

ANY.

RS,
Corbett.
Davis.
Croft.
leigh.
son.
P.
hart.
son.
ok.
aram.

MONTH,

assam, Cape Coast
Cape Coast Castle,
t, Landana, Congo,
nd cannot be varied
in addition to those
and in Liverpool to
R,
ALE STREET.
ONDON.

S.

s, as given below.
manlike style.

YDENHAM



ROUSERS.

EMANLY STYLE

be received.

LAND.

Registered for

[Transmission Abroad.]

The African Times.

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

"Talk to me anywhere of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection. Mention a Magistrate, and the idea follows of Property. Show me any Government, and you are to see the proposed interest of those governed. Power constituted otherwise is a monster that is impossible in every system where there is any notion of the justice of God or the good of mankind."—EDMUND BURKE.
"If any Colonist suffers from injustice, whatever may be his class, his condition, or his colour, he has a right to redress at the hands of the Colonial Minister in this country."—EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
AUGUST 2, 1866.

VOL. XII.—No. 136.] LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

{PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
{Subscription, 5s. per Ann.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
West Coast Mails	42
List of Passengers per S.S. Volta	42
Defiance of British Authorities in the Gambia	42
An Injudicious Administration and the Fatal Results	42
Why so much Delay?	43
Fanti Confederation	43
Queer Justice	43
Small-pox in the Cape Coast Districts	43
The Hon. George Blankson	44
Complaint from Fernando Po	44
Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Kirk	44
Another Letter from Livingstone	44
A Tribute to the "African Times"	44
Fatal Explosion on Board the Steamship Senegal	45
Liverpool Markets	45
The American Iron Trade	45
Discontinuance of the Post-office Subsidy for West African Letters	46
Small-pox at Cape Coast	47
The Fanti Confederation	47
Is the Earth a Globe or a Plane?	48
The East and Central Africa Foreign Slave-Trade	49
Handsome Tribute by Mr. Stanley to Former East African Explorers	50

AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

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

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

NOVEMBER, 1872.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The splendid Steamship VOLTA is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on OCTOBER 31, and from LIVERPOOL on the 6th NOV., at 11 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 30th OCT., and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to Noon on the 5th NOV. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 10.30 A.M. on the day of sailing. Steamer sails 11 A.M.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship ROQUELLE, which will leave LIVERPOOL DIRECT on the 19th NOV., at 11 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 6 P.M. on the 18th. Passengers will embark at 10.30 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, 50B, Lord-street, Liverpool. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

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

British and African S. N. Company's Liberia, Sept. 24.
African S.S. Co.'s Benin, with monthly mails, Sept. 30.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Volta, Oct. 19.
African S.S. Co.'s , Oct. .

DEPARTURES.

African S.S. Co.'s Lagos, Sept. 24, with monthly mails.
African S.S. Co.'s Soudan, for South-west Coast, Oct. 1.
British and African S. N. Company's Senegal, Oct. 8.
African S.S. Company's Biafra, Oct. 12.
British and African S. N. Company's Liberia, Oct. 18.
African S.S. Co.'s Benin will take out the monthly mails.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.—OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, OCTOBER 9, 1872.—The contract made between Her Majesty's Government and the African Steamship Company, in July, 1866, for the conveyance of mails to and from the West Coast of Africa, has terminated. Notice will be given as soon as any arrangements for the future conveyance of letters, &c., to the several ports on the West Coast have been concluded; and, in the meantime, such letters, &c., will be dispatched by each opportunity that offers.

WEST AFRICAN MAIL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—The British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer, *Volta*, arrived here to-day with a quantity of specie and eleven passengers, as per list at foot.

Trade was about being re-opened at Legos, in consequence of the roads from the interior to the Coast being unobstructed by the natives.

Mr. Anderson, one of the negotiators of the Liberian Loan, had been shot at Monrovia in some private dispute.

At nearly all the ports on the West Coast the health and trade were generally good.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S.S. VOLTA.

Mr. John D. McLaurin, Benin; Mr. Theobald, Benin; Captain Lomerin, Cape Coast Castle; Staff-Surgeon A. F. Elliott, Sierra Leone; Miss Cowans, Madeira; Sir Henry Holland, Madeira; Rev. F. Holland, Madeira; two fore-cabin and two fore-castle passengers, and two distressed seamen, Cape Coast Castle.

DEFIANCE OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN THE GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, River Gambia, September 16, 1872.

Sir,—I have to bring under your notice the state of things in the Gambia and the sufferings of the inhabitants therein from the natives of different lands—to wit, the Sérérés, Mandingoes, &c., and other tribes of the interior now settled here.

A brutal murder was committed on the 29th ult., on the body of one Samuel Cole, deceased, by the Sérérés. This poor Cole was a fisherman by trade; he went as usual to his work with his own canoe, and these Sérérés also, with their own, fishing together. Immediately some dispute arose between them, and this poor Cole was in the right; notwithstanding this, the Sérérés (who are so careless of the British laws) went alongside of the deceased's canoe, and killed him on the spot by sticking him with knives and spears and with large sticks. This and other like atrocities have occurred through the destitute condition of the colony; no arms or protection provided, excepting the small police force. If this continues, there will be a great mutiny here in a very short time, and the inhabitants will surely take revenge for the cause which they are suffering from, for this is not the first murder that has happened here.

I wish also to put before you, Mr. Editor, the conduct of your own countrymen here (the Europeans) who are merchants of this place. They also have set at naught the British rules, for the regulations of the Gambia are framed by them to suit their business; I except our worthy chief magistrate, Thomas Witter Jackson, Esq., who is doing nothing but justice, and with whom there is no partiality. The Europeans of this place are the members of the Legislative Councils, and the Hon. Thomas Brown alone is nominally for the colony. To show you the state of things here, there are capable men of the inhabitants of this place who are well qualified for the Council; but they were excluded from it; and the fore-named gentleman alone, even if his personal interest was not too often opposed to ours, is not sufficient for this colony, for two are far better than one in counsel or for fight.

This state of things cannot continue. The beginning of any outrages will be: First, that we will not suffer our countrymen to be put in prison for any crime whatever, because the Europeans here refuse to convict one another, either for larceny, murder, debt, misdemeanour, or any other cause whatever. Secondly, instead of the Europeans employing young men in their shops or firms, they employ the Sérérés and their Jolloff concubines; as also their little-tamed Mandingoes. Does this show that the Europeans are rendering any assistance to the inhabitants of the colony? If you were to visit the streets of the Gambia, Mr. Editor, you would see many young men loitering up and down in it with no occupation whatever. This causes some of them to apply to the merchants for help, or for supplies of goods; to which they sometimes consent and give them goods, but instead of really pitying the poor fellows, they shut their eyes and charge them extraordinary and enormous prices, say at the least 300 per cent. on the goods. These poor traders then take the goods or supplies to the river to do business with the natives, and after they have passed through great difficulties in the river, even from the hands of the native chiefs, they must then return, after

the end of the season's trade, to account for what they had from their creditors. Notwithstanding the true account is shown, should there be any deficiencies, without further inquiry, they are immediately arrested and put in restraint for their life-time. Now, see the idea, Mr. Editor, of things in this colony; must not wickedness be increased by them? Furthermore I desire to acquaint you a little more with the state of things in the Gambia River. The Chieftain Mahmood, who is now over the kingdom of Badiboo, is unable to control his subjects; consequently the traders have suffered, and are still suffering, severe losses through the mismanagement of the natives of that kingdom; they constraining the traders to give them presents and customs vastly beyond the regular limits; while they, on their journeys from one town to another, plundering and ravaging, have brought to ruin several traders by the above-mentioned misconduct; so that the poor traders dared not to return to this settlement through the dread of their creditors. Such a one must have to pass his or her life in the river with sorrow to the grave. Should any complaints whatever be made to the Administrator of this settlement, there will be no reply to it. To make it plainer to you, the strength of this colony is its rivers; and when things turn out as above stated, what are the poor traders to do? The merchants oppress them with their supposed British rules in the colony, and the natives in the river are venomous asps to them. After the goods are taken by violence from them by the natives, and they escape to bring the tidings to their creditors, they are arrested by Lawyer Walcott (who was formerly under the care of W. Rainy, Esq., at Freetown, Sierra Leone), on a solicitor's writ, to be in restraint for unknown years. See the life we are passing in this part of Africa. And without you, the people of Europe, amend the laws of this colony, so as to be such as they are in our sister settlement, a terrible mutiny will surely put an end to it; but God forbid.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg to state that you have all the matters before you (but pardon my intruding upon your kind nature), illiterate as I am, but it is written with sobriety and with a perfect heart; and I hope you with humane heart will embrace my scanty note, and publish the same, that all may peruse and see how we are suffering in life's necessary toil, through the acts of self-constituted authorities.—I am, Mr. Editor,

MARA.

AN INJUDICIOUS ADMINISTRATION AND THE FATAL RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Mankessim, Gold Coast, Sept. 13, 1872.

