboys are shipped away to Leeward. Every regular steamer, besides other small steamers and sailing vessels, comes in for them, and many of them go and never return. They are brutally ill-treated by many of their employers down the coast, and in too many cases have the Krooboys returned home with only a musket or Dane gun, or a keg of powder for their payment, after working for one, two, and sometimes three years, and often without any pay at all; for as soon as their time expires the supercargoes charge them with stealing, and beat, kick, and knock them about so; that the poor fellows are glad to get away. In many cases the Krooboys are no doubt guilty of stealing. Sometime the captain of one of the steamers was at Fernando Po, when the Retriever, I believe, brought on board this steamer numbers of Krooboys with their pay, which consisted of powder, guns, boxes, &c.; what did the captain of this steamer do but kick overboard the Krooboys' boxes and powder, and took some of the Krooboys' powder to load his guns with, and fired them off. The Krooboys were cruelly treated by this heartless captain, though they pay their passage. On

the Krooboys' arrival home they unanimously complained to their King, the King of Palmastown, King "Wear," who, without delay, wrote to the Spanish Government at Fernando Po, and told that Government, if they did not have up the captain, and make him pay for the goods he had wilfully thrown overboard, he would at once make a law in his country and throughout the Kroo coast, in conjunction with the other kings, that none of their Krooboys should go to Fernando Po. This was decision in the King, was it not? On the captain's return to Fernando Po, the Spanish Government had him up, and made him pay for all the losses the Krooboys had sustained through him.

P.S.—I learn, for a fact, that the commander of the Torch said that when he was at Fernando Po and some other places on the coast, several Krooboys came to him, complaining that they were not allowed to return home, as if they were sold; and he heard that the commander also remarked at Governor Gibson's that some Krooboys told him that they, the Krooboys, saw some persons pay the pursers certain amounts of money, and ever since then they were kept as in servitude, and not allowed to return home. I am further told by several persons here that one of the crew mentioned, as a positive fact, that the Torch sent her boat on board one of the regular steamers at Cape Coast to examine the papers of the pursers; and though about 150 Krooboys were on board, they were not booked, and no accounts were shown of them as passengers. The crew's further said that the commander had said he had some very strong suspicion, and had a mind to take the steamer as a prize. It certainly does appear that some roguery is carried on by the captains and pursers of those steamers as regards Krooboys. When they take large numbers of Krooboys, they distribute them against their wills to places they do not wish to go to, and hand them to any person wanting Krooboys, on their paying to the pursers their passage money, and another large amount, which amount goes, of course, into the pockets of the captains and pursers. This is certainly trafficking in slaves.

JUSTICE.

MEMORIAL PRAYING REMOVAL OF MR. CHALMERS FROM BEING CHIEF MAGISTRATE, ETC., OF THE GOLD COAST.

To His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Administrator in Chief of H.M. West African Settlements, &c., &c., &c.

Cape Coast, 29th May, 1872.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Gold Coast Protectorate—

Humbly Sheweth—

That your petitioners having had ample proof of the incompetency and unfitness of the Honourable David Patrick Chalmers to hold any longer the appointment of Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor of these settlements, and being convinced that their very lives and liberty are not safe in the hands of one so unscrupulous, as your petitioners are desirous of having an opportunity of proving to your Excellency's satisfaction that Mr. Chalmers is; and who, as Judicial Assessor, contends that he is irresponsible, and acts accordingly—your petitioners most respectfully pray that your Excellency may be pleased to remove Mr. Chalmers from a position wherein he has committed so many illegal, arbitrary, and unjustifiable acts towards the inhabitants of this Protectorate.

In support of this petition, and in order to justify a formal investigation which your petitioners desire may be instituted into the official conduct of the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor, your petitioners beg to bring under your Excellency's special notice the following instances in which his Honour has knowingly, and, in at least one or two of them, maliciously acted contrary to law and justice.

First, in the matter of the Fanti Confederation, your petitioners charge his Honour with having advised Mr. Salmon, the then Acting Administrator, in all his proceedings against them, with having advised him to make immediate search for certain documents; with having issued search-warrants bearing no dates or seal, and founded on no sworn information, as strictly required by law; with having personally assisted Mr. Salmon in the inspection and perusal of the private papers of all the gentlemen from whose houses he had unlawfully caused the same to be taken; and with being privy to the abetment of certain of the said papers, and with having denied committing any of the foregoing acts; whilst your petitioners are in a position to prove that, under his own signature in a letter to Mr. Salmon, he advised, not only the search, but that it should be immediate.

Secondly, that in the case "Regina per Foster Foster v. J. A. Fynn and others," his Honour at first strenuously endeavoured to compel Mr. Fynn and the others to be tried in the Judicial Assessor's Court, where, as is notorious, his Honour declares himself supreme judge as to facts and law, and in which his Honour

virtually acts in the triple capacity of judge, jury, and prosecutor; but that in consequence of the persistent demand of the prisoners' counsel, his Honour at last yielded, and the case was transferred to the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice.

That during this trial his Honour did only acted as judge but as legal adviser to the prosecutor, Foster Foster, and in his charge to the jury, which was more like the address of the counsel for the prosecution in reply, he told them distinctly that they were to convict the prisoners and leave the responsibility to him.

Thirdly, that his Honour caused Mr. J. H. Brew to be imprisoned, ostensibly at the suit of Mrs. Joseph Smith, and to be kept there for days after he had satisfied the supposed detaining creditor, and which was all the warrant of commitment required, but, in point of fact, from corrupt motives, inasmuch that Mr. J. H. Brew, as counsel for J. A. Fynn and the others, had objected firmly against the proceedings of his Honour during their trial.

In conclusion, that his Honour has also reversed several judgments of former Judicial Assessors, some of which are over twenty years' standing, in consequence of which universal confusion and discontent prevail throughout the Protectorate, and through which the confidence of the natives in H.M. Courts has been weakened.

To cite an instance, your petitioners beg to bring under your Excellency's notice the case between Chiefs Arkonko; Barbu, and Mookwah, of Edjunacoli, in which judgment had been given by the late Mr. Cruickshank over twenty years ago in favour of Arkonko's predecessors, but which his Honour reversed in favour of Barbu.

Your petitioners would therefore respectfully urge that these facts, if proved to your Excellency's satisfaction, are alone sufficient to justify your petitioners in stating his Honour to be unfit to be permitted any longer to hold his office as Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor, and in praying for his removal therefrom.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) W. E. Davidson, H. F. Morgue, Edmund Bannerman, Editor *West African Herald*; J. H. Brew, for self; J. H. Brew, by authority, for the Kings, Chiefs, and other members of the Fanti Confederation; T. E. Colecraft, Representative of Cape Coast; J. A. Fynn, J. P. Brown, A. W. Parker, E. W. Hooper, J. C. DeGraft, Robert Benin, Thomas Forson, W. Christian Fynn, F. D. Colecraft, J. B. Clement, James E. Davidson, Samuel Tokoo, R. A. Harrison, W. T. Jonah, J. F. Williams, J. A. Wrebridge, E. J. A. Fynn, Henry Brew, J. R. W. Anaman, T. T. Jeffrey, Geo. K. Blankson, Jno. M. Arthur, G. M. Holdbrook, W. B. Howton, J. H. Midly, J. F. Minds, J. F. Acquay, G. E. Hooper, James Smith, J. Wood, Geo. Hughes, W. Christian, J. A. Fynn, J. E.; Edmund Bannerman, by authority, for the body of educated natives of Acher; J. H. Brew, by authority, for Samuel Ferguson, of Anamabu; J. D. Hayford, of Cape Coast; J. F. Amisshah, of Cape Coast; J. M. Abadoo, of Salt Pond; and J. M. Monidoo, of Anamabu; George Mensah, J. F. Halmon, S. A. A. Hayford, R. A. Jonah, Q. D. Graves, Thomas F. Carr, E. W. D. Amanykra, B. Johnson, W. J. Jones, Thomas Addaqua, James Morgue, James Davis, W. C. Fynn, Joseph Martin (X his mark), R. C. Brew.

(Certified a true copy.)

Cape Coast, 2nd June, 1872.

N.B.—This petition was presented yesterday to the Governor-General by a deputation of some forty-seven educated gentlemen from the various towns along the Coast, from this to Winnebah. Public feeling is so strong against Mr. Chalmers that I think it would be advisable for him to leave, without causing the people to make a further demonstration, which they undoubtedly will do if he remains here. His habit of reversing the judgments of former judges, although he may do so on what he considers equitable grounds, and for the reason that the evidence adduced before him is not the same as that which was produced before his predecessors in office, strikes at the very foundations of justice, and takes away that very confidence which he desires suitors to have in his judgments, inasmuch as his own decisions are in like manner open to revision by succeeding judges. On his first arrival among us, he won the confidence and esteem of all parties, but he has permitted himself to become contaminated by the atmosphere he breathes here, and has as deservedly lost the confidence, esteem, and respect of the majority, if not all, of the inhabitants of the Protectorate. There is documentary evidence to prove that he advised Mr. Salmon to search the papers of the "conspirators," and that he assisted personally in the inspection and perusal of their private papers, &c.; and yet this was the judge

who was to have tried them! The deputation also protested against the re-appointment of Mr. Salmon as Acting Administrator; but there is no help for that, as the Charter of these settlements makes him *ex-officio* Acting Administrator in the absence of the Chief of the Executive. The saying, "Good riddance to bad rubbish," is exceedingly applicable to Mr. Usher. He had a magnificent opportunity, but he chose to abuse it. After Salmon's fantastic tricks, Usher was accepted as a welcome relief; and people trusted that he returned a changed man, burning to turn to good account the brilliant prospects before him. Lo! it was the old, old Scriptural saying, "The leopard cannot change his spots." Usher was the self-same man, and he has met his deserts. Heaven save us from the sight of his presence here again! No HUMBEO.

MR. SALMON AND MR. CHALMERS CONTINUED IN OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, June 15, 1872.

Sir,—You will have heard of the petition praying for the removal of Mr. Chalmers. So far it has failed. Mr. Salmon, the Acting Administrator (for such he again is by grace and favour of Mr. Pope Hennessey), sent for the chiefs of Cape Coast, and got them to attach their marks to praises of Mr. Chalmers. Among other things they are made thus to state that Mr. Chalmers discharges his duties without fear or partiality. This might have been said with truth at one time, but it is sickening to hear of such a lying document, after all that Mr. Chalmers has done of late. And such lies, thus officially bred and matured, will in the end prove useless for the object in view. Public feeling is so strong against Mr. Chalmers, that there is really danger of something serious happening if he be not removed. He advised the issuing of the search warrants for Fanti Confederation papers, but did not issue them *on information*, as they purport to have been issued. He wrote to Mr. Salmon advising that the papers of the members or supposed members of the confederation should be searched *immediately*, and he assisted personally in their inspection and perusal. It cannot be said that all this was "political error." It is something far more grave. Where would the judge be in England who should issue warrants in that indiscriminate way, falsely stating them to be issued on information, while it was he himself who advised their being issued? Mr. Chalmers may be painstaking, but he gives audience in his chambers and at his residence to European suitors (which he did not when he first came here), and advises them how to proceed with their actions, &c. At least so they state, and so his own actions seem to prove. Can you wonder after what is herein briefly stated, that he has become odious to the natives here; and that they lament Mr. Hennessey's mistake in this important matter, and are determined to continue their efforts for Mr. Chalmers' removal?

Mr. Salmon, it is said, remains as Acting Administrator because he is Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary, in the absence of an Administrator, becomes Acting Administrator by right. But public indignation cannot be appeased by official arguments of this kind. Had not Mr. Pope Hennessey arrived when he did, the people would certainly have taken the law into their own hands as regards Mr. Salmon, and we might have had a *Morant Bay* on the Coast of Africa; and I fear that the *evil day* is only put off, if Mr. Salmon is not taken away.

The officials of the Fanti Confederation—the formerly imprisoned ones—speak in high terms of the Governor-in-Chief, and seem to have great hope and confidence in him. May they be justified in it.—Yours truly, "CONFEDERATE."

