

The African Times.

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

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

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

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

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

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

DECEMBER, 1872.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The splendid Steamship LOANDA is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on NOVEMBER 30, and from LIVERPOOL on the 6th DEC., at 12 Noon, 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 29th NOV., and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to 12 Noon on the 5th NOV. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 11.30 a.m. on the day of sailing. Steamer sails 12 Noon.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship BONNY, which will leave LIVERPOOL DIRECT on the 18th DEC., at 10 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 17th. Passengers will embark at 9.30 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 ELDER, DEMPSTER, and CO., 48, Castle-street.

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

WEST COAST MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

African S.S. Co.'s Nigretia, Oct. 30.
African S.S. Co.'s Yoruba, Oct. 29.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Loanda, Oct. 29.
British and African S. N. Company's Bonny, Nov. 16.
African S.S. Company's Africa, Nov. 18.
British and African S. N. Co.'s Congo, Nov. 23.
African S.S. Co.'s Calabar, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

African Steamship Company's steamer Benin, October 30.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Roquette, November 6.
African Steam Ship Company's steamer Yoruba, Nov. 12.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Volta, Nov. 19.
African Steamship Company's steamer Nigretia will leave November 30.



WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The British and African Company's steamer Loanda and the African Steamship Company's steamer Yoruba arrived at Liverpool, Oct. 28, from the West Coast of Africa, Tenerife, and Madeira. The Loanda brought nine and the Yoruba eleven saloon passengers, both vessels having a quantity of specie. His Excellency Governor Simpson, of Gambia, died on Oct. 6th, whilst coming from Gambia to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of embarking on board the Loanda for Liverpool on leave of absence. The news from the Coast is unimportant.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bonny arrived in the Mersey on the 16th. She brought eleven passengers and about 4,000*l.* in gold. Contrary to settled expectation, the roads and markets had not been opened to Lagos, and great commercial difficulty consequently prevailed.

The African Steam Ship Company's steamer Africa arrived in the Mersey on the 18th inst. Her news from Lagos was several days later than that by Roquette. Affairs continued in the same state there.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Congo and the African Steamship Company's steamer Calabar arrived in the Mersey on the 23rd and 25th November respectively. The news by them was unimportant, trade not having yet reopened at Lagos.

THE PRISONERS AT THE GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst Gaol, October 16, 1872.

Sir,—We have the honour to state that we propose to send a letter of thanks to you for the speedy attention you have paid to our poor cry. We have heard from friends that you always interest yourself on behalf of poor Africans, but we did not in the least think it would be of such height as you have shown in our sad affairs. However, God willing, by the next mail, you will receive our hearty letter of thanks which was proposed by us. The mail took us unexpectedly. We were looking out for her arrival on the 18th; to our surprise she came in this afternoon. Consequently, being in a hurry, we lose no time, but address you these few lines. We really and truly thank you for the feeling you have had for us poor Africans in the gaol of Bathurst, who are still suffering under the merciless hands of our merchants in the Gambia or Bathurst.

We are also glad to inform you that since the arrival of the *African Times*, and when the same came to our hand, and was read, you cannot imagine how our hearts leaped with joy. Although still in gaol, yet we trust you will still plead our cause and strive in our behalf, and we hope and pray that, through your exertions, we may get our release. The favour and pity you have for poor Africans, especially for us in the gaol, has gone forth throughout all Bathurst; and we hope and pray that the Lord of Heaven may bless and prosper all your undertakings through life, and may you long live to plead on behalf of us poor Africans in Bathurst and elsewhere!

We have also to state, for your information, that two men have been added to our number, which you will see by the names; and by that you will directly prove that the merchants of this place are doing just as they like; for there is none to ask them, "What doest thou?"

We have also enclosed you a petition which was sent to his Excellency W. H. Simpson, but sorry to say, through his illness, we have no reply from him previous to his leaving for Sierra Leone; and it is a pity—he did on his way to Sierra Leone. The only reply we have had yet is from the Acting Administrator, and was a verbal one; thus—"You debtors may be content, and take the 1*l.*s. monthly, as the merchants think proper to send it to you. And as they framed the laws to suit themselves, so you must have it as it is."

We hope that you will do all you can for us; and that God may help you, is the sincere prayer of your most humble and obedient servants in distress,

John D. Thompson, Joseph B. Cole, Isaac J. King,
Renny Turay, Charles Jow, G. H. Assundoe,
Mally Dramme, Joseph B. Smyth, Lattere n'Jie.