Sir,—A bloody battle has been fought in the streets of Cape Coast. An Assin Chief, a partizan of King Chibboo, of that important district, has been carried through the streets to the hospital in a mutilated condition, the blood streaming from a multitude of wounds received in battle at the gate of Government-house, Cape Coast, at present occupied by Mr. Acting-Administrator Salmon. It has been notified here that King Chibboo had some trifling dispute with his people at Assin. The King came down to have his palaver settled by the British Governor. After all the Cape Coast chiefs had received heavy bribes, in the shape of gold dust from both king and people, Mr. Salmon proceeded, with the aid of his friend Mr. Foster Foster, to hear the case. Several days were spent in hearing what both sides had to say. Mr. Salmon, Acting-Administrator, in his low, vulgar, violent manner, delivered what he was pleased to call his judgment, and in doing so, abused and degraded King Chibboo most shamefully, in presence of all his slaves and subjects. The consequence was, that as soon as the litigants left Government-house, the king's slaves and part of his subjects began to abuse the king and those of his captains that stood by him, till at last one of the king's captains could bear it no longer, retaliated, and the result was, that Cape Coast was the scene of a most bloody fight. Policemen, under the command of Colonel Foster Foster, were called out with fixed bayonets; they could do no good except to afford mirth to disinterested lookers-on. Chibboo's chiefs and captains were literally slaughtered before his face, and he was himself most cruelly treated. His head captain, Chibboo Prah, has since died from the wounds he received, and a great many others are in a hopeless state. All this was enacted in Cape Coast, 200 yards from the Fort, and about ten yards from Government-house, from whence came all the strife. If they fought so desperately in presence of the Acting-Administrator, what will they do when they get in "snug Assin," away from all control? All this originated through Mr. Salmon's total incapacity to deal judiciously with these people. Even admitting that the King of Assin was in the wrong (which is doubtful, very doubtful indeed), Mr. Salmon had no right to degrade him in the way he did before his subjects. Such a proceeding is unknown in Gold Coast history. Mr. Salmon will never learn experience; there is too much of the Tipperary blood in him to expect that.

We fully appreciate, more now than ever, the true old saying, "*Ex nihilo nihil fit*." So it is with Mr. Salmon, the persecutor of an honourable lot of Africans, striving for the elevation of their down-trodden country. Mr. Hennessy assured the public, when a numerous and influential deputation waited upon him to protest against Mr. Salmon's re-appointment, and praying for Chief Magistrate Chalmers' removal, that he guaranteed that Mr. Salmon would not again transgress as he had done before, for he would leave him strict instructions for his guidance; and yet the streets of Cape Coast are running with human blood through the transgression of this incorrigible Irishman. There are a few things we should very much like to know. Did Mr. Hennessy, in his "strict instructions," authorise Mr. Salmon to "blackguard and bully" an important independent king before his subjects, even supposing the king to be in the wrong? Does Mr. Hennessy think it at all probable that other native kings will ever again venture before the British Administrator at Cape Coast, to settle their disputes? If his Excellency thinks so, then it would be a complete exhibition of ignorance of the character of the Gold Coast people, which I should never have given him credit for. If the British authorities alienate an otherwise tractable race of Africans, of what good is their stay on this Coast? The Governor-in-Chief forced Mr. Salmon down our throats in spite of our desire to vomit him out of our political belly.—Believe me, yours truly,

JUSTICE.

WHY SO MUCH DELAY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Mankessim, Sept. 20, 1872.

Sir,—We cannot help feeling apprehension that, misled by Mr. Salmon and others at Cape Coast, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has not quite comprehended the deep need we have of the action of such a body as the Fanti Confederation, if any good is to be done, and any real progress is to be made in these countries. It may be a matter of very little consequence to England whether the natives of these protected territories shall continue in the same hopeless state in which they have been up to this time; but it is important to us that they should not. It seems to us that the Constitution, which was made here by the Fanti Confederation ten months ago, does not in any way encroach upon the legitimate action of the British Government, as sovereign protector of these countries. What the Confederation purposes to do under that Constitution, then, is just what the British authorities have never attempted to do, and could not do by themselves if they were ever so much disposed to do it, and really tried to do it, which is not at all likely ever to take place, unless we have a class of officials very different to that we have been cursed with for a long while past. We know that we are a very insignificant people in British eyes; the officials set over us on the Coast by the British Government never cease in their efforts to make us understand that we are, in their point of view, the "very off-scouring of all things," only fit to drink the quantity of rum and gin sufficient that the duties they make us pay upon it shall be enough to provide for their salaries and plunder. It is true that the great mass of our people are in this unhappy state; and surely, Mr. Editor, it is natural that this should fret us who have passed out of this stage, and understand something of what the African mind is capable of, if pains be taken to pull it out of the deep and slimy mire of superstitious barbarism. It was because this did fret us, and does fret us, that some of us who know a little about the blessings that come through education and progress, have given up so much of our time and exerted ourselves so much to bring the kings and chiefs and head men to see these things as we see them. It was not a small effort, Mr. Editor; nobody could so thoroughly understand the difficulties in our way as we did; and those of us who have happily learned to know God could not help believing that His blessing was with our work, or we could not have had so much success in it as we have had. And we thought, whatever might be the opposition of British officials out here, who, for their own selfish ends, would like to keep things as they are, that the British Government would hold out the hand to us, and encourage us when we showed them in the Constitution—which, as you have justly said, was to Administrator Salmon like a red flag to a furious bull—what were the objects we had in view, and had brought the kings and chiefs to agree with, and desire just as we did. Instead of this, here we are just as we were months ago. We have not had any real answer from London, and have to bear a great deal because of it. It strikes us as the more strange because we are still told that the British Government intends to take away all the West Indian soldiers next year, and leave their officials to do the best they can without them. Now there can be no doubt they might do very well without them if they would accept the co-operation that the Fanti Confederation has offered and asked for by its Constitu-

tion, and by the mouths of its persecuted officials, when they saw and were so well received by the Governor-in-Chief, Mr. Pope Hennessy; but we do not see how they can prudently take away all their troops, and at the same time pour contempt upon this native organization, and persecute it and reject it. We hope you will try and do all you can for us to bring the Government to a proper frame of mind about it. We have just heard that our persecutor, Mr. Salmon, will not be Administrator much longer at Cape Coast, but that Colonel Harley is coming out as Administrator. Perhaps he will bring the messages from London that we have been looking for so long. So I will not write you any more at present; only just do all you can for us, as you always have done.—I am, yours truly, Mr. Editor,

A FANTII.

FANTI CONFEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Mankessim, Cape Coast, September 1, 1872.

Sir,—The great meeting took place here, the 30th July last. It was composed principally of kings, chiefs, captains, head men, &c., and was presided over by Captain Achiney, King of Aicomfie. The resolutions of the said kings, chiefs, &c., were as follows:—

That, subject to the approval by the British Government of the Constitution, &c., of the Fanti Confederation—

1. Inasie Adoo, of Mankessim, shall be King President of the whole Fanti nation.

2. That Anfoo Otoo, of Abboorah, shall be General Field Marshal of the Fanti nation.

3. That all the kings, chiefs, &c., shall meet annually at Mankessim, to discuss all matters having relation to the welfare of the Fanti nation.

The kings and chiefs who, through Mr. Salmon's threats and persecutions, had some time ago repudiated all connection with the Fanti Confederation, have since come to Mankessim, and taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Confederation. They have also subscribed by their names and marks to the Constitution of the Confederation.

We are all anxiously waiting to know what Her Majesty's Government will decide about the Confederation and its Constitution, as no useful action can be taken till we have Her Majesty's approval.—Yours truly,

FANTII.

QUERER JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, September 25, 1872.

Sir,—What do you think a friend of mine saw and heard the other day? Why, Colonel Foster sitting as Stipendiary Magistrate, and trying three men whom he suspected had stolen his turkeys out of the gaol of which he is the Inspector. It is such a farce that I hope you will publish it, for Earl Kimberley to see. Yes, Mr. Foster Foster, the Police Inspector, Magistrate, Colonial Secretary, Collector of Customs, Inspector of Prisons, Coroner, &c., sitting as magistrate to hear the case of three men, himself being the prosecutor! Such a thing needs no comment. Don't you pity us?—Yours truly,

A LOOKER-ON.

P.S.—Colonel Foster has at last sent the three men for trial before Mr. Chalmers.

SMALL-POX IN THE CAPE COAST DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Mumford, August 26, 1872.

Sir,—In reading the issue of the *African Times* of July 24, I find Her Majesty's Government have duly approved of the services rendered by our excellent friend, Dr. Horton, during the outbreak of small-pox in this part of the Coast.

Dr. Horton was sent down here at the earliest part of the year to succeed Major Brownell, the Civil Commandant of Anamaboe, who had already been sent to see that those already affected with the disease were removed far from the town, to prevent others from being infected with, or taking, the disease; and Dr. Horton vaccinated a great many people in this and the neighbouring places, but many of whom manifested a great deal of opposition, but as a gentleman, he exercised a good deal of patience, and also a little force when necessary.

At Appam, Dr. Horton was, on one occasion, actually pelted with stones, and bringing the matter before the Justice of the Peace at this place, they (the Appam people) arranged their case quietly, and allowed themselves to be freely vaccinated, and that settled all the dispute.

I would write a great deal more of the troubles with which he met in this district, in the discharge of his duty, but it would, I fear, go against ourselves as natives wanting civilization. Suffice it to say that we are glad to find his labours, in the capacity of vaccinator, have not been connived at by our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria. This is, at least, con-

sidered by some of us an encouragement worthy of observation. The small-pox is still with us, and is committing its usual ravages; but it has, I must observe, nothing to do with the *Hortonian*, so to express myself. Those who at first refused to be vaccinated by this agreeable doctor, are the parties who are invariably affected with the disease. But almost all of them have now come to their right senses, and, in continuation of the scheme of Dr. Horton, they permit their arms to be freely vaccinated without fee. Mr. Josiah Bentill, of this town, has vaccinated a number of them, all gratis, and would have continued to vaccinate a great many more still, if he had not been out of arms ready with the vaccine lymph. Having arms ready with the virus, or the vaccine lymph, I vaccinated, at Tantam and Lagoes, in about fifteen days, more than 400 or 500 persons—men, women, and children.