MEMORIAL CLAIMING COMPENSATION FOR ARBITRARY IMPRISONMENT, AND OTHER INJURIES SUSTAINED.

To His Excellency J. P. Hennessey, Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's West African Settlements, &c.

The memorial of the undersigned gentlemen, members of the Fanti Confederation,
Humbly Sheweth—

That some time in September, 1871, your memorialists were invited, by the kings and chiefs at Mankessim, to attend a meeting that was to be held there on October 2nd following, to discuss about the welfare of our country.

That certain of your memorialists—viz, William E. Davidson, Samuel Ferguson, James F. Amisshah, J. D. Hayford, J. H. Drew, and J. M. Abadoo—attended such meeting, which they found had for its object the consolidation of the Fanti Confederation, and the placing of it on a firmer and more comprehensive basis.

That those of your memorialists whose names have just been mentioned, attended the meetings and deliberations, which resulted in the framing and passing of the Constitution already laid before Her Majesty's Government.

That the acts which led to the formation of the Fanti Confederation, and the framing and the passing of a Constitution, therefore have already been dealt with by your memorialists in the scheme they laid before your Excellency on the 16th instant.

That after the passing of the said Constitution by the meeting at Mankessim, certain of your memorialists, Messrs. Davidson, Amisshah, and Brew, were instructed to present the same to the then Acting Administrator, Mr. Charles Spencer Salmon, to forward to his Excellency the Governor-General at Sierra Leone, to lay before the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the examination and approval of Her Majesty's Government.

That on November 30, 1871, Messrs. Davidson and Brew, in accordance with the instructions given them (Mr. Amisshah being unable to accompany them), proceeded to call on Mr. Salmon at Government House, with the Constitution and other documents.

That Mr. Salmon, on being placed in possession of the Constitution and other documents, did not read them through before he fired up and expressed himself in rather strong language, which your memorialists will not here state—refused to receive and to forward the documents given him, and there and then sent for Colonel Foster Foster to take Messrs. Davidson and Brew into custody on a charge of "high treason and conspiracy." Subsequently Mr. Salmon told these gentlemen that he would give them till Saturday, the 2nd of December, to withdraw the document.

That Messrs. Davidson and Brew left Government with the papers, and between 10 and 11 p.m., on the said November 30, and before the time he had given for the withdrawal of the papers by the kings and chiefs had expired, Mr. Salmon caused them (Davidson and Brew), together with J. F. Amisshah, to be arrested and imprisoned on a charge of "conspiracy," as they subsequently learnt; and on December 3rd following your memorialists, Messrs. Ferguson, Insaideo, Hayford, and Abadoo, were likewise apprehended and incarcerated on the same charge.

That the late Mr. George Blankson, jun., was also one of the parties arrested, but as he is now no more, your memorialists will pass over in silence all further reference to their lamented friend.

That two of your memorialists, Messrs. Insaideo and Hayford, were released on December 6, after having been in prison four days, on their giving bail in 300*l.* each not to leave Cape Coast; and the remaining five of your memorialists were also released on December 7 on their likewise giving bail, Messrs. Ferguson, Amisshah, and Abadoo, in 300*l.* each, and Messrs. Davidson and Brew in 600*l.* each, not to leave Cape Coast.

That your memorialists were brought up before Colonel Foster Foster, and before being thus released on bail, had to submit to a secret examination, for the purpose of extorting, if possible, from them some evidence to incriminate them. In this mock examination, more worthy of the days of the Spanish Inquisition than those of the nineteenth century, no oath was administered to your memorialists; neither were their statements read over to them for verification; nor were they asked to attach their signatures to such statements, nor were they committed for trial; nor was it apparent that any judicial proceeding was involved in their examination.

That some of your memorialists never saw the warrants issued for their arrest and imprisonment, and were flatly refused inspection of them; and the police, in one instance (Mr. Brew's), stated that they were instructed to take him prisoner, but not to show him particularly their authority for so doing.

That your memorialists were thus released on bail, to appear when called upon to answer the charge prepared against them at the instance of the Local Government of the Gold Coast.

That Messrs. Davidson and Brew were detained at Cape Coast under their bail bonds till the 12th February, 1872, when Colonel Foster Foster wrote to inform them, under instructions from Mr. Salmon, that their bail bonds were cancelled from that date.

That on the 30th December, 1871, Mr. Amisshah's bail bond was extended to Salt Pond, about eighteen miles from Cape Coast, and on or about the 12th of the same month Mr. Abadoo also had his extended to the same place. Mr. J. D. Hayford, on the 16th of the same month, had his also extended to Ekooful, about fourteen miles from Cape Coast. Mr. Insaideo, on the 9th December, had his bail extended to Anamaboe, about fourteen miles hence, and Mr. Ferguson, on the 16th December, had his likewise extended to the same town.

That all of your memorialists had business which called them to other places than where their bails were extended and restricted, or where they were detained; and that this illegal restraint caused them daily loss.

That on the 31st December search-warrants, purporting to have been granted on information laid, were issued to search the houses and apartments of your memorialists, containing on them

as was alleged, the evidence of a conspiracy to subvert the government of the British Protectorate of the Fanti and other tribes.

That the houses and papers of your memorialists were accordingly searched and ransacked, and their private letters, papers, and their documents, having no connection whatever with the alleged conspiracy, were seized and carried away.

That Mr. Salmon inspected all these private letters, papers, and documents, and seized and retained, and has in his possession even now, some belonging to Mr. Brew.

That these search-warrants were written by Mr. Chalmers, the Chief Magistrate, himself, and bore no date, and had no seals of any description whatever.

That after these proceedings your memorialists repeatedly called on Mr. Salmon to cancel their bail bonds or bring them up for trial; but Mr. Salmon refused to do either, unless they would guarantee, in writing, not to exercise the functions of their various offices, and never to have anything to do with the Confederation in future.

That were your memorialists to relate all that Mr. Salmon did, and the persecution they have suffered at his hands, it would occupy too much space and time; they therefore enclose to your Excellency the *African Times* of the months of January, February, and March, this year, and draw your attention to the following articles in the January number: "The Constitution of the Fanti Confederation," pp. 77, 78, and 79. "Correspondence with the Gaol of Winnebah, on Fanti Affairs," pp. 85 and 86. "Real African Martyrs—Imprisonment at Cape Coast," pp. 86 and 87; to the following articles in the February number: "Letters omitted in our last," pp. 92. "Other Imprisonments, and Arbitrary Search for Papers at Cape Coast," pp. 92 and 93; "Acting Administrator Salmon and the Fanti Confederation," pp. 93 and 94; and to those in the March number: "Letters to Earl Kimberley," pp. 106 and 107; "Interesting Report of Execution and Judicial Proceedings at Cape Coast," pp. 107 and 108; "Documents referred to in our Leading Article on the Fanti Confederation," pp. 111, 112, and 113, which will convey to your Excellency the state of affairs here before your arrival, and exhibit to you how Her Majesty's executive and judicial functionaries demeaned themselves towards your memorialists.

That as the greater number of these articles, particularly those subscribed "No Humbug," "Truth," "Fanti," and "One of them," were written by some of your memorialists, they can vouch for the correctness of the statements made in such articles.

That all the acts herein complained of were perpetrated by Mr. Salmon and his tools, under the semblance of legal authority. That your memorialists denounce all Mr. Salmon's proceedings as illegal and unconstitutional, and state that the issuing of such search-warrants, and the proceedings conducted under them, could have only been committed by a person who was ignorant of "Wilkes's" trial, and the ruling of one of England's most celebrated Chancellors, Earl Camden, as to the legality of such warrants.

That your memorialists have suffered both bodily and mentally, as well as pecuniarily, in consequence of Mr. Salmon's outrageous proceedings, unjustifiable in themselves, and based on no legal authority or precedent.

That your memorialists having sustained damages at the hands of Mr. Salmon, as Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, having had their personal liberties trifled with, for no offence whatsoever, having been imprisoned and detained under bail for two months or more, having had their houses and apartments invaded and ransacked under Mr. Salmon's orders, their private, business, and other papers seized and carried away under such instructions, claim compensation in the sum of 3,000*l.* out of the revenues of Cape Coast for such wrongs and losses, or such sum as may appear to your Excellency the circumstances of their case demand.

That your memorialists are led the more to bring their claim to your notice, as it is actually necessary that the officials of the Gold Coast should be taught to know that they cannot exercise such arbitrary and despotic powers as their superiors cannot set in motion with impunity.

That your memorialists respectfully submit their claim to the consideration of your Excellency and the Home Government, and pray that you see reason to award them a sum certain to close this vexatious question; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) W. E. Davidson, J. F. Amisshah, J. W. Brew, W. E. Davidson, pro Samuel Ferguson; J. F. Amisshah, pro J. M. Abadoo; J. H. Brew, pro J. D. Hayford.

Cape Coast, 18th April, 1872.

Castle of Elmina, Gold Coast, April 22, 1872.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency, Governor John Pope

Hennessey, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th inst., enclosing a memorial from certain gentlemen of the Fanti Confederation, claiming compensation for certain wrongs and losses alleged to have been inflicted upon them by officials of the Gold Coast Government.

2nd. His Excellency will submit the memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his Lordship's consideration.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed), ROBERT TUNSON, Captain,
Private Secretary.

J. H. Brew, Esq., Cape Coast.

Certified true copy, J. H. Brew.

WANT OF SCHOOLS AT ACCRA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, June 4, 1872.

Sir,—Permit us through your paper to call attention to the want of schools here. In Jamestown we have only one day-school (the Wesleyan), and this, owing to the want of suitable teachers, affords only the very first elements of education. The consequence is, that parents who wish to give their children a liberal education have to send them abroad. It was rumoured some time ago that the Government was about to establish a free day-school here; but, after waiting a long time, we find it has ended in rumour only. It is really surprising that whilst the Government is receiving all the revenue of the country, it does not expend a single farthing for the education of the native children here. If we are to be prepared for self-government, what would be better preparation than giving all the children at least a limited education?

We hope, Mr. Editor, you will use your influence in our behalf. We are willing to learn if we have the opportunity. We wish to become more enlightened than our fathers, and we think that the Queen should rather have an enlightened community for her subjects than semi-savages.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will do something for this benighted land, we are, yours,
Two School Boys.

WANTED, RIGHT MEN IN THE RIGHT PLACE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, May, 1872.

Sir,—Though a pretty old subscriber—a bad one, however, I confess, but I promise in future to make a privilege of it if you will pardon the past—this is (thanks to Mr. Salmon) my first correspondence for which, in the interests of my country and people, I crave a space in your valuable and effective journal.

The Fanti Confederation—a movement which has been equally an object of official scorn and persecution, the butt of non-official malice and jeer, and the victim of hired knavery—is, after all, an accomplished fact. Perhaps we express ourselves too sanguinely, but we need be instinctively credulous, Mr. Editor, as one might just be, at this providential turn of affairs, and at this stage of Fanti history, when we have no longer to do with gawky, bungling milkops, in the shape of petty administrators, but a real gentleman; of sound political knowledge, a right Constitutional man, of no vulgar stamp, and of views and thoughts becoming his official position. Well, it is true, all is not settled yet; but the prospect brightens, and the whole sky is decidedly brighter now than it has been wont to be, ever since Mr. Simpson's administration. Thanks, first and last, to the God of all providence, whose kingdom ruleth alike over white and black, and who wills not only the prosperity of civilized England, but the elevation of poor us also, and who, pitying us (of the Gold Coast) in our low estate, hath delivered us from the oppression of unscrupulous underlings, and from some of even our own colour and blood, who, most unfortunately for themselves, have very signally succeeded in acquiring an unenviable notoriety, by selling and betraying the country, by lying and falsifying, in order to attain or retain the mock title of (dis) "honourable," with an ignoble guinea per day hire, or scrape up a twenty pound three-monthly, for doing the base and private informer. Shame on such cowardly, mean wretches! Everlasting contempt upon all such temporizing and time-serving Iscariots! At such shall men clap their hands, and then shall they hiss out of their (false) place. Theirs, indeed, is a life that no one will envy; and their countrymen, even the most abandoned, will despise their memory.