PETITION OF THE PRISONERS IN BATHURST GAOL.

(Copy.)

Bathurst Gaol, September 30, 1872.

To His Excellency W. H. Simpson, Administrator for the Settlements of the Gambia, &c.

Sir,—The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth—1st. That your petitioners are in the gaol of Bathurst for about four or five months, since your petitioners are under the ordinance dated July 7th, 1857, of maintenance, with sixpence per diem; whilst your petitioners are under starvation for these past months, and they are by no means able to get their breakfast and dinner out of the sixpence per diem; for which cause they humbly pray

your Excellency to look into this, and consider how impossible it is for a man in this town of Bathurst to live upon sixpence per diem. Therefore, your petitioners humbly beg and entreat your Excellency to take into consideration this matter.

2nd. Your petitioners beg to lay before your Excellency's notice that they are receiving their maintenance monthly—say 1*l.*s.—which they find very inconvenient; that is to say, that the money is always spent ere the ending of the month, and they are left under starvation to the expiration of the time of their renewal.

3rd. We, therefore, humbly beg and entreat your Excellency to allow us to receive the sixpence per diem, although it is insufficient, as afore-mentioned.

4th. We have also to inform your Excellency that our subsistence have been sent in to-day by our creditors, and we are quite agreed to receive our daily subsistence, which is sixpence per diem; but this was denied by them, and they wish to compel us to receive the money as they think proper to send us—say 1*l.*s. in full for the whole month, or remain in starvation.

5th. And we trust that your Excellency will kindly do all you can for us poor debtors in the gaol of Bathurst, and we trust that your exertions in favour of justice will ever remain in memory of us poor debtors.

Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

John D. Thompson, Joseph B. Cole, Isaac J. King,
Renny Turay, Charles Jow, George H. Assundoe,
Malley Drammee.

MERCHANT OPPRESSION AT THE GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, R. G., October 16, 1872.

Dear Sir,—Allow me a place in your valuable journal, and what I find going on in this settlement I shall record with impartiality and truth.

They were wont to speak in old time, saying "They shall surely ask counsel of Abel," and so they ended the matter.

I am one of those who are crushed down by these merchants in this settlement—a native also of this colony. Should the merchants here perceive that any one of the young men in this colony is trying to better himself, and know that the poor youth is getting on successfully, they will immediately discharge him from their employment. Mr. Editor, this year 1872 is not to be forgotten in the minds of the Gambians. It is really the year of wonders! I recollect, a few months past, one of my fellow-countrymen went on purpose to relate his matters to the great merchant lawyer of Bathurst—Mr. —, and after the man had finished his account to this learned monk, he turned to him and said, "It is our intention; and we will by no means allow you Bathurst young men to be in any degree higher, or to better yourselves in this colony. We will give you our goods at what prices we think proper—either Bathurst or River price—in order that you people may not get any profit from it; and the prices of produce will be such that none of you will escape our debts." Mr. Editor, is this the feeling in Europe, especially in England? Alas, poor Gambian! If such practices were carried on in our mother country, these men would not have the chance of getting their living. Then, why should they do so with us? If none care for us here, still we do believe that our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, recognizes us to be her subjects. If the truth is to be spoken, we cannot but say that the doings of the merchants in this colony (Bathurst) compel us to cry, and as we have a right to do; therefore, we must lament and pour out our complaints towards Great Britain, for she is our mother. Can any one bear the gross sin which has been, and is still, practised here by these merchants in a very malicious manner? If you could look at these merchants' books,—I mean their account books—the very manner they are kept would partly show their doings. G., H., and I, are some of the merchants in this place. Their books are filled with nothing but "black and yellow horses or mares," "yellow-skins, tigers," and so on. Mr. Editor, I can assure you that since Gambia was established, there have not been any tigers caught alive by any person or persons whatever in this Gambia River; no such thing has been seen in this river. The black and yellow horses and mares, as put down in their books, are not four-legged beasts, but two-legged beings, which is against British laws and regulations. These poor traders are not so foolish as to purchase eight to nine horses or mares in one season for their employer, as there are no traders who can show above four horses or mares in his factory in the river, if truth must be spoken. It is in their power now to deny us employment, as they can frame, and have framed, their laws here to suit their purposes, in order that they might put the whole of the Gambians in gaol, as they say themselves, and are doing it. But are not these merchants, many of them, owing great debts themselves in England and other places?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VIZI.