You will, I trust, insert and publish this, if you think it worth doing so.—Believe me to be, yours obediently,

W. HANSON.

P.S.—Relative to the small-pox I shall write again soon.

THE HON. GEORGE BLANKSON.

In looking over the notice, in our last month's paper, of Mr. Chalmers' judgment in favour of the Hon. George Blankson, we find we omitted to state that the judgment included a dismissal of the petition filed against Mr. Blankson by Mr. Selby, agent of Messrs. Forester and Smith, calling upon the Court to adjudicate him a bankrupt. We heartily congratulate Mr. Blankson on the decision given in his favour, which, however, is only what we should have expected in view of the honour and esteem in which he has been universally held at Cape Coast during the last thirty years. The following is the text of the decree of Mr. Chalmers in this matter:—

Court of Civil and Criminal Justice of the Gold Coast, August 26, 1872.

Petition for Insolvency.

In the Petition of W. H. Selby, Agent of Messrs. Forester and Smith, against George Blankson.

Upon reading the proceedings in the above matter, and upon hearing and considering the evidence adduced orally and by written documents, being satisfied that what has been alleged by the said William Henry Selby, the petitioner, is insufficient to support the judicial declaration of insolvency against the said George Blankson, the respondent, prayed for, I do hereby order that the said petition be dismissed, and the same is hereby dismissed accordingly; and I do further order that the injunction in the said matter, issued on the 20th day of June ultimo, on the motion of the said petitioner, and the orders made in relation to the execution thereof, be recalled; and that the said petitioner pay to the respondent his costs of these proceedings, as the same shall be taxed.

COMPLAINT FROM FERNANDO PO. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fernando Po, August 29, 1872.

Sir,—I have now taken up my pen to inform you of the inhuman and unjust way in which British subjects are treated here by the Spanish authorities.

If I should say to an Englishman that he could be locked up in prison for no fault whatever, and without trial, for an unlimited space of time, it would appear to be an incredible falsehood; but, Sir, I must assure you it is the truth here, and the British Consul never interferes in any way whatever; in fact, he is never to be found in this island excepting by chance. During the late Consulship of Mr. Hopkins no British subject could be so unjustly imprisoned; for, in the first place, he would appear himself, and see the cases tried, and he had everything properly investigated, and saw that the person was guilty and deserved punishment, and then that the time of punishment was fairly given before he would be satisfied. But the present Consul, Mr. Livingstone, is quite indifferent; and when any complaint is made to him of unjust treatment, he simply states that "he has nothing to do with it," that we "are under the Spanish flag, and he cannot interfere under any circumstances whatever." I think it shameful for us to be so treated when we have a Consul here who should endeavour to uphold the honour of the British flag instead of being so indifferent; and I humbly beg you, Mr. Editor, to do all that is in your power to have British subjects better looked after.

Dear Mr. Editor, as it appears that God has appointed you as a benefactor of the African race, I think it is our duty to do all that is in our power to spread the circulation of your paper. There are many people here who wish to become subscribers, and do not know how they are to pay in their subscriptions, as the agent has resigned; so, if you can inform me how they are to manage, or if I can see about it myself, I will be greatly obliged for having a chance to do something for such an able paper.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

P. F. SROX.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND DR. KIRK.

According to letters received on October 18 from Zanzibar, Dr. Kirk has received a very friendly letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated from Unyanyembe on July 1, in which he assures his old travelling companion that he attributed no blame to him for the disasters which had occurred to the supplies sent up to him, and that he intended the formal complaints he had made to lay against the Banians and Arabs solely. The Doctor's letter was written in consequence of his having received a communication from his son (Mr. Oswald Livingstone) before the latter left Zanzibar on the break-up of the English Relief Expedition in May last.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. Stanley has received the following letter from Mr. Webb, the United States Consul at Zanzibar, which gives confirmation to the recent news that Livingstone was safe at Unyanyembe, awaiting the arrival of the men and stores sent by the American traveller from the coast:—

Zanzibar, August 28, 1872.

My dear Stanley.—On the 22nd instant, I received a very interesting and instructive letter from your old friend, Dr. Livingstone, dated July 2, 1872, at Unyanyembe. It appears he had heard you had started a party to assist him in his undertaking, and is loud in his praises of your energy and kindness. I quote a portion of his letter to me:—

"I have been waiting up here like Simon Stylites on his pillar, and counting every day, and conjecturing each step taken by your friend towards the coast, wishing and praying that no sickness might lay him up, no accident befall him, and no unlooked-for combinations of circumstances render his kind intentions vain or fruitless. Mr. Stanley had got over the tendency to the continued form of fever, which is the most dangerous, and was troubled only with the intermittent form, which is comparatively safe, or I would not have allowed him, but would have accompanied him to Zanzibar. I did not tell himself so; nor did I say what I thought, that he really did a very plucky thing in going through the Mirambo war in spite of the remonstrances of all the Arabs, and from Ujiji guiding me back to Unyanyembe, the war, as it is called, still going on. The danger lay not so much in the actual fighting as in the universal lawlessness the war engendered."

One of your party—or at least a person calling himself Marorah, who says he accompanied you through your whole tramp, but, after leaving Ujiji, was left behind with a lame leg—put in an appearance yesterday.

I have heard nothing since my last regarding your expedition, which left here about the time you sailed.

I assure you, Stanley, the Doctor's letter is full of thanks for your kindness towards him, and overflowing with interest and instruction.

Hoping to hear from you ere long, I am, yours truly,

JOHN F. WEBB.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AFRICAN TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

New Year's Eve, 1871.

Sir,—We cannot allow 1871 to pass away without expressing our gratefulness and high appreciation of the philanthropic feelings by which you are impelled to advocate the cause of Africa and her injured myriads from beneath the lash of official tyranny and oppression, and from the taunts, scoffs, and political venom of the negro-haters. When we review the history of our country from the time of the publication of that valuable journal of which you are the honoured editor—a periodical which stands eminent in consequence of the incalculable benefit it has conferred upon us—we say, when we contrast Africa's past with her present; when we look upon the many moral changes the *African Times* has effected, we could not but classify it amongst the means employed by Divine goodness towards the regeneration of a people who, according to the views of the anthropologist, are deprived of that vital essence which constitutes man the chief of God's creatures; hence with them the negro is calculated to be unfit for any other position than to become "a beast of burden and a beast for prey" to his more favoured brother. But the *African Times* has declared in the most forcible language that the negroes with the whites "are made of one blood," and are equally fitted to occupy the same position amongst the works of creation.

Not to enumerate its past achievements, the *African Times*, being animated with the most ardent zeal for our true interest, has contended with the Colonial-office in order to restore to Her Majesty African subjects that most inestimable benefit, which is the life of liberty, in the British Constitution, "trial by jury," which we cannot avoid lamenting. But in consequence of the credit attached in the Colonial-office to the representations of unprincipled officials, no hearing has been given to the reiterated

complaints and petitions of these settlements, although no ground has been laid for depriving us of this our legitimate right; but, Sir, we trust that by redoubled exertions and enduring patience, in the order of providence, when the Blackall-Huggins clique shall cease to sway authority over Africa, then shall we be by your efforts restored to our forfeited rights—then shall the rising intelligence of Africa be no longer excluded from the legislature of their country—then shall a banished Tasmanian judge cease to hold the helm of justice in Africa—then shall her borders be freed from the despotism of a long list of soldier magistrates, which continually infest her courts—then shall her financial resources no longer supply the vanity of her rulers, but be appropriated to the construction of roads, the encouragement of education, industry, commerce, and all that constitutes a nation's greatness. Then, and not till then, shall the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of 1865 be said to be adopted, and Africa begin to assume her position in the scale of nations.

If the *African Times* in 1871 has failed to restore trial by jury to Africa, yet in the year which is now about to close it has won one of its brightest laurels, has gained one of its most brilliant victories, has achieved one of its grandest designs, by preventing the dissolution of that political bond which connects the inhabitants of the Gambia with the Queen and people of Great Britain. We say it has prevented a Protestant Christian population from bowing, in abject and unconditional submission, to the Second Empire of France and to the errors and delusions of Popery. Looking at the past, we are animated to hope for the future, when, by its instrumentality, the West African settlements will attain to that state of perfect liberty which is enjoyed in Her Majesty's transatlantic colonies.

We cannot close this small tribute without observing that though, in common with the other settlements, we are subject to the disadvantages attendant upon the removal of trial by jury, the want of proper representations in our Legislature, and from our connexion with the Central Government at Sierra Leone, yet we cannot omit to say a word or two with reference to the settlement with which we are directly connected—viz., to the island of Lagos, the Tyre of Western Africa. She is yet a minor; but, under proper administration, and the engendering of good feelings between her and her surrounding neighbours, she will not only be regarded as the nucleus of civilisation to Dahomey, Egba, and Yoruba, but also as the metropolis of British Western Africa. She has had the advantage of an administrator who is a foreigner to the Blackall-Huggins clique, but of the school of the M'Carthy-Jeremy Turner; an administrator who, notwithstanding his great political blunders and baneful gigantic views towards the future aggrandisement of this settlement, has justly demanded from us our tribute of praise.

Yet but a few moments, and the year 1871 will have rolled to eternity, with its great and memorable events, and we shall have plunged into the year 1872; into the many sad or delightful occurrences which may be enveloped in its bosom; and if we are thus spared to enter it, may we not regard those changes as mere passing phenomena, but may we be able in them to record a new epoch in the history of West African civilisation!—We remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

SOME OF THE APPRECIATORS OF THE "AFRICAN TIMES."