But, turning to the worthy, we offer, in the name of our country, of the present and future generation of Fantis, our inexpressible thanks to the indefatigable, undaunted, disinterested, truly honourable, and noble Editor of the *African Times*, who, under the most trying and discouraging circumstances, has held on so bravely up to the present, and who, abandoned in the midst of an honourable but ungracious labour, has kept up, alone and unsupported, in active and positive toil, the early, pre-tentious undertaking of the defunct "African Aid Society."

Then, thanks to the principal and active members of the Confederation, who bore nobly and unflinchingly the burden and heat of the Salmon-Ussher day, and who, braving all danger and hardship, stood firmly and heartily by their comrades, toiled and expended in the cause of their country, and persevered amidst the hostile demonstrations of foes and the cold indifference of doubtful friends;—thanks to all who are worthy their share in the eventful enterprise, the vast importance of which has now culminated in the formal recognition of it by the brightest and most authoritative official on the Coast.

This much has been achieved, Sir; and a glorious achievement it is. But through the medium of your valuable journal let us be permitted to remind our fellow-citizens that all that has been hitherto accomplished is but rudimentary. Scarcely anything more than a primary move is yet made. The main work, the mighty task which our pretensions involve (and which, if faithfully pursued and fulfilled, is to be echoed by generations in the far-off future), lies yet before us. Success, be it observed, is in no wise ensured thereby, though the *coup d'essai* promises much; nor is the success of administration to be tossed up or chanced to an eyeless policy, as though the *coup de grâce* depended on fortune. Such a work cannot, must not, be done at haphazard. Sound and definite plans by sound men of purpose, must be laid as bases of general operation. And the question here arises, Where are the men who are willing to come forward and take the helm? Those already at work are just a handful, and but necessarily so, for there are in Africa, as were in the land of Israel and elsewhere, selfish and time-serving Issachars, intelligent and well-informed gentlemen—asses crouching, all lengths, between the burden of sensible duty, as citizens, and mean, narrow self-love. The Gold Coast has certainly its fair quota of such precious fellows—qualified citizens of all shades and degrees—who find their sum and life total of bliss in money-making, and prefer inglorious ease to patriotic service. We are, under these circumstances, fairly puzzled as to how this much-talked-of Confederation could successfully carry out the vast designs of its glorious mission. For our part, we shall be willing to overlook all past political differences, and *pro bono publico* emerge, and, if possible, convert divergent and opposite opinions into one universal harmonious whole, and to bring, at all events, the collected action of the *élite*, as well as the general intelligence of the community, to bear on what we consider highly momentous questions, and objects most desirable to attain, at any rate in the first stages of the business. There is a vast deal to do, and in order to accomplish it, there must not only be energy and honest vigour on the part of those already in office, but also a general response to the country's call, and the utmost disposition and concern on the part of all such civilized and educated natives as have hitherto "tarried" behind "by the stuff," and of all interested in the country's welfare, to merge all minor interests, conceits, and petty prejudices in the national will, and in the "transcendent duties of patriots," and come forward with a purpose to discharge the duties due from them as responsible sons of the country. And now, shall the country appeal in vain? Will not right men, having noble views, come forward at this crisis to their right place in the government of the country? We record with pride and pleasure that already some worthy persons of education, position, and intelligence, such as Mr. Edmund Bannerman and Mr. Samuel Davis, are actually on the move to join their brethren in the construction of the Fanti Confederate Government. Capital men! may Heaven bless them and all such! But alas! the supply is by no means adequate to the need. There is a sad paucity in the number of educated Fantis and Accras who have as yet evinced any care to help their country. A precious lot of these, more or less qualified, skulk ingloriously on the background. Why, countrymen and friends, what are you at? Why quarter ignominiously in the rear, such as Messrs. Junior Davidson, Tom Renny, C. Brown, John Sarbah, Richard Blankson, Francis Williams, John Hammond (Mr. Hammond, who, on several occasions before, has been his country's man), W. B. Davis, John Duker, Mark Hansen, and the rest, at Accra and the Western districts, whom we cannot name now? Why do not these follow in the wake of their friends and brethren? We cannot do one without the other, nor yet even can we afford to affect fastidiousness in respect of private minor defects in intelligence, character, and circumstances. We ask hence, and confidently ask, for the co-operation of all right-minded citizens, natives, and residents, all being, *de facto*, members of the community.

But willing as we are to leave a broad margin for any inconsequential drawbacks, and even for all past private follies and accidental imperfectness of character, we feel bound to guard against reckless adventurers and French Communism in any shape. We must, for the general safety, deprecate the intromission of all effete and withering habits, by whatsoever person patronised!—everything disserviceable in the individual which would compromise the national character. We want men, it is

certain, but men who can appreciate their high charge and responsibility—men ready to take and perform their relative share of duty in the moral, social, and political elevation of the people—conscientious men, who will not allow personal hobbies to influence common sense, and to affect the demands of the common interest. Some such precious persons there must be in this extensive community, no doubt "hid" somewhere "among the stuff;" and we ask again, are they willing to come out and take their right place in the "home rule?" But, distinctively, our manifold man-wants embrace, prominently, a class of individuals, irrespective of any particular section of the community whence they proceed. By that class we mean ambitious men—that is to say, men of noble ambition, who would care to study how to excel, and who would exult in the excellency of ably filling the several posts of honour to which the people might nominate them. These must, of course, from the necessities of the situation, be men of probity and principle, of single eye, and steady aims; men of worthy aspirations, who will not selfishly pursue any measure with a view to personal aggrandisement. This need not sound too ideal. Self-interest, like other kinds of self, may be the first law of nature, and may find advocacy with a sorry, wretched littleness, in certain would-be patriots and journalists; but we subscribe belief in no such doctrine, if it mean that sordid principle which, failing to discover its real interest in equity and good faith, interests itself at the expense of integrity and honour. We shan't succeed this way. A course like this has the ban of Heaven upon it, and it won't do. We pretend personally to no high sanctity of spirit, but we feel bound to guard, by all means, against the murder, by its own friends, of this new-born delicate concern; and our motto is—

"Self-love! forsake the path thou would'st pursue,

And find the private in the public good."

And yet again, in the pursuit of the necessarily useful, we may be permitted not to ignore a material and substantial element, not yet noticed. Perhaps at the service of sensitive courtesy, we need beg pardon of such as are not in a condition to fully appreciate that particular element. But to be brief, there really can exist no reason for any such mealy-mouthedness, any timorous, craven suppression *certi*, and we claim due exemption from any courteous consideration of a mawkish and abnormal character, and without hesitancy recommend, in justice to our legitimate convictions, a supplement, to our public men, of *God-fearing* individuals. But what mean we by *God-fearing* men? We answer negatively, not *hollow* Methodists nor *crafty* church-goers, whose avowed belief fails to influence their spirit, temper, habits, and prejudices. We need only the genuine sort, to act as compensation-balance agencies in the national concern, to regulate and correct, oppose or promote, in their way, other parts of the vast machinery. This might sound something like being religious in certain quarters, and perhaps the philosophic secularist is ready to hold up to banter this expression of our simple belief. "Pugh! what's all that to do with political measures?" Well, simply, an infinite deal it has to do with it, Sir; and more than all your fifth-rate philosophy can teach you. But this is not the plate to discuss the question, and cant or po cant, we just happen to know something of history, and are a little conversant with past and passing events both at home and abroad; and our knowledge of these is just sufficient to render us at least impervious to all loose and shallow notions of would-be infidels. In the manifold senses which give motive to mankind, and by which their good acts are determined, we certainly have some belief. Sense of honour, of propriety, justice, right, and all that kind of sense, are more or less good guards in their way; but at best, much of it all is ductile and elastic, without the main vital sense of an over-eying God in every change and stress of political or domestic weather. Now it is obvious, that sense which in its integrity deals with the Divine as well as human, acts on the principle and, in very deed, from the force of a double motive, and cannot in the very nature of things be so contracted and false as that which deals only with mankind. The idea we wish to convey, then, is that the God-fearing man of intelligence makes the best patriot and the soundest politician in the best sense, and that the praying dependent on God's guidance is the most successful, because the most provident, politic, and thorough utilitarian.

To sum up, we need every class and every person's aid (not caring to observe any Liberian difference as regards the colour of skin which covers the philanthropic heart); only, as they appear on the arena of public life, to do battle against the hydra of effete tradition, narrow prejudices and patronised vice, must they, if they need learning, learn at once to show themselves heroes of duty, good faith, and conscience; for then only, Mr. Editor, may your highest wish for poor us be realised, and we also attain to the position of a civilised, and better still, Christian nation, when we have the right men in the right place.

You have my card, Sir, but my ambition is to appear here as

"THE LEAST AND OBSCUREST OF SALMON'S INEXPRESSIBLE NEGROES."

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF UNJUSTIFIABLE POLICY AT LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, June 7, 1872.

My dear Sir,—Governor Hennessy has not returned yet. We are anxiously waiting for him. Things are getting bad in Lagos. Provisions are scarce and dear. A bag of farina that we used to pay 2s. 6d. for is now 10s.; a bag of corn we used to buy for 3s. is now 10s. Really we are starving.

Captain Glover, our Administrator, to whom all this is owing, was himself obliged to send Mr. King, of the Secretary's Office, to buy rice and salt beef and fish to feed all the ragamuffin men he has placed at Leckie and Palma. The Jebus there left the town, and went up to the Jebu towns further off. The provisions are also for the Ijaye ragamuffins at "Ode," on the Beach Station. This place is the sea frontage of the Jebus. Captain Glover has taken this place simply to annoy the King and people of Jebu; as this nation possesses influence with the interior people, and is the only one that the Ibadians are afraid of. The King of Oyo is in league with the King of Jebu privately, now and again begging the King of Jebu to continue helping him to keep down and check the Ibadians; and all the other tribes look to the King of Jebu for the same thing. Captain Glover finding this, that the Ibadians are unable to get up against Abeokuta because Jebu is her ally, therefore determined to fight Jebu; and to accomplish this he began to tease the Jebus by sending sundry messages verbally, without committing them to writing, so as not to commit himself. Failing to draw them even thus to commence hostilities so as to say that they first troubled him, he then encroached and trespassed upon their soil "Ode," and no sooner did he know the Governor-in-Chief was at Cape Coast, coming down in April, than he immediately took men down there, appointed a clerk; took him and mechanics there to put up a house; ran the steamer up and down the river; forced Goldworthy to go up through part of Jebu territory, and sent others a round-about way to get to Ibadian. Since Goldworthy left he has not yet to date got to Ibadian. The Chief of Ibadian and King of Oyo, sent to inform the King of Jebu that Glover sends underhand messages to force them with presents to send messages to Lagos to ask for this thing and the other; that it is not their desire; that they sit in their country in their home, and if honey comes into their mouth of course they lick it; that Glover is a rich man, got plenty of money, and he wants to spend it. He is only bothering himself; they won't do what he is trying to get them to do; they are not such fools.

I shall try to write you always till Governor Hennessy goes away, and I trust Glover will first go away. There is no possible end to our difficulties without his removal.

TRUTH.

P.S.—A good deal of money, above 1000l., has been spent in the town by the Executive to get up mock demonstrations in favour of the Administrator. The ragamuffins placed on the beach at Ode, on the Jebu territory, by the Administrator, cost about 200l. a month. All this for mischief! Is it strange that we are in such a nice pickle? The King of Porto Novo is dead. All the Lagos merchants have to send to Whydah, Popo, Porto Novo, and other places on that side seeking for produce to load their ships. If the Governor-in-Chief does not get us out of this mess when he returns, we shall all be ruined.

THE CRISIS IN LAGOS.

June 16, 1872.