WHEAT CULTIVATION, CHANGING CLIMATE, PALM-OIL, AND ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Jamestown, September 23, 1872.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to observe that, in your untiring efforts for Africa, you have opened the interesting question of wheat-culture in the *African Times*, and that it is attracting the attention of your readers here on the Coast.

Although I have not written to you, as I intended four or five weeks ago, I have been actively engaged in getting all necessary preparations made for giving the enterprise a fair trial. I have raised the question at all the recent meetings of our Agricultural Association here, and all the members who have farms or plantations, are ready and desirous to make the trial. The brethren of the Basle Mission also, who have their own representative in the Association, have engaged to make the same effort.

We are now, therefore, only awaiting the arrival of the seeds, which will, I hope, soon come to hand, that they may meet our latter rains, and the recedings of the waters of the Volta.

We have had for several months past, and are still experiencing, a remarkably favourable season for successful cultivation; more so than I have seen in any year since the great earthquake of July 10, 1862. I hope it may follow that we are entering, or already entered on, a cycle of years in which there will be greater and more frequent rain-falls—in fact, a continuation, at suitable intervals, of the fine season we are now enjoying.

My recent inquiries relative to the Wheat question have brought out the interesting fact that, some fifty or fifty years ago, the then Danish Local Government of Christiansborg Castle made a trial of wheat-culture at their grounds, about sixteen miles into the interior, with considerable success; but it is said that in those days the rain-falls were more frequent than they have been of late years. This fact is in entire agreement with my own experiences. I well remember that, when I first visited Accra, in the year 1838, there were fruitful gardens in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns, all of which have gradually declined in aspect, and finally disappeared, and mingled more or less in the general sterility of the surrounding plains, producing nothing scarcely but grass and stunted brushwood.

This great change, should it prove to be such by long continuance, commenced last September, that is, about one year back, when the River Humo, which skirts my grounds at Beulah Gardens, and which takes its rise in the Akim mountains, overflowed its banks beyond all former precedents, since the time of my first efforts to establish them; and the flow of the river is now at this time unusually high as compared with that of several former years.

This shows that the great atmospheric change takes a wide range to the northwards, and increases the grounds for hope that the change may be lasting. The extraordinarily good palm-oil season of the past few months also tells the same tale.

If these seasons continue, there will be a wonderful development of the agricultural resources of the country, and a demand will arise for what you have been so long urging on the Government—that is, some great and well-concerted measure for facilitating land-transport from the interior to the Accra ports.

To my mind, the most practicable thing would be a tramway from the Krobo Plantations to Accra, skirting the south-eastern sides of the Aquapim mountains, and conveying to the Coast, for shipment, to England and other civilized nations, the results of the productive industry of contiguous tribes close behind the Accra plains, having an aggregate population of at least one hundred thousand. Contemplate for a moment this large industrious population, situated in some of the most fertile blooming wilds of the world, all toiling among interminable groves of palm-tree, to furnish oil for transport by tramway—instead of so many of them having, as now, to toil twenty miles over the plains, bringing their produce, by intense labour, to the Coast—and you will form some idea of the vast increase of cargoes, and the demand for additional steamers which would immediately follow.

The palm-oil development among these interior tribes, of late years, has been truly wonderful. Take, for instance, the Kroboes, whose plantations lie for many miles along the south-eastern feet of the Aquapim mountains. The small beginnings of those populations occurred only about fifty years back. They are now upwards of thirty miles in length, by an average of, perhaps, four miles in width, abounding in most magnificent groves of palm-trees, equal to anything which can be seen in any other part of the Gold Coast; and these busy, industrious people are still going on, adding acre to acre, and square mile to square mile, which are rapidly being covered with palm-trees, and dotted here and there with new villages for oil manufacture.

The plains around Accra offer vast facilities for tramways. They consist generally of swells and slopes so gentle throughout the whole distance, from the sea-beach to the south-western banks of the Volta, that thousands upon thousands of acres may be said to lie nearly on a level, and they, in many parts, abound in the

coccus, or great fan palm-tree; the stems of which would furnish, on the spot, an inexhaustible supply of sleepers for iron rails. May the existence of these facts eventually give a new impetus to both Government and commercial enterprise, and secure to these regions what they have an undoubted right to claim—a great and prosperous future!—I am, dear Sir, ever sincerely yours,

T. B. FREEMAN.

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN WEST AFRICA.

Copy of a Letter to Earl Granville, K.G.

African Times Office, 121, Fleet-street, E.C.

November, 4, 1872.