NOTE.—The date of the above shows when it was put in type, and ought to have appeared. But a personal tribute, though naturally pleasing to us, was not allowed to stand in the way of matters of urgent importance for Africa, and thus the publication has been postponed even until another "New Year's Eve" is near.—Ed. A.T.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, OCTOBER 18, 1872.

1st West India Regiment—Sergeant-Major Lewis Burke to be sub-lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. R. H. Swindley, retired.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieutenant Edmund Birch retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN S.N. COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP SENEAL.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 6.—A fatal boiler explosion occurred at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, on board the new steamer Seneal, belonging to the British and African Steam Navigation Company. The steamer was lying in the river, outward bound for Africa, when the explosion took place. While steam was being got up the safety valve burst, killing three firemen on the spot. Their names are J. Critchley, M. Walsh, and T. Daller. The steamer only arrived in the Mersey a few days ago, and was about to proceed on her first outward voyage.—An inquest was held at Liverpool, on the 7th instant, on the bodies of John Critchley, Martin Walsh, and Thomas Daller, three firemen, who

were scalded to death by the explosion above mentioned. The evidence went to show that the valves were sticking, and did not work freely, and also that the steam gauges were not quite correct. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and expressed an opinion that the sticking of the valve was the primary cause of the accident, and also that the result might not have been so disastrous if the steam-chest lid had been properly secured, the evidence showing that this latter had been removed for the purpose of examining the valves, and had not been thoroughly bolted again.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SEPT. 28 to OCT. 5.

GUINIA GRAINS.—18s. to 20s. per cwt.

PALE OIL.—With moderate arrivals, prices are the turn in sellers' favour, and the sales are 350 tons; irregular at 32l. to 36l., Accra and Bonny at 37l., Old Calabar at 37l. 5s., Lagos at 37l. 10s. to 37l. 15s., Cameroons at 37l. 5s., and New Calabar at 40l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—A better demand at previous rates.

Sales of the week, 112,000 bales.

Price for Lagos quality, 7d. to 8d.

OCT. 5 to OCT. 12.

PALE OIL.—The market remains steady, with a fair demand; 350 tons sold; irregular at 32l. to 37l., Cameroons and Bonny at 37l. 5s., Benin at 37l. 10s., Lagos at 37l. 15s., Old Calabar at 37l. 10s. to 37l. 15s., and Brass at 41l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—The demand was very active in the beginning of the week, with some advances in prices. The market closed quietly.

Sales of the week, 121,000 bales.

Price, African Lagos quality, at 7½d. to 8½d.

OCT. 12 to OCT. 19.

GROUND NUTS.—300 bags, 7l. 10s. per ton.

CAMWOOD.—25 tons, at 16l. 15s. to 22l. per ton; the latter for fine Roquette.

PALE OIL.—The business is restricted for want of supplies, and the sales do not exceed 100 tons. Bonny 37l., Benin 37l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON continues in general demand, and in the early part of the week considerable animation prevailed; and although since Wednesday there has been a quieter tone, prices are generally well maintained.

African Lagos qualities, 7½d. to 8½d.

Sales of the week, 123,000 bales.

OCT. 22.

There has been good demand for Cotton at ½d. to ¾d. advance.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

We lately gave some account of the British iron production and trade; we now give a brief notice of the United States' production of iron. The statistics of the American iron manufacture, as shown by the Census of 1870, have just been made up. There were in the country 386 establishments which made pig iron. They worked 574 blast furnaces with a daily capacity of 8,357 tons of molten metal, employed 27,554 hands during the year ending June 30, 1870, and in that year made 2,052,821 tons of pig iron, valued at 69,640,498 dols. There were 82 bloomery forges, which employed 2,902 hands and produced 110,808 tons of blooms, valued at 2,765,623 dols. The foundries numbered 2,653, employed 51,297 hands, and produced work valued at 99,837,218 dols. The forges numbered 102, with 3,561 hands, and productions valued at 8,147,669 dols. The bar, rod, railway iron, plate, and other kindred establishments numbered 309, employed 44,643 hands, and made work valued at 120,301,158 dols. Pennsylvania has the largest share in this important trade.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SUPPLY ASHORE.—Information has been received at Devonport that Her Majesty's ship Supply, 1,100 tons burden, went ashore on September 17 on Cape Palmas, West Coast of Africa, where she was stationed. The Supply was in company with Her Majesty's ship Druid, and at the date of dispatch both crews were engaged in removing her guns and cargo. Water was coming into her rapidly, but it was hoped she might be saved.

SEA FISHING.—The following will give our African readers some idea of what sea fishing is in Great Britain. At a certain season the herring comes in shoals into the seas about Scotland. Advantage is taken of the "season," which only lasts about a couple of months. The following shows what was done this season by a few days' labour:—Much excitement was occasioned in Fraserburgh, on Tuesday, by the arrival of the herring fleet, with a capture higher and more valuable than has ever before been landed at that station. Of the 600 boats which entered the harbour only a few were unsuccessful. The total will be 12,000 or 13,000 crans, representing the enormous number of 10,000,000 of herrings, the value of which may be roundly stated at 15,000l. or 16,000l.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

When going to press we are advised by the African Royal Mail Steamship Company that they will not dispatch a steamer as usual on the 24th inst., but that their next steamer out will be the Benin, on the 30th inst. The Nigretia not having yet arrived, we have no positive news as to the situation of affairs at Lagos.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 5s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

The African Times.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE POST-OFFICE SUBSIDY FOR WEST AFRICAN LETTERS.

THE arrangement which had hitherto subsisted between the British Post-office authorities and the African Steamship Company for the conveyance of mails, once a-month, with specified days for departure and arrival, and which came to an end last month, has not been succeeded by any new one. Consequently there is no monthly mail packet, and the steamers of the 24th of each month will no longer be under any obligation, as regards the Post-office, to leave on that day, or to call at the same ports as before. If they continue to do so, it will be because it suits the Company's arrangements, or its agreements with the British and African Steam Navigation Company, made during the existence of the contract with the Post-office. One or two deviations from the former practice have already been notified. The Gambia will be henceforth cut off from all direct steam communication with Great Britain; and it seems quite possible that the Cameroons will also be no longer visited. As there is, or is to be, an inter-colonial steamer between Bathurst and Sierra Leone, the only practical difference will be, as regards letters, to and from Bathurst, that they will be some time longer *en route*. This, at least, is all the difference that the Post-office authorities will see, even if they care to look at all into a matter so very insignificant to them; while, as regards the people at the Gambia, we rather fancy, by what we have heard from time to time, that the leading mercantile houses there, all of whom have ships of their own, or charter ships out and home, will not weary the Government with prayers for restoration of direct communication. We shall soon hear how the change affects our Native African friends, and shall not fail to make known their views; although, since our successful labours in their behalf to prevent their being handed over, like so many sheep or oxen, to France, we have, with a few exceptions, received no payment from our nominal subscribers at the Gambia. It is not our intention at this moment to prejudge the working of the new system as regards the West Coast generally; but important interests have of late grown up there, to which something like certainty as to the time of arrival and departure of at least one of the monthly steamers, may be of importance. While writing this, on the eighteenth day of the month, the fact is before us that neither the steamer marked as due on the 8th inst., nor the one marked as due on the 14th inst., has yet arrived at Liverpool; contrasting unfavourably with the appointed monthly mail steamers which have rarely been more than a day or two overtime; and on those occasions the delay has been owing to unavoidable circumstances. Of course we must expect free steamers to look entirely after their own interests; and that cargo, rather than a strict adherence to any specified time, will be the object of importance with them. Here we shall let the matter rest for the present. We thought it necessary to give prominence to the fact of the change which has taken place, in this way, that every one on the West Coast may be made aware of it; and the subject will be noticed by us in future from time to time as circumstances may demand.

THE LATE SIERRA LEONE ORDINANCES.