His Excellency Governor Hennessy, Administrator-in-Chief, returned quite opportunely from Elmina on the 12th inst. The deputation from Abeokuta waited upon his Excellency, and lodged their complaints. The Egbas beg to refer his Excellency to his Majesty the King of Jebu, without whom they cannot act in opening trade with Lagos. King Docemo and chiefs lodge their complaints, and beg also to refer his Excellency to the King of Jebu, as he is a big king. It is Glover that troubles this potentate and the Egbas. The King of Jebu is not easily offended, but being offended, he is a determined African monarch, and would do his duty effectually. Although a heathen, yet he is an intelligent and wise ruler. The Governor-in-Chief, with the European and native merchants, has sent up to his Majesty his own nephew, Mr. Payne, the Sheriff of Lagos, accompanied by representatives from Docemo and chiefs. In August, 1871, the King of Jebu sent to tell the Administrator of Lagos that his policy was not good. At that time there was danger in the interior, caused by the intrigues at Lagos. Mr. Payne was sent up, as the King would not see any other messenger from Governor Glover. Mr. Payne's mission was successful; the King listened to him, and settled all differences between the Egbas, Ibadians, and Oyo. Trade went on well. On the return of his mission to Lagos, Captain Glover said the mission was a failure, because the King of Jebu settled all matters. The Yembas in Lagos wanted war; they wanted Ibadian

to destroy Egba and Jebu; but the Ibadians listened to the good counsel of *Aunfale*. Hence all the insults, and indignities, and evil doings to destroy Jebu and Egba. The consequence was, all markets and trade were closed against Lagos. Mr. Payne's report was suppressed at Government-house, in order to enable Glover to represent to the Secretary of State just what he chose. We wish Mr. Payne all success, and trust that his important mission will again result in great good. We hear that messengers may go from Lagos, but they can never see the King; only the chiefs and elders.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, AND DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR GLOVER FOR ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, June 14, 1872.

Sir,—It was a general boast here by the partisans of Captain Glover that his Excellency Pope Hennessy will never return to Lagos to adjust matters between this Government and the Egbas; for he had taken such measures as we all have full hopes will bring about a proper understanding between the two Governments, when he was unavoidably called to settle some matter on the Gold Coast. It would astonish you and every Englishman, were you to hear what reliance most people here, who can boast of being Christians by birth, having the blessing of being born of Christian parents, and in some cases ministers' children, place on heathen charms and Mohamedan amulets, &c. The morning of the 12th instant was an eventful one, for as you passed along the streets of Lagos, you might see gladness in one face and despair in another, and all for the same thing—the arrival of the Administrator-in-Chief from the Gold Coast. Vain were all enchantments devised by Mohamed's deluded followers, and incisions made by Fetishmen; he has returned, after all. Captain Glover was determined to argue matters out, having confidence in some hidden principle or secret policy, and therefore tried to "brave out" during the interview; and there is no doubt but that he would have succeeded in misleading his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, had not he been a wise and experienced man; but he found it went hard, and then—

"His courage 'gan fail,

For no arts could avail."

He could not succeed, of course, and all his faults were brought glaringly before him. On the 13th instant, King Docemo waited upon the Administrator-in-Chief at Government House, where he was well received by that worthy, where these words were made use of some time ago: "I hold Lagos in the hollow of my hands." Most of the Sierra Leone young men were present, and the messengers from Abeokuta. Every one was satisfied with the proceedings of the Administrator-in-Chief, save Captain Glover, his aide-de-camp and our redoubtable head constable, who being a skilful master of intrigue and prince of plotters, is considered next in rank to the Governor; hence the very popular dirty of the idle Ijays, who are Apollyons to the Colonial revenue, being paid for idleness, impudence, and all other vices—

"Excepting the Governor, excepting Isaac,

None can molest me."

Our gallant engineer is out again with a lot of machinery he perhaps never saw before, but will vainly try to use from reading books, with as much success as a man trying to learn Hebrew without a tutor. He is just in time to see the debris of his canal. Although I am neither marine nor civil engineer, and cannot tell you anything about pistons, cylinders, &c., nor inclines, nor levels, I can say with confidence that a canal can never be dug out of quicksand, which compose the third layer of Offin-road, where the canal is being dug, except perhaps by one of the engineers who so nobly succeeded in making Africa an island. Prevention, truly, is better than cure. How are all moneys expended on that useless hole, which, if even completed, would neither be useful nor ornamental, save to satisfy ambition—*i.e.*, being named after somebody—to be refunded? I must close with many thanks for your untiring zeal in the cause of us poor Africans. May Heaven shower its blessings upon you, and bless you with long life and prosperity, is the prayer of all true Africans, especially we in Lagos.—I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,

AM-BAY-KAY-MON, *alias* LIARS ARE BEING FOUND OUT.

June 15—P.S.—Since writing the above, our fullest hopes have been realised in the departure of Captain Glover from the shores of Lagos. I can assure you, Sir, that Heaven as it were smiled at his departure, for the weather, which during the past three weeks had been very wet and nasty, was very fine the whole day that he left. The Ijays are quite downcast, and meet in companies of tens and twenties to condole together. As for Mr. Isaac, he is no more Isaac, but Ichabod (unremarked). These are trying times to a *sup-Porter*. A.

Mr. Stanley, the American, with the son of Dr. Livingstone, are expected in England from Zanzibar with letters from the doctor.

The African Times.

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TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

OUR TWELFTH YEAR.

We have usually made a few special remarks with the beginning of each new year of *African Times*' existence. We see no reason why we should not continue to do so. God has this year blessed our efforts by making them visibly instrumental to great good. When we think of the arbitrary errors of a Salmon and a Glover—of what might have been the fate of the Fanti Confederation and its oppressed officials—what might have been the fate of the bulk of those connected with the trade and commerce of Lagos but for our persistent interference in their behalf,—we do indeed rejoice at having continued this work for the good of Africa and her people. We enter, therefore, on this our twelfth year, rich in hope, and not poor in joy. Not that our subscribers pay better than they did. Never have we received so little from them as during the past year; for, to the shame of but too many of them be it said, paying is the very last thing they would seem to think of. There are good and even noble exceptions; but these are, alas! very few. To them we tender our congratulation that they comprehend and appreciate our labours for African advancement, and their own duties and obligations. We want all their aid in every way. Every educated and God-loving African has weighty duties resting upon him. He has been brought out from the mass of heathen superstition and abasement, not through any effort of his own, but under the good providence of God, by the noble and disinterested efforts of others; and this, not only for his own present and eternal good, but that he may be an instrument of good to others, who yet remain entangled by the filth and ignorance of those fendish idolatries, which have made Africa an object of so much compassionate grief to Christian people. And Christian enlightenment ought also to bring with it a love of country; stimulating to noble and patriotic efforts to do everything possible to free it from all that is evil and degrading. Our efforts in demanding better government for the West African Settlements, and the removal of abuses there, are directed only against such things; and no Christian African ought to allow himself to be seduced by paltry pecuniary or other yet more empty considerations, into becoming an abettor, defender, and supporter of them. God helping and strengthening us, we shall not relax in our efforts; and we hope, year by year, to have to welcome new and ardent fellow-workers among the Africans themselves, and to rejoice in new successes.

WHEAT CULTIVATION.

THE possibility of introducing the culture of wheat into West Africa has long been under our anxious consideration, and has cost us much time and effort. We do not know of any real civilisation without a wheat production; and as our anxiety for the spread of Christian civilisation in West Africa is well known, this will explain why we have felt so deep an interest in this matter. The publication, a short time ago, of a small but most valuable and interesting work on wheat,* by Colonel De Couteur, of Jersey (which we most earnestly recommend to all our English readers connected with agriculture), induced us to communicate with that gentleman on the subject which so much interested us. Colonel De Couteur has very kindly given his attention to the matter; and Egyptian wheat seeming to us best adapted, from analogous circumstances, for experiments in culture on the West Coast, indicated to us

* "On the Varieties, Properties, and Classification of Wheat," by John De Couteur, Esq. (Colonel), F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street, London.

the species which in his opinion is most likely to succeed. We have not time this month to enter more fully into particulars, or detail the means we adopted for obtaining a small supply *fine and pure*. We purpose doing this next month, when we hope we may be able at the same time to announce that we have despatched the seed-wheat to the West Coast for trial after the rains. We feel that if we can succeed in introducing wheat culture into West Africa, we shall have given a most important stimulus to advancement.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION AT CAPE COAST.

It seems to us there never was a clearer case for compensation than that of the late political prisoners at Cape Coast. Two memorials or petitions by them appear in our present number. One is from the members of the Fanti Confederation who were arbitrarily imprisoned, and subsequently held to heavy bail by Mr. Salmon, Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, without any charge whatever being formalised against them, or any measures being subsequently taken to bring them to trial, for any alleged offence whatever. The other is from the two Fynns (sen. and jun.), and Forson, who were arbitrarily thrust into prison on most groundless charges, and who were acquitted by unanimous verdict of an educated jury when brought to trial, although every possible effort was made by the Executive and judicial authorities to force a conviction. No sooner had the arbitrary and wrongful acts above alluded to been committed, than we made a claim for compensation to the innocent sufferers. Such petitions as have been now forwarded by the Governor-in-Chief, cannot with any show of justice be left unattended to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and if attended to, compensation must, we think, follow. We think this because the official acts and utterances of the Governor-in-Chief show that the continuous statement of facts lodged by us at the Colonial-office between December, 1871, and the date of Mr. Pope Hennessy's departure for the West Coast, had proved to Her Majesty's Government that the Local Executive and judicial authorities at Cape Coast had fallen into grievous error, both in their treatment of the elected officers of the Fanti Confederation and also in that of the two Mr. Fynns and Mr. Forson. No one can ever justly accuse us of a desire to squander or fritter away the revenues of the West African Settlements. We most assuredly would never have sent out to Cape Coast such a steamer as the *Nellie*, of which doomed craft we make mention elsewhere. The objects to be achieved by an enlightened Executive at the Gold Coast, whenever that protectorate may be blessed with one, are of such vital importance if its countries are to be guided on to civilization, and will require so much money, that we should be the last to make a stroke of the pen in favour of any expenditure for other purposes, not absolutely called for by the claims of justice and equity, and for indispensable Executive and judicial wants. When, therefore, we say that we think compensation must be awarded by Her Majesty's Government to persons so much wronged, knowing, as we but too well do, that such compensation must come out of the local, and not out of imperial revenue, we feel sure that our readers will understand how very strong our convictions are of what justice and equity demand in these cases.

LAGOS AFFAIRS.