My Lord,—I had the honour duly to receive Mr. Hammond's letter of August 13, relative to wheat for cultivation in West Africa, in which, at your lordship's request, I was informed that Her Majesty's Consul in Egypt "hoped soon to be able to announce the shipment of the grain required."

I have now the honour to enclose for your lordship's information a printed copy of an interesting letter from Mr. T. B. Freeman, at Accra, who has had experience in horticulture and agriculture, stating that preparations have been made by himself, by the Basle missionaries, and by all the members of the Agricultural Association of Accra who have plantations, for giving a fair trial to the cultivation of the "wheat" which they are anxiously expecting to receive from me.

Your lordship will not fail to notice that the present year is considered to be a very favourable one for making the desired experiment in wheat cultivation; and seeing that the future of those West African countries may be greatly influenced by success in that experiment, I feel sure that your lordship will pardon my urgently entreating that, should the wheat not yet have reached London, Her Majesty's Consul in Egypt may be again desired to procure and forward it to your lordship with the least possible delay.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

F. FITZGERALD, Editor *African Times*.

To the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K.G.

A GUINEAMAN RE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gomoah, Fanti, Gold Coast, October 7, 1872.

Sir,—My blood ran very cold within me when I read the letters of our excellent and long and anxiously expected friend Dr. Livingstone, as appeared in your issue of August 23, dated "Tanganyika, November, 1871," and "South-eastern Central Africa, February, 1872," respectively. But my blood ran comparatively more cold within me when I perused his latter letter. I was at once led to consider and to feel that the life of Dr. Livingstone is one lump of continual suffering, grief, anxiety, and pain.

This you will especially find in his being called to witness, personally, "man's inhumanity to man," when referring to the nefarious slave trade carried on in that part of the world which it has, unhappily, been his lot to explore.

And do you, Sir, know what I do for him? I dare say you don't know. I pray for him, and say, "May the end for which he was sent out there answer the purposes for which he was sent, and may it eventually tend to extend the glory of the kingdom of our common Lord and Redeemer."

This is, Sir, a sort of prayer I make for Dr. David Livingstone, our most honoured friend; and remain, yours sincerely,

A GUINEAMAN.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION IN THE CAPE COAST DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Tantum, September 26, 1872.

Sir,—Since writing you on the 26th ultimo, I have received a letter from Mr. Robert Ferguson, agent for Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, at Appam, stating that, with reference to the small-pox, there are more than 100 cases under native medical attendance in the bush. And he further states thus: "I am about to write to Cape Coast Castle to endeavour to get a medical man for this place" (Appam). This had been about the time he wrote, asking me to send down one or two persons with arms of vaccine lymph ready to vaccinate his people, which request I lost no time in attending to. Up to this time, those who have already been affected with the disease, and those who have unfortunately died from it, may, according to a reliable information, be estimated at from 200 to 300, in that small town of Appam. In this town (Tantum) I am glad to find about 99 per cent of the population of at least 1,500 souls have been duly vaccinated; that, previous to the proclamation mentioned below, the chief of this town, Quasie Daddie, had had a due knowledge of vaccination—not inoculation—as taught him by Mr. F. C. Grant on passing down to Winneba from Cape Coast on business matters.

Mr. Grant, to get him to believe him, stripped his arm, and showed him the scar, and having been fully induced by Mr. Grant's remarks, he proclaimed that those who refused to be vaccinated, should be apprehended and taken to prison until they gave in their consent; he in the meantime asking the policeman stationed at the place to render his assistance—a request immediately complied with. And up to the time I am writing, according to the result of vaccination, there is not one single case of small-pox in the bush—that is, under native medical attendance; and we glorify God for His providential mercies towards us!

I cannot omit writing, for your general information, that several individuals have come from various distances in the neighbouring towns and villages to be vaccinated, and who have been invariably advised to procure their arms of vaccine lymph for the benefit of others. All this, in some measure, goes to show that, with all our complaints or grievances—reasonable and unreasonable—the Government have already done something for us, whilst we are expecting something more still to be done.

The vaccine lymph is now in careful preservation throughout this part of the Coast for the benefit of those who have not yet had the advantages of vaccination, to save them the trouble of going up to the colonial doctor at Cape Coast for it.—Yours obediently,

W. HANSON.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We believe it is definitively arranged that Mr. Keate, the Governor-in-Chief of the British West African Settlements, will leave England for Sierra Leone, in January next. The return of Mr. Pope Hennessy is therefore expected very shortly.

CAPE COAST.