WE briefly noticed in our last number the late Sierra Leone Ordinances, abolishing the House and Land Tax, modifying the Harbour Dues, and amending the Customs Duties. These, following on that of a few months since, whereby the oppressive Roads Tax was also got rid of, whence, we hope, a new era of happiness, prosperity, contentment, and rapid progress in Christianity and civilization in Sierra Leone and the neighbouring countries, into which the influence of Sierra Leone does or ought to extend. The Roads Tax, and the Land and House Tax, were so unjust and demoralising, that from the moment the respected head of the Wesleyan Mission at Sierra Leone, Mr. Rainy, and ourselves, began to make war upon them and expose the gross inequality and oppression which characterised them, we felt sure that their abolition was only a work of time. We had pronounced sentence of death upon them, and it was certain, sooner or later, to be carried into effect. Thank God, they are now of the past; and as we watch closely all new legislation on the West Coast, we have no fear of any similar legislative offences against humanity being introduced in their stead. Next in local importance to those repeals, comes the alteration in the Harbour Dues. When we published, a short time ago, the statistics of revenues of the several West Coast Settlements, we pointed out that there was a much smaller ratio of progress in trade shown by Sierra Leone than by the sister settlements of Cape Coast and Lagos; and as the settlement in which trade and commerce become most lucrative and extensive, will assuredly become in course of time the metropolitan settlement of the West Coast, this was a matter of no small importance to Sierra Leone, both materially and as a matter of reputation and pride. It would be very humiliating for Sierra Leone to descend to the second or third rank on the West Coast, after having been for so long a time the great focus of education, from which the chief part of what exists in the other settlements has been derived. And yet it will assuredly thus descend, should it lose its mercantile importance. Lagos, as the seat of trade for vast countries rich in agricultural resources, and inhabited by industrious and enterprising peoples, is undoubtedly destined, under wise and prudent government, to a high degree of prosperity and wealth. The Gold Coast, not less rich in agricultural resources (though its people be less industrious and enterprising), and possessing an incalculable mineral wealth, now that by the late Dutch cession the whole seaboard is under the rule of Great Britain, will soon show a large increase in trade and revenue; and, in the event of the Fanti Confederation being approved and utilized by Her Majesty's Government, and acting as we believe it would act, will become a formidable rival to both Lagos and Sierra Leone, in those things which in this active material age most attract the attention and regard of the people and rulers of the more civilized portions of the world. Sierra Leone will consequently need every possible effort, on the part of her people, Legislature, and Local Executive, to maintain her relative position. For this she must not only extend her enterprise into countries where her commerce has not yet penetrated, but must also foster trade and commerce in her river by wise and liberal regulations; not placing any restraints on trade, or exacting any more from it, than the wants of the public service imperatively demand. The relaxation of the old oppressive Harbour Dues, and the removal by Ordinance 15 of all restriction which impeded the coasting and river trade, are, therefore, measures in the right direction. When the British and African Steam Navigation Company had been lately established, we warned the rulers and people of Sierra Leone that unless they modified their harbour dues in a liberal spirit, many of the West Coast steamers would pass without calling; the trade of the settlement not being sufficient to enable the two steamship companies to pay their enormous harbour dues on five steamers per month, without serious loss. Our prediction was not long in being verified; and had not the Sierra Leone Legislature made the wise modification embodied in Ordinance No. 14, it is quite certain that we should very soon have had to announce that only two of the five steamers per month would call at Freetown. Happily, this

will not now be the case; and we congratulate the people of Sierra Leone, who have so little influence in their own Legislature, on having escaped an evil of so great a magnitude. We have but too much reason to know, by pecuniary results, that the people of Sierra Leone, lending a foolish ear to some unworthy officials whose evil conduct it has been our painful duty in times past to denounce as deeply injurious to the best African interests, do not appreciate as they ought to do our earnest, continuous, and unselfish efforts for their welfare and good government; and when at last they get those beneficial changes for advocating which in their behalf we have been stigmatized and reviled by their enemies and oppressors, they throw up their caps, and shout hurrahs of gratitude to the officials who have only reluctantly carried out reforms which we have clamoured for, but give not a passing thought to those who have fought the battle for them, and obtained for them the victory. But though pained, we are not discouraged. We rejoice in the victories we gain for them, though they bear no fruit for us. The administration of Mr. Pope Hennessy has realised, so far as they of Sierra Leone are concerned, all that we ever expected or hoped from it; and we shall be always glad to recall the pleasing fact, that under his temporary rule they have been relieved from injustice and oppressions which were a disgrace to rulers who upheld them, and from evils that must have retarded them in their struggle to maintain their relative position in the great race which they have henceforward to run with the Gold Coast and Lagos.

SMALL-POX AT CAPE COAST.

It seems that this malignant disease which carried off so many victims last year in the towns and villages of the Coast, is still far from having disappeared in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle. It will be remembered that the local government very praiseworthy dispatched Dr. Horton in the direction of Appam, Mumford, and other places, to render assistance to the natives under the sad calamity; and that he vaccinated some thousands of them, notwithstanding the opposition of the Fetish priests. Dr. Horton received the thanks of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the self-devotion and courage of which he gave proof on that occasion; and we are surprised that after such high official approval of the measures then adopted, the British local authorities have not, by some means or other, carried out a general system of vaccination of the entire population of Cape Coast Town, among whom the Acting Administrator, chief magistrate, and all the civil officials reside. The small-pox is a deadly disease in every part of the world to which it makes its visit, but has always been especially fatal among intertropical populations. It has been a greater depopulator of West Africa than any other disease known along the West Coast; and we hope that wherever the British authorities possess influence, that influence will be earnestly exerted in inducing the natives to be vaccinated. Vaccination is one of the real blessings of civilization; and we think it is the duty of the British authorities on the West Coast to do all in their power to induce the people to accept the protection which it undoubtedly offers.

THE FANTI CONFEDERATION.

STILL no news at home, or from abroad, of any matured opinion and fixed decision of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, on the important question of the existence and attributes of the Fanti Confederation. We are still striving to preserve that attitude of patient waiting which has characterized us in this matter; but it is difficult for us to continue in that patience. We gave, we think, good reasons in our last number why we may henceforth be reasonably impatient in our waiting attitude. With interests at stake of such magnitude as we then briefly alluded to, slothful patience would be a crime and sin on our part; a crime and sin into which, thank God, we do not at this moment feel that it is likely we should fall. The necessity for legitimatizing and regulating the action of some such native organization as that of the Fanti Confederation,

seems to us so vital, that our heart is too deeply moved in the matter to allow us to slumber at our post. We have too vividly before us the spectacle of half a million of people, and other millions beyond, in a state of awful degradation and a constant prey to evils at the thought of which the Christian heart sickens, and which nothing but Christian civilization can remove, to permit the inroad upon us of that lethargy which seems to have taken possession of the official mind in Downing-street. Alas, that we cannot make Secretaries of State see with our eyes, how glorious is the privilege that God has conferred on them; how great the responsibility with which God has charged them, with regard to the Fanti peoples, and the peoples of the nations beyond, at this intensely interesting epoch in West African History. The political events of the past ten years in the Cape and Gold Coast territories—British treaties, British decrees, and British official utterances—prepared the minds of the leading natives throughout the country, from the sea to Ashanti, for an administrative and defensive union. The first effort of this union before Elmina has led eventually, and in a very short time, to the retirement of the Dutch from all their positions on the Coast, and the placing of the whole seaboard under the British flag. We cannot too often or too strongly insist on this fact being remembered, that to the action of the Fanti Confederation, and that action alone, it was owing that the Dutch mind was brought into a state with regard to the Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast, that rendered it possible for the British Government to propose with success to the Netherlands Government, and obtain from it, a cession of those possessions to herself. The expressed determination of the Fantis, and the consistent action by which they supported it, rendered the Dutch position no longer tenable save at a price that not even Dutch obstinacy would consent to pay. Dutch pride, however, could never humble itself to the acknowledgment that a native African organization, unsupported and even snubbed by the British Government, had proved to be an antagonist too powerful for it successfully to resist. There was no humiliation, however, in a cession to a great Power like the British—and the British Government and nation therefore obtained the heritage, *in trust* for the great African nation, that we may suppose will, sooner or later, spring from that organization, the first action of which has had so important a bearing upon the actual and prospective condition of the protected territories, their kings, chiefs, and people. The British nation holds, we say, those late Dutch possessions, together with her own former possessions on the same coast, *in trust*. The voice of the British Parliament has been a decided one on this point. The people were to be prepared (with all prudent speed, of course) for self-government, with a view of ultimately giving them up those countries into their own hands to govern. Great Britain, we say, holds this trust. What will she do with it? We are quite certain that she desires to do her duty in the matter; but unfortunately there is no life or vigour in the desire. The difficulties inseparable from the preliminary arrangements, intimidate the official mind. It would be so much easier if things could but go on interminably as they are. Amid the rapid and engrossing changes of European political life and British social life, with its new and vital problems, how can it be expected that time and power should be found for a vigorous consideration of Gold Coast interests? The filthy abominations of the Coast towns under immediate British supervision do not offend the official eyes and nose in London; the devastations and slaughter committed by marauding Ashantis, the murdering of the infants and aged who have no commercial value for the captors, and the sale of young girls in the very Coast towns where British officials are supposed to exercise supervision, perhaps indeed indirectly, if not directly, purchased with the money of some of those officials—all this and the thousand other horrors that characterize and attend on tropical barbarism, fall flat now upon the mind and heart of political men. We do not believe that anything short of a vigorous Christian love for people for whom also Christ died, can now adequately stimulate to superior official energy in their behalf. Material interests are too slow of prospective development in a country that

has no thoroughly navigable river—no roads, no means of conveyance for produce, but on the heads of men and women. Since the application of steam power for propulsion and traction on land and sea, all objects, however desirable, must promise to be of speedy attainment, if it be expected that they should possess any charm for the men of the day. Men, especially of the Anglo-Saxon race, cannot wait; they look for immediate success; and as we cannot promise that civilization and production shall advance at railroad speed in the Gold Coast territories, they do not think it worth while to devote time or means to them. But though individuals may be thus urgent in demand for speedy results, a government ought not to be so. A government can afford to wait, especially when the work is not to cost it anything. We know that we might as well have called on one of the bright stars in the firmament of Heaven to descend to within fifty miles or so of the Gold Coast, and there remain stationary for its use, as to have called on the British Government, under the influence of modern politico-economical ideas, to sanction a new interior organization such as the Fanti Confederation, without there being a local revenue sufficient to keep the British Exchequer free from all risk of assault. But as there is, or will be immediately, a local revenue, ample for subsidising the Confederation, and thus giving it an opportunity of showing what good it can do, as well as for a more liberal system of British rule, and funds for useful, sanitary, and reproductive works in the Coast towns where British officials reside, it is not creditable to that department of Her Majesty's Government which has charge of West African affairs to allow month after month to pass without giving any sign of decision and action in this vital matter of the Fanti Confederation. It would be disgraceful to Great Britain that now, when an ample revenue for a great effort in the path of civilization can be safely calculated on, its efforts should be restricted within such narrow limits as those to which they were confined during years of past poverty. There must be a great move—administrative move we mean—of some kind on the Gold Coast. No great move can be made without the co-operation of the kings, chiefs, and educated natives; no other attainable mode of co-operation on their part could, we think, be devised more likely to succeed than through such an organized body as the Fanti Confederation, by the agency of which the whole of the provinces of the protectorate may be welded together into a nation; and it does, therefore, seem to us most certain that we shall soon be allowed to know what is the decision and resolve of Her Majesty's Government in the matter—and that such decision and resolve will be one not unacceptable to the Fanti kings, chiefs, and people.