We may be excused in expressing our extreme gratification at the intelligence brought to us by the *Liberia*, of the collapse of the ruinous policy pursued so recklessly by Administrator Glover at Lagos. The prohibition on the export of arms and ammunition, &c., which we felt always sure that the Secretary of State for the Colonies never contemplated being applied as Administrator Glover applied it, had been already removed—the fishing-stakes ordinance ditto—the occupation at Ode, in the Jebu territory, had been put an end to—the steamer *Eyo* withdrawn from her disturbance of the Eastern districts, and the ragamuffin police discharged. The measures thus set aside, as unjustifiable as uncalled for by any sound and honest policy, were the irritating causes that had closed all the native

roads and markets against Lagos; inflicted great suffering upon its people; and an irreparable loss upon all concerned in the important trade and commerce of the settlement with the interior and with Europe. We were convinced, from the moment at which we first laid our complaints against Administrator Glover's ruinous and most unjustifiable official proceedings before the Secretary of State in December last, that such proceedings would not bear the light of an impartial inquiry, such as the Governor-in-Chief, Mr. Pope Hennessy, seems to have instituted in Lagos. We have never yet had any reason to doubt the correctness of our intelligence from Lagos—that intelligence on which we acted in our persistent and unremitting representations to the Secretary of State; and we therefore are compelled to give credence to the information brought to us by the *Liberia*, which, if true, as we believe it to be, shows that Lord Kimberley fully comprehended the gravity of the commercial disturbance at Lagos, likely to result, and finally resulting, from the Administrator's proceedings under cover of that "Prohibition of the Export of Arms Ordinance" which, the Earl of Kimberley informed us, had been passed by the Lagos Legislative Council under instructions from his lordship. We cannot forbear expressing our astonishment at the unwisdom of such instructions; motivated, as we understand, by a desire to prevent the supply of arms and ammunition from Lagos to the Oil Rivers; while at the same time ships and steamers clearing out from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Hamburg, direct for those rivers, were conveying abundant supplies of those munitions of war; compared with which any that might have found their way through Lagos, must necessarily have been most insignificant and unimportant. At the same time, as the Administrator of Lagos must have known the object with which Lord Kimberley gave such instructions, nothing can excuse him for having made it a cover for his hostile proceedings against the countries and people adjacent to Lagos, on friendly relations with which the subsistence of the people of Lagos, and the continuance of the important trade and commerce of the settlement, were absolutely dependent. Our information states that Lord Kimberley, acting on our representations, did, in a series of despatches to the Administrator, condemn the policy he was pursuing; that six despatches from his lordship, of that tenor and to that effect, addressed by him to the Administrator, were disregarded by him, and concealed by him from his Council; thereby misleading them, and preventing their interference with his ruinous proceedings. It is further stated that an important report made to the Administrator, in writing, by the envoy he had himself sent to the King of Jebu, in which the complaints of the latter against the Administrator's proceedings were fully set forth, had been also suppressed by him, and was never forwarded by him to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These are grave charges against an Administrator, charged with the conduct of affairs in a commercial emporium such as Lagos; and if it be true that these were fully established against him, in addition to a series of intrigues unworthy of an official in his position, we cannot be astonished at the very summary course said to have been adopted by the Governor-in-Chief, in ordering his immediate embarkation on board a small steamer; to wait outside the bar until the Liverpool steamer from the South-west Coast should arrive, in which he might, as he did, depart for England. The report of events after his such departure, inspires well-grounded hope, that the commercial intercourse of Lagos with the interior would speedily be restored. This is well; and we feel a deep obligation to the Governor-in-Chief and to Earl Kimberley for such a result. But who is to compensate the merchants and traders of Lagos, and their connections in this country, and other parts of Europe, for the grievous inconvenience and heavy losses they have sustained by such a ruinous course of misconduct on the part of the now removed Administrator? Merely with regard to one article, cotton, the losses through the interruption of trade will be heavy. Thousands of bales, owing to the rapid fall in prices now taking place, will not realise so much by 2d. and perhaps 3d. per pound, as they would have realized a month or two ago. It is a most grievous

thing, when to the ordinary risks of trade and commerce, so infamous an interference on the part of an executive officer is to be added; without any claim for damages thus sustained, being allowed by Her Majesty's Government. We must be permitted once more to state, that it was well for the merchants and traders of Lagos that the *African Times* existed, and steadily and earnestly supported their just cause, against the Administrator who was so ruthlessly working their ruin, and cancelling any good he might have previously effected. And at the same time we rejoice, and offer our sincere and heartfelt congratulations to the merchants and traders in Lagos, at the most praiseworthy exhibition of public spirit, in opposition to a ruin-working executive, which they have made on this occasion. We hail it as a promise of future good—as the result in some measure of our many years' effort to promote such a spirit—and we hope the example will not be lost on our native friends in other West Coast Settlements, hitherto but too subserviently allowing themselves to be cajoled, trampled upon, and injured by officials, who abuse the trust committed to them by Her Majesty's Government; which cannot desire any other thing, so far as the West African Settlements are concerned, but the prosperity and happiness of their people; the rapid development of the rich resources of their several countries; and the spread and maturing of that Christian civilization, which it is the desire of the people of Great Britain everywhere to promote in the dependencies of the British Crown.

PURIFICATION OF THE AIR OF CAPE COAST TOWN, AND A SUPPLY OF GOOD DRINKING WATER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THERE is a sad list of deaths at Cape Coast during this wet season. It is reported that there had not been such continuous heavy rains for the last thirty years. In a letter received by us per *Biafra*, 3rd instant, the writer tells us that it had then been raining heavily during thirty days, with never more than a couple of hours' intermission. We can imagine what the reeking atmosphere of that disgracefully filthy place must have been, with all the fetid exhalations confined within it, during so long a period. Our only surprise is, not that there are so many deaths at such a time, but that so many persons survive. Year after year, we have been urging on the British authorities there to adopt some sufficient measures for the purification of the place. The old plea for not doing this was "want of funds." That plea can no longer be urged. Authorities that can afford to throw away some 6,000*l.* in a single year for such a disgracefully worthless toy as the condemned steam yacht, *Nellie*, cannot with any show of reason say they have no money with which to effect that first of all necessary reforms in such a climate—viz., the removing of some of the many sources of that fatal atmospheric impurity which has from time to time destroyed so much human life at Cape Coast. It is not for us, who are not on the spot, to point out what those measures should be. With miles upon miles of bush and forest surrounding the town, there is all that is wanting for a cheap and almost illimitable supply of charcoal, by the regulated and compulsory employment of which Cape Coast might be at least freed from the odious and most fatal exhalations of putrifying animal excreta. We do not hesitate to say that a comparatively cheap system of atmospheric purification might be found, if the important question be diligently studied by the authorities. And surely, it ought to be felt by them to be not only a matter of public duty, but one intimately, most intimately, connected with their own personal safety and well-being. We do not estimate lightly the difficulties with which they would have to contend, with a resident uncivilized population, and many uncivilized native strangers continually resorting to the town. But all these difficulties would be speedily overcome, and cheaply too, by a real sanitary reformer. The insalubrity of the African Coast towns arises from the constant accumulation of poisonous gases in their atmosphere, thrown into it by decaying vegetable and animal substances, and human excreta; and he will be a great benefactor to Cape Coast and to many other towns which would afterwards be dealt with on the same principle, who

shall set honestly, determinedly, and uncompromisingly about this work of purification. We intend giving in this or a following number some extracts from a work or two respecting the deodorising properties of charcoal, because the power to obtain a large and cheap supply of it exists at Cape Coast, and in all the Gold Coast territory; and we earnestly urge on the successor of Mr. Ussher, whoever he may be, to make the purification of Cape Coast, and obtaining for the place a proper supply of good drinking water (which exists in the near neighbourhood), two of the great objects of his administration.

THE PAST EXPENDITURE OF THE FANTI CONFEDERATION.

FROM the moment the intelligence first reached us of the drawing together of the kings and chiefs of the Fanti people, for averting the evils which threatened their countries through the Dutch and English treaty for exchange of territories, we have never ceased to bear testimony on fitting occasions to the great importance of the movement, as regarded the future of the Gold Coast. But we could not have felt this confidence as to its beneficial action had not a Christian and educated element taken a responsible position in it. That the kings and chiefs should have placed their Confederation under the presidency of Mr. R. J. Gharthey, of Anamaboe, and that the late lamented George Blankson, jun., and others should be lending the aid of their acknowledged ability, seemed to us a guarantee that the efforts of the Confederation would take a proper direction; that its action would be as far as possible restrained within safe and justifiable limits; and that the offensive operations, which were forced upon it by the Commendah Bombardment and the general position of affairs, would be kept free from some of the excesses which, however justifiable according to the unenlightened native rules of war, would have been heard of with great sorrow and with condemnation in Great Britain. Knowing that it was with exceeding difficulty the Fanti Volunteers were provided with arms, ammunition, and food, and that the essential services then being rendered by Mr. Gharthey and others could not, at that time at least, be paid for in money, it often occurred to us that they must be making personal and pecuniary sacrifices, which nothing but a paramount sense of patriotic duty could prompt to or justify. We were not surprised, therefore, when the Fanti Confederation called the attention of the present Governor-in-Chief, Mr. Pope Hennessy, and through him that of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the money involvements in which the Confederation found itself for past expenses. Our only wonder was at the extremely small amount of the bill—under three thousand pounds; three thousand pounds, as the only charge against the British Protectorate Government for services and operations which placed, and which alone placed, the Dutch in a position to necessitate their ceding their Gold Coast possessions to Great Britain. It may be, and no doubt is, true, that the Local Executive was at first displeased with the movement to avenge the Bombardment of Commendah, at which he assisted on board the Dutch ship-of-war, and which he is said to have indeed counselled. Nor could that Executive at a later period openly support the operations of the Fantis, which were directed against the carrying out of the treaty which had been made for exchange of territories with the Dutch. Still, it could not ignore, nor could it so condemn those operations as to hold itself entirely aloof from them. Both the British Government, in some of the terms of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of Exchange, and the Administrator of the Gold Coast, in attempting to enforce them on the natives, who had been turned over without their consent on the Coast, and assigned without any show of right, much less with assent in Wassaw, &c., had committed grave errors; and, however it may have been deemed politic or necessary openly to discourage the Fanti movement, there was in it a rectification of those errors which must have inwardly pleased the Governmental mind, both in Downing-street and on the Coast. It must be remembered, at the same time, that as protector of the Gold Coast—a protector who had felt itself justified, for considerations of revenue, in bartering and assigning territories and people which did not in any way belong to it, for such a purpose—the British Government was, as in the case of the Dutch officers and sailors made prisoners by the Fantis near Commendah, answer-

able to the Dutch Government for their safety and decent treatment. In the letter and documents which we now publish (the letter signed "Fanti Man," and documents appended), it will be seen that the British authorities saw this obligation toward the Dutch on their part, that they applied to Mr. Gharthey, as President of the Fanti Confederation, to assist them in this difficult matter, and that he and his coadjutors did most effectually assist, and in a way, when the irritation of the Fantis and the general difficulty of the position is considered, that merited thanks and reward, to say nothing of recompense, not yet bestowed. The acquisition of the Dutch possessions by the Protectorate Government has rendered it possible and easy for that Government to raise a revenue of some fifty or sixty thousand a-year, instead of the paltry and inadequate four to six thousand which was all it could obtain only half-a-dozen years ago. In taking over the Dutch possessions, the Protectorate Government has only paid the estimated value of stores, &c., surrendered to them, and not any money by way of purchase. What it has thus paid, or is to pay, has been and must be derived solely from Gold Coast revenue, and not a farthing of it from the Imperial Exchequer. Supposing, therefore, that the Secretary of State grants the payment of that two to three thousand pounds, it is but a very small sum for the immense services rendered to, and facilities and benefits derived by, the Protectorate Government. It is indeed ridiculously small. And when we look into the future, and estimate the possible development of that germ of co-operating native government which was first seen under the management of President Gharthey and his associates, no mind could for a moment conceive that operations enfolding the possible regeneration and Christian civilization of half a million of human beings, and the utilization of the enormous natural resources of wide-spread territories, which will bring undying honour to Great Britain, could be effected without some pecuniary assistance from the only public purse-holders of those territories—Great Britain—which levies and expends the whole public revenue.

SPAIN AND SLAVERY IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

On Wednesday, June 26, Mr. Hughes presented the following petition to the House of Commons:—
To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society

Sheweth—

That it is a matter of deep concern to your memorialists to learn that no effectual steps have been taken by the Government of Spain for the liberation of that large number of individuals held in slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, who, under treaties between Great Britain and Spain, are entitled to immediate and unconditional freedom.

That it was in reference to this population that Lord Palmerston, when Foreign Minister, made use of the following language in a despatch to the Government of Spain:—

"Let the Spanish Government take effectual measures for restoring all the colonial British subjects who have been kidnapped, and who are detained in slavery in Cuba, in violation of the law of nations."

"Let the law of Spain be rigidly enforced against the numerous slave-traders in Cuba, whose occupation is as well and as publicly known as that of any man engaged in legitimate commerce."

"And, finally, let the Spanish Government take steps for restoring to freedom all those negroes who have been introduced into Cuba as slaves in violation of the laws of Spain, and who, therefore, not being the legal property of any man, are *ipso facto* free by the law of the country itself."