IS THE EARTH A GLOBE OR A PLANE?

THERE is a controversy going on at present which we have often felt inclined to bring under the notice of our readers, because there is much more involved in it than a mere question of science. Our readers have, no doubt, been taught, as we were taught, that this earth is a globe—a body something like an orange in shape; that it rotates on its supposed axis once in twenty-four hours, during which time, as the diameter is stated to be about 8,000 miles, we are moved 24,000 miles, and brought back again, at the end of twenty-four hours beneath the same point of the heavens from which we set out at the beginning of them. They have also, of course, been taught that while thus revolving they are at the same time proceeding at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute in their annual journey round the sun, and with the sun, &c., at another wondrous pace round some general centre of the universe; that the sun is, as regards our system, a fixed body of almost inconceivable magnitude relatively to this earth; that it is at a very great distance from us; that our earth is but a mere speck in the great universe, of no importance whatever when put in comparison with those brilliant bodies on which we gaze with delight when we are enabled to view them during our absence from the sun's rays. We have all been taught this. But this was not always taught. There were long, long ages throughout which the sun was believed to travel in circles over the earth, instead of the earth turning itself round once in twenty-four hours,

so that he may be seen, and his influence felt, almost everywhere on its surface at some time during those twenty-four hours. During long, long ages, we say, it was taught and believed that the earth was a plane; and our African readers, who have also been taught happily to believe all which their Bibles contain is true, and was written under Divine inspiration, must have been sometimes staggered and confused to see that what the Holy Scriptures distinctly and clearly state about the earth, the sun, moon, and stars, is not what the Christian world at the present day receives as truth, and indeed believes. We have all felt this, more or less, from time to time. But modern astronomy—the system of Galileo, Copernicus, and Newton, so weighed upon us with its wondrous mass of calculations, its bold and confident assertions, and its constantly trumpeted discoveries, that even those of us who would never give up the teaching of the Word of God, or admit that its statements could be other than correct and true, yet bowed in silent acquiescence; and fancied that we believed both Scripture and modern astronomical science at the same time, without attempting to reconcile what indeed are so absolutely opposed. It was looked upon as absurd to believe that the earth could be a plane, or indeed anything else than what the Newtonians declare it to be. A plane theory of the earth was said to involve a host of contradictions and absurdities when tested by the light of modern science, the observations made by which were indisputable—the calculations infallible. Bold assertion does much in this world; and for boldness of assertion, modern astronomy, whether true or false, can scarcely be surpassed; and the modern world, save the continued protest of the Roman Catholic Church, has accepted those assertions in their fullest extent. Of late years, however, some earnest men have dared to dispute them, taking their stand upon the Word of God; meeting assertion by argument, and bringing them to the test of examination, counter-calculation, and experience. They have at least succeeded in showing that the globular theory involves as great seeming contradictions and absurdities as have been attached by modern astronomical science to the plane or Scriptural one. It is not our intention in this introductory article to do more than bring the controversy fairly under the notice of our readers, and give the statement published by the plane theory controversialists of the supposed distance of the sun from the earth as computed by the leading authorities of the globular theory, which are as follows:—

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHISTS AND THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN.

"As such glowing accounts are so frequently given of the time, trouble, and talent which have been expended by theoretical philosophers—assisted by public and private pecuniary grants—in attempting to ascertain the true distance of the sun, it may be well to glance at the fruit of their labours, and to consider the various speculations in which they have indulged, from those of Pythagoras, who planted the tree, to the 'more certain' deductions of his latter-day followers.

Pythagoras made the sun's distance . . .	44,000 miles.
Copernicus	3,391,200 "
Kepler	12,376,800 "
Riccioli	27,360,000 "
Newton (one estimate)	28,000,000 "
Vandelieu	58,400,000 "
Lacaille	79,656,200 "
Hook	80,000,000 "
Martin	81,000,000 "
Moraldi	82,504,000 "
Newton (another estimate)	84,000,000 "
Richer	86,848,000 "
Hind (one estimate)	91,000,000 "
Chambers	91,430,000 "
Procter	91,500,000 "
Main	92,000,000 "
Verrier	93,000,000 "
Dilworth	93,726,900 "
Herschel, &c. &c.	95,000,000 "
Encke	95,293,055 "
Hind (another estimate)	95,298,260 "
D'Alembert	96,000,000 "
Gilliss	" "
Gould	" "
Cassini	" "
Mayer	112,000,000 "
	184,000,000 "

Mr. Procter, in an astronomical treatise, written 'in particular' to guard the reader against the 'captious objections, of no real weight,' which have been recently urged against the accepted theory, states that 'for a long time astronomers were not able to tell how far the sun is,' but, he adds, 'astronomers have at last' been able to do so. Despite this writer's scientific infallibility, we shall certainly venture to disregard his remarks. We shall be greatly deceived if another alteration be not made in one or two years. The process by which the alleged distance is obtained is exposed to numberless objections. The effects of atmospheric refraction are constantly varying, and when instrumental errors, and the onward motion both of the earth and the sun—presuming it to exist—and the extraordinary appendages by which the latter body is said to be surrounded, are considered, it requires a peculiar mind, one remarkable more for elasticity than any other quality, to give credence to the dogmas of this 'exact' science."

BANK OF WEST AFRICA.

We understand that, with considerable modifications of the Ordinance passed in Sierra Leone, in March last, authorising the establishment of a bank for West Africa, Her Majesty's Government have given their sanction to the scheme. As the objections to the original Ordinance were brought freely before Her Majesty's Government, we are to presume that all proper precautions for guaranteeing the safety of the public have been taken in the amended one; and if so, and that it be really good for West Africa, we wish for it every possible success.

THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

If we have for some time past scarcely alluded to that African Foreign Slave Trade which still exists, and is daily and hourly seizing and sacrificing its victims, it has been that so much apathy exists in England with regard to that crying iniquity, it seems like wasting effort, like beating the air, to write against it. There is not any political party in the present day that would think for a moment of making the extirpation of that iniquity one of the "planks of its platform;" as the objects to which a party professes to devote itself are termed in the United States of America. Money considerations are now paramount; home questions, which may in their maturity change the whole condition of social life in England, are continually cropping up; and in face of their potent attractions, and the engrossing interest which they excite, any feeling of horror caused by the recital of hellish cruelties in Eastern and Central Africa evaporates, and is followed by no sustained or energetic action. Although we have not written much in our journal of late on the dreadful subject of that still rampant African Foreign Slave Trade, we have never ceased to represent in the proper quarters that it touches the honour of Great Britain to permit its continued existence, and to urge the adoption of measures that may extinguish it. Having the subject constantly in our mind, we could not fail to watch with due interest the seeming revival of the old Anti-Slave Trade feeling which took place on the publication of letters from Dr. Livingstone, brought to England by Mr. Stanley. But we do not believe that there was any real life given to the dry bones. The feeling and excitement had no power in them. They were just of that kind of which we see so much in the present day, when money interests are involved; of that kind which lead to one or two public meetings, a few speeches, a deputation to a Secretary of State, and a tranquil after-sleep, in the delicious conviction of having done all that humanity and Christianity require of the individual, and thrown all the future responsibility on that public functionary. Now it is patent to our mind that the East African and Central African Foreign Slave Trade will never be put an end to in this way. As revolutions are not made with rose-water, so neither is a Government roused to vigorous action, and impelled to such a continuance of that action as will lead to success, by any such mere hollow puff of effervescent sentiment as we have of late beheld. To use a vulgar phrase, the Government must be constantly and systematically "pegged at"—and the "peg" employed must be a formidable one, to overcome the inertia of power in

matters that do not compromise the existence of a Ministry when not attended to. Among the too general apathy which we behold and deplore as regards the still existing Slave Trade, there is, however, one man who never fails in interest and exertion for the poor wretches who are hunted down, and murdered or shipped by those demons in the form of men who are engaged in the hideous traffic. Mr. Joseph Cooper, the actual President or Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society, and who seems to us to impart to what remains of that Society all the vitality of which it at present gives evidence,—Mr. Cooper, we say, never flags in effort against Slavery and the Slave Trade wherever it may exist and be carried on. And we feel that we ought to second his efforts with all the power, great or small, which God has given us. To keep alive the interest excited by the letters of Dr. Livingstone, to which we have already alluded, and to show that the infamy to be combated and destroyed is *no little thing*, Mr. Cooper has published an English edition of a small work by Monsieur Etienne Felix Berlioux, which treats of what has been and is going on in Central Africa and the countries of the Upper Nile, as well as in those other Eastern ones which Dr. Livingstone has traversed in his successive journeys. We purpose to lay the contents of this little work *in extenso* before our readers, that those in Africa may know how many of their unhappy brethren are still made victims of a Foreign Slave Trade; and those in Great Britain may have the holy spark of Christian philanthropy which may be in their bosoms kindled anew, and blown into an energetic and active flame. We commence the re-publication, in our columns at the foot of this introduction.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA IN 1872.*

CHAPTER I.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

In the first step we take in the examination of this great subject, we find in the train of the man-hunters horrors which were unknown to the former slave trade.