That the same opinion on the right of Great Britain to claim the liberty of these people has been held by Ministers of various parties who have from time to time held the seals of the Foreign Office.

That the law passed by the Cortes in 1870, unjust and altogether insufficient as it was, is not acted upon in Cuba, but is a dead letter there.

That the people of Spain have demanded the abolition of slavery from one end of the country to the other, and that no measure would be more popular with the Spanish people than the entire abolition of slavery.

That the Free Cuban party in Cuba have emancipated their slaves to the number of at least a hundred thousand.

That many of these liberated slaves have been re-enslaved by the Spanish Government, which holds them in slavery in violation

of the express provision of the Constitution of 1868, and is working them as slaves for its own profit.

That they have viewed with deep concern and apprehension the disastrous effects which would result to the interests of humanity and civilisation from the further continuance of the sanguinary conflict in Cuba, and still more from the success of the Spanish, or pro-slavery, party there, which, according to the statements of British officials in Cuba, would certainly be followed by attempts to revive the African slave-trade.

That the people of Porto Rico are anxious for the abolition of slavery in their island; and in an address to his Majesty King Amadeus they have assured him that, to use their own words, it is their most cherished hope "to get rid of the abominable and evil institution of slavery."

That the delegates from Porto Rico presented a plan for the immediate and entire abolition of slavery to the Cortes in Madrid in November last.

That no facilities were rendered by the Spanish Government for its discussion in the Cortes.

That many of the Ministers of the new Cabinet just formed in Madrid have expressed themselves on various occasions as favourable to the abolition of slavery.

For all these reasons the undersigned entreat your Honourable House to take such measures as may induce Her Majesty's Ministers to use their moral influence with the Spanish Cabinet without delay in favour of the entire abolition of slavery in the dependencies of Spain.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

On behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

JOSEPH COOPER, } Hon. Secs.
EDMUND STUBBS, }
ROBERT ALCOX, }
BENJAMIN MILLARD, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JUNE 22 to 29.

ADANSONIA FIBRE.—50 bales, at 131. 10s. per ton.

PALE-OIL in good demand, at improving rates; 800 tons sold; Irregular at 311. to 361., Bonny at 351. to 351. 15s., Old Calabar at 351. 15s. to 361., Benin at 361., Accra at 351. to 361. 5s., New Calabar at 381. 10s. to 391. on the spot, and at 391. to 391. 5s. per ton for distant arrival.

COTTON.—Market heavy first days, and lower, but recovery ensued, and prices have gone up again to last week's rates. Price of African cotton, best Lagos 9d. to 9½d. Sales of the week, 62,700 bales.

JUNE 29 to JULY 6.

GROUND NUTS.—African, in bags, 91.

PALE KERNELS.—26 tons, Benin, in bags, 121. 10s.

ADANSONIA FIBRE.—134 bales at 131. 10s. per ton.

PALE-OIL.—The business is restricted for want of stock to 320 tons; Irregular at 301. to 361., Bonny at 361. to 361. 5s., Cameroons at 361. 5s., and Old Calabar at 361. 5s. to 361. 7s. 6d.; with 200 tons to arrive, Benin at 361. 15s., Old Calabar at 371., and New Calabar at 401. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—Limited demand, decline of one farthing per lb. in price. Sales of the week, 47,000 bales. Price, best Lagos, 8½d. to 9d.

JULY 6 to JULY 13.

PALE KERNELS.—52 bags, at 121. 15s.

PALE-OIL.—The arrivals continue light, and the business on the spot is limited in consequence; the sales for the week are about 900 tons, chiefly to arrive; Irregular, on the spot, at 321. to 361. 10s., Lagos and Wydah at 361. 10s. to 361. 15s., Old Calabar at 371., Cameroons at 361. 7s. 6d., to 361. 15s.; and to arrive, Benin at 371., Old Calabar at 381., New Calabar at 401. 10s., Brass at 411. to 411. 5s. per ton.

COTTON.—Freely offered and but limited demand. Market closes with considerable decline in quotations for all descriptions. Sales of the week, about 52,000 bales.

Lagos, fine, price 8½d. to 9½d.

JULY 13 to JULY 20.

PALE KERNELS.—132 bags, at 121. 10s. to 121. 15s.

BENT SEED.—118 bags, at 54s. per 384 lbs. Ground Nuts (Lagos), 75 bags, at 91. per ton.

PALE-OIL continues very firm, and the sales reach 800 tons; Irregular at 321. to 351. Quittah, Jella Coffee, and Pram Pram at 361. 12s. 6d. to 361. 17s. 6d., Bonny at 371., Benin, 371. 7s. 6d. to 371. 10s., Old Calabar at 371. to 371. 5s., Lagos at 371. to 371. 10s., New Calabar at 411., and Congou at 421. per ton.

COTTON.—Market continually heavy, prices declining. Sales of the week, 51,000 bales.

Price (Lagos Cotton) 7½d. to 8½d.

JULY 23.

Prices of cotton still declining. The fall in America is quite 2½. to 2½d. per lb.

MEMORIAL OF FYNN, FYNN, AND FORSON, CLAIMING COMPENSATION FOR UNJUST IMPRISONMENT AND LOSSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED.

To His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's West African Settlements, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of Joseph A. Fynn, sen., merchant, Joseph A. Fynn, jun., and Thomas Forson, all of Cape Coast,

Respectfully Sheweth—

That on the 30th December last, Colonel Foster called at the house of J. A. Fynn, sen., one of your petitioners herein, about 1 p.m., with a search-warrant, authorising him (Colonel Foster) to search for certain papers, therein enumerated, "relating to an alleged conspiracy against the British Protectorate of the Fanti and other tribes."

That J. A. Fynn, sen., permitted Colonel Foster to make diligent search over all his premises, and, finding that the papers were not in his possession, the Colonel said, "Mr. Fynn, I am satisfied. When I go to Government House I shall inform his Excellency that you have no 'Mankessim papers' with you;" and the Colonel then left.

That between 6 and 7 p.m. (some five or six hours after the Colonel had searched Mr. Fynn's house, and expressed himself satisfied therewith) one Corporal Pratt, of the police force, with four or five policemen, entered J. A. Fynn's with the self-same warrant that had been already executed by Colonel Foster.

That Pratt told your petitioner, J. A. Fynn, that the Colonel had sent him with the warrant to remove all his (Fynn's) papers; that J. A. Fynn told Pratt he must be mistaken, as the Colonel had already searched all his papers; that J. A. Fynn's brother and a nephew of his asked Pratt to permit them to look at the warrant he had with him; that thereat Pratt produced two warrants—one was the one that the Colonel had personally executed; the other, for the removal of all Fynn's papers, was another which Colonel Foster had issued, "by express orders of his Excellency," and signed by his Excellency, Mr. Salmon, as well as the Colonel.

That whilst J. A. Fynn's brother and nephew were reading these warrants, Pratt snatched them away and walked out of the house, and refused to return, although he was called back three or four times.

That Pratt went and reported to the Colonel that your petitioner, J. A. Fynn, had resisted and obstructed him in the execution of his duty; that Colonel Foster was satisfied with Pratt's bare assertion, and ordered a body of policemen, twenty or thirty in number, to proceed with him, the Colonel, to Fynn's house.

That on the Colonel's arrival at Fynn's house, he stationed policemen at the entrance, walked upstairs and entered most unceremoniously into Fynn's bedroom, without knocking at the door or giving anyone notice of his being in the house.

That at this time, it being about 11 p.m., Fynn was asleep, and his wife was sitting on his bed, trying to lull her babe to sleep, and two other children, a boy and a girl, were asleep on a country mat in front of the bed.

That the Colonel turned over the mat on which the poor children were asleep, with his boots; kicked the girl on the face so severely that the marks left by it were visible some three or four weeks after, walked up to the bed on which Fynn was lying, seized him by the hand, and said to him, in a husky tone (the effects of drink), "Come, get up, I will not treat you as a gentleman on this occasion; I will not treat you as I did this morning," forced Fynn out of bed, compelled him to give up all his papers, private documents, &c., and when Fynn asked to accompany him, so as to be present at the examination of his papers, ordered him to bed.

That at this stage of the proceedings your petitioner, Thomas Forson, appeared on the scene, and, being a friend of Fynn's, asked the Colonel to permit him to accompany him to Government House to be present at the inspection of the papers; that the Colonel declined, and as he walked away, gave orders for the apprehension of your petitioners, J. A. Fynn, sen., and J. A. Fynn, jun., who were accordingly carried off to gaol.

That shortly after this your petitioner, Thomas Forson, and three other gentlemen, proceeded to the Colonel's residence to bail out Fynn and his son, but the Colonel ordered the police to turn them out.

That the Colonel's conduct was so amusing that your petitioner's (Thomas Forson's) risible faculties were so roused that he could not help giving way to them, whereat the Colonel turned round and said to him, "Come along, my chattering friend; you are the very man I want," and handed him over to the police, who, without more ado, walked him off to keep your other petitioners company.

That on the next day the Colonel refused to accept bail for your petitioners in 1,000l., or any sum whatever, although bail was tendered and offered.

That your petitioners were incarcerated for ten days without subsistence, and were then brought to trial for obstructing and

resisting the police, but were honourably acquitted on the 22nd January last.

That your petitioners were put to the expense of 125l. 16s. 6d. in defending this action alone.

That Colonel Foster entered your petitioner's (J. A. Fynn) house without a warrant or authority of any description but the orders of Mr. Salmon.

That Mr. Salmon had no right to interfere with Colonel Foster in the executing of Mr. Chalmers' warrant, and to order the Colonel to go again a second time and carry away J. A. Fynn's papers, as the warrant distinctly stated what papers were required.

That Mr. Salmon, as Chief of the Executive, had no right to interfere in judicial matters, nor to issue a warrant himself, and that such proceedings were illegal and unconstitutional.

That during the trial of your petitioners it was proved that Mr. Salmon had signed such warrant, and that Colonel Foster had issued it under his express orders; and that although the warrant in question had been seen, it was "non est" when called for; as was also the information on which the search-warrant was purported to have been granted and issued.

That your petitioners have given Colonel Foster "notice of action" for the wrongs and damages done to them.

That your petitioners have suffered severely, both bodily and mentally, as well as pecuniarily; and that J. A. Fynn's business has suffered in consequence of such acts.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that, inasmuch as all these proceedings were set in motion by Mr. Salmon, your Excellency and Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to award to them the sum of 2,000l. out of the revenues of Cape Coast for the wrongs and loss suffered by them at the hands of Mr. Salmon and his officials, or such sum as may appear to you the merits of their case demand; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. A. FYNN.
J. A. FYNN, JUN.
THOMAS FORBON.

Cape Coast, April 19, 1872.

Castle of Elmina, Gold Coast, April 22, 1872.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Excellency, John Pope Hennessy, to acknowledge the receipt of your petition dated the 19th inst., claiming compensation for certain wrongs and losses alleged to have been inflicted upon you by officials of the Gold Coast Government.

2nd. His Excellency will transmit your petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his Lordship's consideration.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT S. TURTON, Captain,
Private Secretary.

To Messrs. Joseph A. Fynn, sen., Joseph A. Fynn, jun., and Thomas Forbon, Esq.

THE "AHWOONAH" NATIVES.—WRECK AND PLUNDER OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Quittah, May 25, 1872.

Sir,—I beg to give you a detail of what is going on here, as showing the very barbarous and rapacious character of the people inhabiting this section of the West Coast of Africa called Ahwoonah country.

A few days ago I was requested by a friend to accompany him to Jellah Coffee, a coast town near this, to witness a public murder which was to take place on a poor man—an old slave. It would take a lengthened space were I to relate all the circumstances which resulted in the most brutal murder of this poor man. I shall only confine myself to what I myself saw. He was paraded round about the town, and then taken to the place of his execution, where he was placed in the middle of a large concourse of spectators, all, except the women, armed almost to the teeth, and then literally butchered.

Not quite a week after this, an English vessel called the "John Bardon," which was lying off here trading, was driven on shore by a violent hurricane; all efforts were made by her crew to save her, and she might have certainly been saved if assistance had been rendered to her. She made signal for a boat to come alongside to give help, but none of the savages, who were then about 300 on the beach, could be prevailed upon to do so; although many of them were good boatmen, and although large rewards were offered if they would do so. The whole crowd of the natives present, anticipating the plunder which the wreck would afford, appeared exceedingly anxious that the vessel might run ashore. They jumped for joy, invoking their Fetish to cause the vessel to wreck. After an unsuccessful effort, the crew abandoned the vessel, and came on shore in a small boat with a few bags and

boxes containing their clothes; but no sooner did they land on the beach, than a great crowd of natives rushed to the boat and carried off whatever they could lay their hands upon. The owner, John Wood, was himself among the number of his crew, and I understand that his box, containing a large amount of money and other valuables, was carried away by those ruthless people. I saw him sitting on the beach in a senseless state, bleeding profusely from his leg, and surrounded by a host of savages, who, had it not been for the presence of a few civilized gentlemen on the spot, and also Chief Amagarashi, would have stripped them quite naked.

Much praise is due to the old chief, Amagarashi, of Quittah, for his conduct on this occasion. I saw him running about and threatening his people against doing any violence to the white men. He is naturally a good and just man, and affords protection to all strangers residing in Quittah. At this time the beach was already crowded with an incredible number of natives, who came from different parts, with swords, hatchets, &c., to plunder, and seeing the ship abandoned, the whole host of them—men, women, and even children—regardless of their lives, rushed to the waves to reach the vessel. Great numbers succeeded in doing so. In a moment the whole surface of the vessel, masts and all, was covered with human beings, and now commenced the most desperate plunder that could be conceived.

The next morning, the beach, to a certain extent, was covered with the dead bodies of those who were drowned; about twelve men and women were picked up, and about ten, dangerously wounded, were borne off the previous day in hammocks and litters to their homes. It is said that large numbers of dead bodies are in the hull of the ship. These must have been either trampled to death, or have died from suffocation. Before evening of the next day nothing could be seen of the vessel, save her sides and deck—I mean such parts of the sides and deck as could not be broken by the axes of the savages.

There is a Government agent here, a native of Popo, who, I am sorry to say, neither reads, nor writes, nor speaks the common English, and everyone here is at a loss to know what services he has rendered the Government since he has been placed here, because, in the absence of the good old chief of Quittah, "Amagarashi," we are all done for in this place, whilst this "Blavo," the Government agent here, sits down carrying on his own petty trade, and, like an old pensioner, receives his pay every month from Cape Coast. His presence here, as a Government officer, should have been a sort of check to the commission of much wickedness that is going on here daily; and the system of buying slaves for domestic purposes, which is now being carried on without fear by persons calling themselves British subjects, and claiming British protection, should never have been winked at as it is.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

A VISITOR.

Note.—It is not many years since wrecks and unfortunate people on board were similarly treated at some recent spot on the coast of the British Isles. We understood that a "Civil Commandant" had been appointed to Quittah. If so, we hope he is now in residence, and that his presence, clothed with the authority of Great Britain (to which Quittah, &c., belongs), may gradually work a change for the better among the people.—Ed. *African Times*.

THE SERVICES OF THE FANTI CONFEDERATION, AND ITS PRESIDENT, MR. GHARTY, IN DEFENDING AND DELIVERING THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Mankessim, April 29, 1872.

Sir,—I enclose you letters from President Ghartey to the Administrator of the Gold Coast and letter from the Administrator to President Ghartey, of the Old Fanti Confederation. Uscher's, &c., Proclamation of March last, said Fanti Confederation agents are doing evil. What evil have they done? The enclosed letters will speak for themselves. The Administrator, W. H. Simpson, first encouraged the Fanti allies, the Wassaw, and Appollonians, by stating that he would support them, but when the Ashanti king sent 5,000 troops to invade them, and his chief, Ackempong, cutting and killing Fantis on his way down to Elmina to join them, messengers from Appollonia and Wassaw were sent to him, the Administrator. In such hard and dangerous time, he (Mr. Simpson) referred them to the Fanti Confederation. The same promises were sent to Akims, and when the Ashantis came pressing upon them, and sent for munitions of war, he (Mr. Simpson) wrote the President to guarantee for the supply before he could deliver to them; as I found among the letters at Mankessim from Mr. Simpson, the Administrator, to the President Ghartey. If you will permit me, I will tell you what little I know about the Fanti Confederation since the commencement and during the administration of the President.

1. It is the Fantis that sent money and munitions of war to the

Warrior Domprey, with words of encouragement to stand in his ground against the Ashantis, and money to Accra, telling them that they are willing and ready to back them if they find Ashantis too strong for them. Although the English Government gave them supplies, still the Fantis did what little they could to show that they all are one, and will assist each other. By this, you will know that the Confederation protected the frontiers against the enemies from gaining advantage over our allies in the eastern and northern districts. 2. It was the Confederation that prevented the 5,000 troops to follow Ackempong, the Ashanti Chief, in the western part. The Fanti Confederation, as soon as the news reached Mankessim, sent up a detachment of the Volunteers to Wassaw, and on the 17th December, 1870, a battle took place. The Volunteers, under the command of David Ghartey, Captain of the Volunteers, set fire to the town of Conpoosakoo, Chimah Village. That was the first battle that checked the Ashantis, Elminas, and Ashantis in that neighbourhood, by proving that the Fantis were coming. During this time, King Ottoo, with the vanguard of the Fanti army, then at Agunah, sent word by messenger after messenger, that the Ashantis were coming with heavy troops through Ahantah and Appollonia, and the King of Anamaboo also started on the 23rd December, 1869. At the ardent request of the allies in the western part, the President Ghartey was obliged to move from the seat of his Government to follow the troops. On the 7th April, 1870, he left Anamaboo, and two or three days later, Mankessim, the seat of Government of the Fanti Confederation, and established himself in the interior of the western countries. After several engagements by the Volunteers of the Fanti allies against Ashantis and troops of the Dutch Appollonian Confederation, the Fantis gained a complete victory, drove back the Dutch troops, and 5,000 troops from Ashanti as well as the Dutch Appollonians; and they brought to show to the President, then at Mansu, encamped with King of Anamaboo and King Enimell, of Wassaw, a bottle of sea-water and sand from the Appollonian beach, and the rubbish from the Dutch fort. The Dutch troops and native tribes were driven away, and abandoned their fort, Appollonia, and during this time Administrator Uscher sent a messenger with a letter to recall the Anamaboo King from the seat of war. That weakened the Fanti troops very much, while the Ashantis were trying to gain ground; but the President determinedly and fearlessly pressed forward with King Enimell. About the close of December, 1870, the Administrator wrote the President to return home, as all the Fanti kings and Cape Coast people desired him to return; in this letter was enclosed one of Uscher's proclamation. So the President obeyed him, and left the camp on his way home. The enemies heard that he had left King Enimell, and made an attack upon his troops. Messengers from King Enimell were sent to hasten the President back; he returned with his troops, and relieved King Enimell on the 8th January, 1871, defeating the enemies. In February also, another battle took place, the President being personally engaged in the battle. These battles shook the Elminas, Ahantahs, Ashantis, and the Dutch Government, and gave them proof that the Fantis were able to conquer the whole Ahantahs, Dutch Appollonian, Elmina, and their allies, the Ashantis. The King of Ashanti's troops returned to Commassie, and were unable to cross the river Assem and join the Ashanti Chief, Echempong, and the Elminas. Are these evil doings? The Fanti Confederation having protected the West, North, and East, of the so-called English Protectorate, at the cost of a great deal of money, the managers are now suffering for it, and do not know who will repay them their money. Through this they have lost their businesses, their money, and spent their time to their own loss, although they have done a great deal of good in protecting their country, which was given to their care by the kings and chiefs of the Fanti Confederation. And what is their reward? Through this, the Dutch became inclined to cede their possessions on the Gold Coast. Of truth, the Fantis are willing to pay the debt incurred, but where is the revenue to come from to pay this heavy sum to release them from their troubles, that they may satisfy their creditors? I think the English Government, who reap the benefit on the Coast, should think about this. According to the papers I found at Mankessim, that gentleman, the President, should be rewarded, as noted by the new Constitution of the Fanti Confederation. I have said nothing of his anxious efforts in saving the lives of the Dutch officers or sailors captured by the Commassies; and of the Ashanti prisoners, how he treated them as Christian men, holding the lives of the captives dear to him. If time permit, I shall trace what the Confederation have done on this Coast. Thank God, that the Fantis stand as they do now; but the steps which were taken by the Dutch and English in the exchange of territories would have been the downfall of Fanti, had this been permitted by them. To God only be the praise. The enemies of the Fantis are now ashamed, Mr. Editor. When I say the enemies, I mean some of Fanti's own children. Some of them do not like the prosperity of their own country; therefore, they hated the manager through jealousy,

I believe, of the position he holds. These men are very few in number, but still are very injurious people; men who consider themselves to be somebodies in the country. These men spoil Europeans, or give wrong advice to those who hold the management for the English Government out here; they openly and privately did all they could to injure the President in many ways, but God protected him. You will see that even in the camps these individuals did all they could to get his troops to desert him, through the Administrator, by calling back the King of Anamaboo, while they knew that the Ashantis were threatening to attack; but God protected him.—Yours truly, FANTI MAN.

Anamabu, May 28, 1869.

Chief,—I am requested by the President of the Fanti Confederation, the Hon. R. J. Ghartey, to apprise you that the information has reached the Confederation through his Excellency W. H. Simpson, Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, that some Dutch officers and men were upset ashore at your town. I am, therefore, desired to ask you, in the event of the report being true, to treat the persons of these unfortunate people with every respect, and if, unfortunately, any out of their number should have been lost, to give him, or them, decent burial, the expenses of which will be paid by the Government of the Confederation. The messenger now sent is instructed to look after the safety, and provide for the comfort, of the Europeans; but it is the intention of the Confederate Government to despatch some respectable person or persons for the purpose of receiving them from your hands. Some provisions suitable for European constitutions accompany this letter, and it will be your duty to see that they are properly and duly distributed among Europeans.

In conclusion, I need hardly remind you how anxious the Confederate Government is to alleviate the discomforts of the condition in which those people are now placed.—I have the honour to be, Chief, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLANKSON, JUN.

Cobbina Mill, Chief of Commendah.

Anamabu, May 29, 1869.

Sir,—Intelligence has reached us here that certain Dutch officers and men were carrying some letters to Commendah in a boat, and the boat was upset, and they were washed ashore. We have sent a messenger with a letter to the Chief of Commendah to see them, with some provisions for the use of the Dutch officers. We will be glad if you will render every assistance as to the good management of these officers, in order that they be not ill-treated. It is our intention to send another messenger to receive them from the hands of the Chief of Commendah, as the Governor has expressed a wish that we should do so. If you have heard anything on the subject, please let us know as soon as possible.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours very truly,

R. J. GHARTY.

Joseph Dawson, Esq., Biriasie.

P.S. Should we find the report of the event false, you can have the provisions for yourselves.

Statements of the Dutch Officers captured at Commendah Shore.