When the negro was brought to the coasts of Guinea, to be sold to the American purchasers, he had not to make long days' marches across the dreadful solitudes of Sahara. In the new traffic, organised for the markets of the East, the black that has just been severed from his family and deprived of his liberty, while suffering unheard-of cruelties, must traverse the vast plains of sand which separate the interior of Africa from the borders of the Mediterranean, in order to arrive at the place of his future servile existence.

The desert, with its scorching sands, devoid of verdure and springs, with its storm-driven dust that buries caravans, seems more terrible than the ocean, and to cross it requires a more lengthened period.

From the town of Tripoli to the Lake Tchad, there are nearly twenty degrees—an extent of land more than twice and a-half the length of Great Britain. It is by this route that the convoys of negroes are driven by their pitiless masters, condemned, under the burning sun, to the tortures of thirst, hunger and fatigue. It is a long funeral march in the midst of the solitude of the desert.

From time to time one of the miserable company falls, to rise no more; his fellow-prisoners make no halt to cover his body even with a little sand. Let it not be supposed that this is a picture of the imagination only. Monsieur Roblis, who was an eyewitness of these things during his explorings between the years 1865 and 1867, and who was the first to denounce these mysteries of crime, gives them to us in frightful detail:—

"On both sides of the road," he says, "we see the blanched bones of the victimised slaves—skeletons still covered by the katoun, the clothing of the blacks. The traveller who knows nothing of the road to Bourmon, has only to follow these scattered remains, and he will not be misguided."

The merchants take a singular precaution, lest the slave should rob them of a few drops of water: they place the leathern bottle in such a position, that the orifice is turned towards the head of the camel that carries it. The animal, which is itself athirst, begins to cry as soon as the precious vessel is touched, and thus the attempt to partake of its contents would be discovered. Thus thirst, as well as bodily fatigue, has innumerable victims.

* "The Slave Trade in Africa in 1872. Principally carried on for the supply of Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and Zanzibar." By Etienne Felix Berlioux, Professor of History in the Lyceum of Lyons. From the French, with a Preface by Joseph Cooper. London: Edward Marsh, 12, Bishopsgate-street Without 1872.

When evening draws on, the miserable groups often have not physical strength to drag their wearied bodies to the springs that might slack their parched mouths.

Sometimes the wind causes the mouths of the wells to be filled with sand. When this is the case, some of the negroes, not having sufficient strength to wait until the needed clearance is made, die; and their companions have barely the strength to remove the corpses.

The traveller whose name we have before mentioned, relates that he met with a certain spring surrounded with what might emphatically be called a field of the dead: there bones were laid about in heaps. His servants, who had drawn water from this spring, without observing it, carried off in the bucket the skull of a man. These human skeletons, mingled as they are with the bones of the lower animals, are the remains of slaves.

On leaving these frightful solitudes, where man is proved to be more merciless than the desert, reaching the zone of the forests, the eye is rejoiced at the sight of rich vegetation, flowers and lakes, these latter giving to the soil an endless source of fertility.

But in the midst of Nature, which God has made so rich, sorrowful reflections come over the mind. This privileged land is the theatre of slavery, and the home of the man-hunter. The large city of Kouka, in the vicinity of Lake Tchad, the capital of Bournou, is one of the greatest marts for this human merchandise.

On the Square, the best adapted for the slave-markets, one is sure every day to find several hundreds; but on Monday, the great sale day, they may be numbered by thousands: the blacks are there exhibited in their pitiable plight, partially covered with miserable tatters. The wholesale merchants and connoisseurs have no need to be attracted by a more delicate exposition, such as that which one would meet with in a retail purchase.

The slave is examined with care, taking measure of his height, opening his mouth, counting his teeth, asking questions about his appetite, &c., &c. The price demanded is according to his age, strength and colour of the prisoner, and varies from half a sovereign to five pounds for the current merchandise. Is this all that a man is worth, and is this the estimate put on human liberty? There are other markets at which the slave is considered of still less value.

But whence come all these wretched beings? It is here that the Eastern traffic is presented to us under a particular aspect, such as it did not assume on the western coasts of Africa in the organised commerce of slaves. Man-hunting, which supplies the victims for these markets, is not only encouraged by the brutal ferocity of the chief of a tribe; it is considered an act commanded by religion.

The Sultan, who goes to make razzias at the head of warriors, with whom he divides the booty, by an impious aberration believes that he performs a pious work in spreading devastation around him. This is the effect of the old Mahomedan influence, and the sword of the knights follows the infidel enemies of the Koran.

The accusation is a solemn one. "The Sultan," M. Rohlfs informs us, "is a wholesale merchant himself. What is that in which he deals? What is it? Why, his brother man; he procures such for his own benefit by razzias over the surrounding peoples, or over his own subjects, so long as these latter have not embraced Islamism." In order to understand the abominations connected with the East-ru slave trade, we must rid ourselves of our European ideas, and enter a new world, in which men and events have in store for us more than one subject of surprise.

It is easy to form an opinion as to the importance of this slave traffic in this region, when we know the extent of the caravans that convey the negroes from Kouka. During many weeks, the preparations and the departure fill the capital with noise and bustle. Long files of camels are laden with provisions, two thousand armed men serve as an escort, and the human flock altogether counts four thousand heads. For the Sultan, for his horsemen, for his wholesale merchants, for the entire city, the caravan season is a great annual festivity; for the slave, it is the moment of banishment, the renewal of sufferings, and perhaps the eve of his death. Very speedily all this multitude has taken a northern direction, and soon it disappears from the side of the desert.

But this crowd of unhappy beings, these miserable creatures of all ages—children, young men, old men and women—where are they going? What agricultural or industrial labour demands them from the Eastern coast? What route will they take, since the north of Africa, the borders of the Mediterranean, belong to those Powers which prescribe the traffic? It is on account of these apparent difficulties, and because of the mysteries in which the Oriental trade has been involved, that it has been able to conceal itself, until the present day, from the observation of Europe.

We refrain, for the moment, from replying to the first of these

inquiries. We shall learn later what becomes of these unfortunates.

We are about to see how these flocks of men, in spite of their number, can, without hindrance or denouncement, cross those countries in which the slave trade is prohibited.

Between Tripoli and Kouka lies the Oasis of the Fezzan, in which the Porte holds a garrison of five hundred men, commanded by a Kobrassi.

In 1865, the period when M. Rohlfs crossed the Fezzan, many things were related to him respecting the local administration. He was witness at that time of the following scene:—On a certain day, the doctor of the garrison presented himself at the residence of M. Rohlfs, begging him to dismiss his servant, and to close the door; he then entered upon the subject of the slave trade, and, according to his statement, there was an understanding between the authorities and the slave traders. These latter only guide their convoys by night. As soon as the caravan arrives, the corporal of the watch begins to count heads: the Kobrassi presides at the opening of the city gates, and the Kaimakan receives a report; he, as governor, demands this, because his perquisite is the sum of two mahbouds (ten francs, or about eight shillings English money) per slave; this is regarded as a small gratuity for his son-in-law, Kaivasbacha. This contraband proceeding must be very profitable, if we are to believe the good doctor. The Kaimakan had allowed at least four thousand slaves to pass through the city of Moursouk in 1865, but the number might have amounted to ten thousand who crossed the Oasis. This information was of the greatest importance; but it is sad to be obliged to say, that in giving it, the doctor acted not from a feeling of humanity, but merely from jealousy: in this work of lucrative deception, the Kaimakan had not given a single mahboud either to the Kobrassi or to the doctor.

This, then, is the manner in which the slave trade is continued in defiance of all laws. Though the law condemn it, public opinion sees in it only a national institution which it is not forced to give up; the authorities shut their eyes, or favour a commerce that assures to them handsome revenues.

As for the supervision of European Powers, it has been as nothing for many years past. The consuls confine themselves to the principal ports on the coast, where the traffickers never come; the consular agents, in the interior, are not always wisely chosen, so that their surveillance is not efficient; both parties frequently fail with respect to the knowledge necessary to render it so.

It seems established by evidence that the traffic in slaves, far from decreasing, is more flourishing than ever. An old inhabitant of Kouka declares, that during the last twenty years a greater number had been sent from Bournou than had been, previously, for one hundred years.

The merchants, whom the police of Europe disturbed in some places, no doubt, concluded that their traffic would be less interfered with beyond the solitudes of Sahara.

(To be continued.)

HANDSOME TRIBUTE BY MR. STANLEY TO FORMER EAST AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

On the 18th, at a banquet at Guildhall, London, Mr. Stanley was presented with the freedom of the City of London by the Hon. Company of Turners. In reply to an address Mr. Stanley read the following speech:—

"Gentlemen,—You congratulate me on my bravery in penetrating to the silent and fabled interior. I may not accept the compliment alone for having been the means of opening the country. A Burton and Speke had already gone in advance, and by the former's exhaustive remarks concerning the unknown regions, I was enabled so to use them for my advantage and for the guidance of my steps through the jungle when the expedition in the search of Dr. Livingstone was endangered by minatory natives. Burton's experience was with me at all times, and if one road was closed, another was open to the goal of my hopes. Without travelling by the same road that my predecessors had taken, the travels of those two explorers were of value to me by enabling me to choose a shorter route to the Unyamwebe. Beyond this point, though I diverged widely from this road, I knew where Uji was located, and, with compass and watch in hand, I could direct the steps of the expedition thither. It took seven months to reach Uji, now I could take one four months. I have studied the nature of the country and its inhabitants fairly well, and I cannot see why a well-organized expedition might not start from the East African coast, and arrive within four months in view of Tanganyika-Herini. I recognise the utility of my work as well as that of Burton and Speke. It is, indeed, available to commerce and trade. It is in the hands of moneyed men to take advantages of the explorer's labours, not only to obtain pecuniary profit from trade enterprises, but to obtain the acknowledgments of civilised nations for

reflecting the dazzling light of civilisation upon the poor benighted savages of Africa, and bringing them within the pale of our society. It is, indeed, difficult for you, enjoying the convenience of life which this great metropolis affords, to realise what severity there lay in the work which has now so happily culminated in the discovery of Livingstone; but you have shown, by the cordial invitation extended to me for the receiving of the honorary freedom of the Turners' Company, that you appreciate and estimate the value of the service I rendered to the friends of Dr. Livingstone. The work was severe, I will not deny, but it was nothing compared to the excitement to persevere. My work lay, not in investigating the phenomena of wild nature in Inner Africa, nor to cultivate a knowledge which appertains to savans—the botany and zoology of the land—but to find whether the illustrious Livingstone was dead or alive—whether the apostle of Africa was in health or sickness, in security or in danger; and, instead of waning, my enthusiasm for my mission grew. As each day I pressed on, it partook of curiosity, blended with a high admiration for his qualities and a desire to deserve the confidence placed in me by the young gentleman who entrusted me with so noble a work. (Cheers.) What I rendered to Dr. Livingstone after I met him and knew him, after he taught me to love the gentleness of his nature and to admire still more the heroic qualities he exhibited, is due wholly to his own worth and his good nature. Permit me then to thank you for your kindness and courtesy in conferring a token of your appreciation of the success which attended my mission and the good news which I had the happiness to bring to you and other friends of Dr. Livingstone, and to hope that it would be my good fortune to be able to show you at another opportunity how grateful I feel for the honour I have received. (Cheers.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN, that from and after this date I, JOSHUA BLACKHALL BENJAMIN, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by my wife, HANNAH MATILDA BENJAMIN. J. B. BENJAMIN.

Lagos, July 30, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that from this date, I, SAMUEL CROWTHER, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by my wife, MARIAN CROWTHER. SAMUEL CROWTHER, Junr.

Lagos, July 16, 1872.

Paris—40, Rue Paradis Poissonnier, Paris.

56a, 56, & 56½, Wood Street, Cheapside, } London.
2 & 3, Bird Court, Phillip Lane, }

SILBER & FLEMING, MANUFACTURERS, FACTORS, WAREHOUSEMEN, AND ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS. IMPORTERS OF BEADS OF EVERY SORT; VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, SWISS, &c.

S. & F. are enabled, through the extensive Stock kept in their Warehouses and Bonded Stores, to execute nearly every order within a few days after receipt—BEADS excepted, these having often to be specially imported. The following Goods are always kept in stock:—

JEWELLERY.—Real Gold and Silver, as Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Ear-rings, Rings, Pencil-cases, set with Precious Stones Plain or Engraved.

CLOCKS.—From 4s. 6d. to £200 each.

WATCHES.—In Metal Cases. SILVER WATCHES. GOLD WATCHES.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CUTLERY.—Knives, Scissors, &c., from the cheapest to the best qualities.

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

CABINET 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.

HABERDASHERY.—Belts, Braces, Buttons, Tape, Needles, Pins, Fine Wools, &c.

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

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

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

FANCY GLASS DEPARTMENT.—Vases, Lustres, Flower-pots, Dessert Services, &c.

UMBRELLAS of every kind.

TOYS.—English, American, French, German.

LOOKING-GLASSES, from the smallest Mirror at per gross, to £50 each.

PIPES.—Meerschaums, Briar-wood, Fancy and Plain Clay Pipes.

BRASSES, as Statuettes, Vases, real and imitation.

LAMPS.—Table, Hall, Street, Carriage; Hand Lamps, for Cocoa-nut, Colza, Rape, or Vegetable Oil.—N.B. Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been granted to Mr. A. M. SILBER for the Lamps sold by SILBER & FLEMING.

Messrs. SILBER & FLEMING'S Buyers for each Department visit the Manufacturing Districts frequently; and the Agents employed by

S. & F., in every part of Europe, forward to them every Novelty as soon as it appears.

All Orders must be accompanied by available remittances, or Bills of Lading of produce; which latter will be realised and credited, subject

to 2½ per cent. commission.

COTTON, WOOL, and other Material, PRESSED and PACKED by WALKER'S PATENT ROTATING PRESS, in HALF the USUAL TIME. Sugar Mills for Splitting the Cane, Palm Nut Assorters, Nut Crackers, and every kind of Machine for Africa or India.
12, JAMES-STREET, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

African Gold Ornaments, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Chains, &c.

MR. W. R. TAYLOR begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that from and after the date hereof he will be prepared to execute all orders for Gold Trinkets, &c., forwarded to him, provided always that such orders are accompanied with remittances. A moderate commission of ten per cent. will be charged, and none must expect their orders to be executed unless accompanied with a remittance.

Fort-street, opposite the Castle, Cape Coast.
December 22, 1870.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPERS are respectfully informed that this Company now despatch TWO STEAMERS MONTHLY to the WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The fine new Screw Steamers



BONNY ROQUELLE LIBERIA
CONGO VOLTA
SENEGAL LOANDA
KWARA

Will SAIL TWICE MONTHLY between LIVERPOOL and the following Ports on the West Coast of Africa (calling at MADEIRA)—viz., SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR. The days of Sailing from Liverpool are the 6th and 18th of each month.

For further information apply in London to Messrs. MACCORM, HUNSON, 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.

AFRICAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE COMPANY'S FAST AND COMMODIOUS STEAMERS,

Nigretia (New)	...	1,856 Tons	...	Captain George Corbett.
Africa	...	1,650 "	...	" J. W. Davis.
Yoruba	...	1,625 "	...	" A. J. M. Croft.
Soudan	...	1,550 "	...	" H. Burleigh.
Benin	...	1,500 "	...	" G. F. Snart.
Biafra	...	1,300 "	...	" R. Stone.
Lagos	...	1,284 "	...	" D. Weston.
Calabar	...	1,208 "	...	" D. Crook.
Eboe	...	750 "	...	" E. S. Haram.
Ethiopia	...	1,750 "	...	Building.
Monrovia	...	1,260 "	...	"
Elmina	...	1,260 "	...	"

ARE INTENDED TO

LEAVE LIVERPOOL ON THE 12th, 24th, AND 30th OF EACH MONTH,

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 to Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

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

N.B.—The Company's Steamers are open to call at other Ports, in addition to those named, and may omit calling at some. Freight and passage should therefore be specially agreed.

Goods are also delivered by Branch Steamer from Bonny inside the bars at Benin, Brass, Now Calabar, and Opobo.

For further information apply in London at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 14, LEADENHALL-STREET, and in Liverpool to

FLETCHER & PARR,

NORTH-WESTERN BANK BUILDINGS, 6, DALE STREET.

October, 1872.

SYDENHAM HOUSE, 50, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

On the System of Charging the Lowest Price possible for Ready Money.

LONDON CLOTHING.—Perfection in Style and Fit is supplied by the aid of the new Self-measure Rules, as given below.

During twenty-five years their Clothing has been celebrated for sound economy, perfect fitting, and the most gentlemanlike style.

THE WORLD-FAMED SYDENHAM SUITS AT 59s.

Are manufactured in suitable styles for all occasions, and in the various substances of Cloth for all Climates.

MORNING AND BUSINESS SUITS.	42s. 0d. to	84s. 0d.
TROUSERS	14s. 0d. "	26s. 0d.
DRESS AND PROMENADE SUITS.	59s. 0d. "	114s. 0d.
TROUSERS	17s. 6d. "	30s. 0d.

STATE, LAW, AND CLERICAL ROBES SUPPLIED AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

THE NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE

Contains Forty-three Engravings to represent the Fashionable Styles.

Price 1s., deducted from a purchase (post-free).



Any garment can be supplied by sending the following measures: Give, in inches, whole height of person. For a Coat: Round the breast, round the waist, from centre of back to the wrist; for length of sleeve, arm bent. For WAISTCOAT: Round breast and waist. For TROUSERS: Length outside seam from top to bottom, length inside seam from fork to bottom, round the waist, round the seat.

PATTERNS AND LIST OF PRICES POST FREE.

SAMUEL BROTHERS GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY, IN EVERY CLASS, PERMANENT COLOURS, GENTLEMANLY STYLE SOUND WORKMANSHIP, AND PERFECT FIT.

Messrs. Samuel Brothers find it necessary to state that the Postage of Letters must be Prepaid, or they will not be received.

SAMUEL BROTHERS 50 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, 111, Fleet-street, in the City of London.—OCTOBER 23, 1872.

Re

T

"Talk

"If an

Vo

West O
The Pri
Petition
Mercha
Wheat
Wheat
A Guin
Small-p
Sierra L
Cape Co
Apropo
It in In

For

IN
pr
of cons
advanta
will be
All

N.B.—O

BR

The
LIVERP
Cape Co
also tak
Bonny, a
29th NO
Passenger
The
the 18th
Jellah Co
New Calat
the day of
Good
hulk at B
Bills
D. MARP
For
LAUGHAN
for deliv
at Bonny

African
African
British
British
African
British
African