On the 26th of May the Dutch Royal steamer Ametel anchored in the roads of Commendah after having left the road of Elmina the same night, and brought a gentleman of Elmina in near Bouty, where she set him off in his own boat. Being in the road of Commendah, the captains and officers looked after a river designed on a chart of the Coast of Guinea. With our looking-glasses we could not find the river. The reason why Lieutenant Drabbe and I proposed to go with a boat nearer to the beach, to try to find the river, with eight men armed with guns and having either ten caps (balls), one corporal (not armed) at the river, and two officers armed with pistols. We left the ship with the recommendation of our captain not to come too near to the beach, because the boat would capsize when we came in the rollers. Being near to the rollers, I proposed to return to the ship, because I remembered the warning of the captain. We turned the boat's head to sea, and Lieutenant Drabbe proposed to let drive the boat for a moment, because we had not yet found the river. At once (I was looking to the beach) a heavy roller came so near that we could not retire, neither advance, and with that consequence it broke ahead of the boat and filled her totally; the second and third rollers now were sufficient to capsize the boat, and everyone sought to do as good as he could. Happily, I could swim, and was the second person who reached the beach safe; however, I was nearly dead. After a few minutes, I saw three more sailors on the beach; so we were five saved and six drowned. At this time one of the sailors had locked after the guns, whether they were still in the boat, and found one; another sailor found a revolver pistol, and I found one too; at the same instant one of the sailors cried to me, "I see a great many black men, all armed, and not fifty yards off us." Because there was no question for us of fighting, and because we could not defend ourselves, firstly, against too great a number of men, and secondly, because we could not make any use of

the arms (they were filled with sand), I proposed to the other men to walk along the beach and try whether we could not escape them, but as soon as they saw us they shot at us and touched one of the boys in the arm; another was wounded nearly at the same instant in the back and knee, and a third one, *Ballmeyer*, a sailor, got a ball, and was dead. In this time I saw the crowd of black men, and made a sign with my hand to the head men of them, not to shoot, because I saw we should be killed very soon. I went right ahead to them, and after an instant the black men had us made all prisoners. I give the name of those who are still safe and well: Officer T. Teegers Veechers; sailors, D. Teegers Vries, K. C. P. Barce, J. H. Tarburgh. I declare for me, and the other people for themselves, upon their honour, that they have not fired at the black men; however, the Commendah people declare that we fired the first, and that this was the cause why they fired at us.

T. TEEGERS VEECHERS, Lieutenant, Second Chief.

Kuasu Croom, May 3, 1869.
Copy of a Letter addressed to Cobbina Edgin, Second King of Elmina, from the President, R. T. Gharney.

Anamaboo, June 10, 1869.

Sir,—I am requested by the President of the Fanti Confederation to reply to your communication of the 5th instant, and at the same time to convey to you his regret at not having been able to send an answer before, owing to want of time in which to do so.

He is happy to have to inform you that, in conformity with the agreement respecting the exchange of prisoners, he has delivered the four prisoners (Elminas), who were in his hands, over to his Excellency W. H. Simpson, Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, and he has no doubt that Yarkoon will also be delivered over to him.

He is glad to be able to add that all the four prisoners appeared to him to be in good health at the time of their departure for Cape Coast. In conclusion he desires me to assure you that one of the main objects of his policy is to keep strictly to his promises, and to give every facility, as far as in his power lies, to the resumption of communications between the people of Elmina and the Fantis.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BLANKSON, Jun., Secretary.

To Cobbina Edgin, King of Elmina.

Anamaboo, June 11, 1869.

Chief,—Since my last communication to you on the subject of your captives, I am apprised that his Excellency W. H. Simpson, Acting Administrator of Gold Coast, has sent up to you a doctor, and one or two gentlemen, to negotiate for the delivery to them of those captives to whom I have alluded.

Under this circumstance, I, on behalf of the kings and chiefs of the Fanti nation, have thought proper to ask Mr. Blankson, jun., to proceed to you, and, as the agent of the Fanti nation, to assist you and your people to arrange matters in such way as will speedily bring them to a close.

I am also apprised that the Acting Administrator has offered to ransom the captives, but that you and your people declined to do so until you had heard from the Fantis. This has given the Fantis great satisfaction, and increased their confidence in you. They trust, nevertheless, that you will not fail to accept an adequate ransom, and thus secure for yourselves and the Fantis a reputation for justice and humanity.—I am, Chief, yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. J. GHARNEY,

President of the Fanti Confederation.

P.S.—The Hon. G. Blankson, Field-Marshal of the Anamaboo, also proceeds on a visit to you about the same matter, and I have to impress on your mind the necessity of paying the best attention to any advice given by him to you whilst there, as he has the interests of our common country at heart.

To Chief Mill, Commendah.

R. J. GHARNEY.

Anamaboo, June 8, 1869.

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to inform you that accompanying this communication are two of the four messengers from Elmina captured by the Commendahs. I have also to apprise your Excellency that the other two are expected hourly from King Ansoo-Otoes. As soon as they arrive they will be sent to Cape Coast without delay.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. J. GHARNEY.

To his Excellency W. H. Simpson,

Acting Administrator of Cape Coast.

Anamaboo, September 7, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of the repeated aggression of the King of Ashanti on our territories, and those of our allies; in consequence of the occupation of our Eastern and Western districts by his troops at this present moment; in consequence of the detention of the peaceable traders (our countrymen) at Kumassi; owing to their seizure of the property and capture of five Europeans, consisting of two (2) missionaries, one (1) lady and child, and also one (1) French

merchant; owing to their having devastated the Wassi district; and not content with that, having carried into captivity and inevitable slavery (1,500) fifteen hundred of its inhabitants; and also in consequence of the detention of those messengers who were sent by them to negotiate peace, the Fantis have determined to take active measures for the defence of their country;—therefore they have recently held a meeting, and made arrangements to repel the Ashanti forces which have invaded their country; and the execution of those arrangements will take place within a month. Moreover, it is noticeable that so deliberate is the purpose of the King of Ashanti to do as great injury to the country as lies in his power, that, whilst allowing trade to be carried on at the bulk of the Prabh, he commands his generals to take possession of our Eastern and Western districts. In behalf of the kings of the Fanti Confederation, therefore, I feel it to be my duty to acquaint you of their resolve, and to assure you that the plan decided upon is purely a defensive measure caused by the unwarrantable aggressions of the King of Ashanti on our country, and on those of our allies.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours most obediently,

R. J. GHARNEY,

President of Fanti Confederation.

To his Excellency W. H. Simpson, Acting

Administrator of Gold Coast.

Government House, Cape Coast, September 8, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which, after detailing the causes which have determined the Fantis to take active measures for the defence of their country against the Ashantis, you inform me that the execution of the arrangements made by the Fanti kings to repel the Ashantis who have invaded their country, will take place within a month, and you further acquaint me that the plan decided on is a purely defensive measure, caused by the aggressions on your country, and on that of your allies. As the kings and yourselves have not thought proper to consult me in this matter, which so vitally affects the interests of the Protectorate of which the Fantis form but a portion; I must decline to offer an opinion as to the justification or advisability of the proposed course of action you so vaguely intimate. The kings are quite entitled to make war upon Ashanti as they choose, for their own sake or that of their allies, but I should be wanting in my duty if I failed to take this opportunity to inform and warn them that as they take this matter into their own hands, so the responsibility rests entirely with themselves; and that they cannot expect to receive from the British Government any support of operations the policy of which has not first obtained its approval. I may state at the same time, that so far as my information extends, the British Protectorate is not now the subject of attack by the Ashantis, nor have I at present reason to believe that it is about to become so.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIMPSON, Acting Administrator.

To President Gharney.

Government House, Cape Coast, August 21, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you report to me, first, the steps you had taken to provide for the safety of the Ashanti traders, and, secondly, transmit to me copies of the correspondence which has taken place between Messrs. Molinar and Kminsang and the Honourable George Blankson, with reference to the projected peace arrangements. With respect to the first, you have no doubt already been informed that, learning that the intelligence originally sent me was without foundation, and that certain acts alleged to have taken place in Assin had no reality, and that the Assins were, in fact, acting in friendly union with the Fantis, I at once withdrew the troops, which, in the imminency of the danger which threatened, I had advanced, and subsequently also the police, whom I instructed to return immediately, if no serious complications impended. I shall hope to hear soon from you with reference to the Ashantis taken by the Assins, but their ultimate disposal will require some consideration by yourself and me. With regard to the second matter, I quite approve of the answer sent to Messrs. Molinar and Kminsang's letter, and I am disposed to agree with you in the view you take of their proposal. You will, I am sure, hasten to put me in possession of such further communications as may pass within your knowledge on this delicate but most important matter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIMPSON, Acting Administrator.

(It does not bear address, but was evidently sent to

President Gharney.—Ed. A. T.)

PASSENGERS HOME BY THE LIBERIA.

Old Calabar, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Blisset, Dr. Robb, Captain J. B. Walker, Mr. Lawson. Bonny, Captain Foster. Sierra Leone, Mr. Rosenbush, Mr. H. Pough, Rev. G. F. Claffin, with five passengers from Madeira, and four deck passengers.

PASSENGERS HOME BY THE BENIN.

From St. Paul de Loando, Mr. Moraes, Mr. J. Beeton, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Senor Machado Furtado. Congo, Mr. Ponden Gabor, Mr. S. Svenson. Lagos, Governor Glover and Mr. Jauncey. Accra, Mr. Binder. S. Leone, Mr. Johnson, Boyle, Manalis, Maloy, M. Vicar, with four passengers from Madeira.

POSTSCRIPT.—JULY 23, 1872.

THE FANTI CONFEDERATION AND THE LATE CAPE COAST PRISONERS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 22.

Mr. Wm. M. Arthur, M.P. for Lambeth, has given notice of his intention to ask for the production of correspondence connected with the Fanti Confederation, and also whether Her Majesty's Government purpose to grant compensation to the persons who were unjustly imprisoned by the Acting Administrator, Mr. Salmon.

THE IRON TRADE QUARTERLY MEETING.—WOLVERHAMPTON, JULY 10.—The first of the current series of ironmongers' quarterly meetings was held this afternoon, but the report will not be ready till Monday next. In the prevailing uncertainty makers cannot quote, and they will no longer accept orders at the prices of the last issued circulars, notwithstanding that these are unprecedentedly high. Nevertheless the demand for thin sheets and foringles is so great in comparison with the output that very high prices will be officially quoted after Monday next. Nor is it likely that they will be much below the figures cited this afternoon. The comparison between the prices of to-day and those of a quarter ago would show an extraordinary advance in that interval. What the figures in certain cases would show may be inferred from the fact that fencing rods that were 13s. a ton three months ago are 20s. to-day. In a finished state they are 28s. Pigs too are greatly advanced. To-day, as compared with last week only, they were up 10s. a ton. The Shropshire cold blast were quoted to-day at from 9s. to 9s. 10s., and hot blast 8s. This is 2s. rise on the quarter. Nor have the finished goods been much different; prices of all have gone up greatly, and they still rise. Galvanized wares were reduced in their discounts 5 per cent. this afternoon, and other goods in like proportion.

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ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS of all kinds and qualities, as Spoons, Forks, Ornet-stands, &c.

CELESTINE GOODS.—Work-boxes, Tables, Writing-desks, Tea-caddies, Chairs, &c.

LEATHER GOODS.—Portmanteaus, Dressing-cases, Purses, Bags, Albums, &c.

PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.—Combs, Brushes, Pomatum, Perfumery of all sorts.

MADEIRA DEPARTMENT.—Belts, Braces, Buttons, Tape, Needles, Pins, Fine Yarns, &c.

STATIONERY.—Paper of every description, Account-books, Penholders, Sealing-wax, &c.

PAINTS AND FRAMES.—Oil Paintings, Engravings, Water-colour Drawings.

GLASS, CRISTAL, AND CHINA DEPARTMENT.—Tumbler, Wide-glasses, Glass Dishes, Sugar-basins, Milk-jugs; Earthenware, as Plates, Dishes, &c., of every sort.

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BRASSES, as Statuettes, Vases, real and imitation.

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December 22, 1870.

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

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Except when those dates fall on Monday, when the Departure is deferred to the day following.

The Packets of the 12th usually proceed to Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Grand Bassam, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Whydah, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

The Packets of the 24th proceed to Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, Old Calabar, and Cameroons.

The Packets of the 30th usually proceed to Madeira, Cape Palmas, Bonny, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and St. Paul de Loanda.

N.B.—The Ports of Call of the Packets of the 24th are fixed by contract with H.M. Postmaster-General, and cannot be varied except by express permission; but the Packets of the 12th and 30th are open to call at other Ports, in addition to those named, and may omit calling at some.

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July, 1872.

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