THERE has been a noisy riot at Cape Coast, in which it is reported that the authority of the Acting Administrator, Mr. Salmon, and of Mr. Chief Magistrate Chambers, then acting as Police Magistrate, in the absence of Colonel Foster, was successfully defied, and even with some show of violence to them personally. It appears there was formerly a custom of trade at Cape Coast by which the European merchants there paid the sum of 2s. 3d. per ounce for every ounce of gold expended at their stores by Ashantee traders to the chiefs or other persons at Cape Coast with whom the said Ashantees for the time being resided. This tribute had, however, fallen into disuse since competition in trade reduced the merchants' profits, which were then much larger than can be realized at present. There had been many Ashantee purchasers of late at Cape Coast; and it was determined among the natives to demand and enforce payment of tribute money on the old scale. The effort was organized, and at the drum signal, a mob of some three or four thousand people beat the store of Mr. Swazey's agent, demanding the aforesaid tribute, which, not being paid, was, we believe, levied upon the goods in store, Mr. Salmon and Mr. Chalmers in vain interfering. It was evidently quite time that a new Administrator should make his appearance on the scene, Mr. Salmon having been long since entirely discredited among the native population. The Colonial office would have done well had they removed Mr. Salmon, as we called on them to do, after the violent mistakes committed by him in the matter of Davidson, Brew, Amisab, Fynn, Fynn and Fynn, and others, for acknowledged or supposed connection with the Fanti Confederation. It is not well to allow authority in Africa to fall into contempt as well as odium; and in Mr. Salmon's injudicious hands it has long since done both. Colonel Harley, the new Administrator, will have arrived at Cape Coast about the 24th or 25th inst., and we hope that he has not only sufficient administrative talent to place matters on a very different footing there, but also authority to replace Mr. Salmon and Colonel Foster, both odious, and justly so to the people—by officials who may bring a better reputation to the Protectorate Government.

We regret to learn also that complications have arisen which may retard the liberation of the German missionaries held in captivity by the Ashantees. As we have before stated, the sum for their liberation was agreed upon, and their speedy release was expected. Mr. Salmon and Colonel Foster, however, thirsting, no doubt, to distinguish themselves anew, seem to have converted the arrest of the late violent, bloodthirsty Ashantee General, of Elmina fortress, who was somewhere in protectorate territory, Colonel Foster appears to have effected the arrest. Whatever justification there may be for such arrest (of which we know nothing), there can, we think, be little doubt that it should have been postponed until the German missionaries had returned from their captivity. This murdering, however, to use the mildest possible expression, is only of a piece with what has been the general official conduct at Cape Coast for the last twelve months, or more; and we trust the Colonial office will make

a clean sweep of such servants as Salmon and Foster, who have done no credit in any way to the British Government, which is supposed to have appointed them.

APROPOS OF THE SALE OF KREEPEE CAPTIVES AT CAPE COAST BY ASHANTEES.

Christiansborg, Oct. 18, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing the enclosed because the *African Times* has done a great deal of good. Look only at the case of the Bannermans, and many others whom the late Chief Magistrate took to Cape Coast and would most certainly have dealt very hard with had not the *African Times* interposed. I therefore see and hear those with grief who speak against the *African Times*. I am connected with —, and therefore do not wish my name to appear. Wishing you a thousand blessings from the hands of the Almighty for your disinterested trouble, I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Enclosure above mentioned.

Accra, Oct. 18, 1872.

Sir,—Will you do me the favour of inserting the following in your valuable columns? I don't know why you would not.

There appeared in your number of the *African Times* of the 22nd ult. an article which, if followed by others like it, might do injury to the good cause which you are advocating. That is about the Kreepee captives brought to the Coast by Ashantees for sale. The writer in that article speaks of some officials as suppliers of money for buying slaves. I beg to ask the writer whether it is a sin for those who buy the poor Kreepees from the hands of the cruel Ashantees? Does the writer not know that it is a great boon for a slave if he or she could be sold from the hands of an Ashantee, who looks upon the lives of his slaves as those of common dogs? Can the writer testify to having seen at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, or Accra, a human sacrifice committed for any deceased master of slaves? Does the writer not consider that in Ashantee if a master, dies, some of his slaves must die with him? The writer said if there were not buyers, there would be no kidnapping. I can tell the writer that this is not true. The King of Ashantee goes to war, not for money, but to vindicate his power. Taking it for granted that the officials keep concubines, what have they done because they give money to their concubines, and they choose to buy slaves with it, and therefore better the condition of the poor slaves? Does the writer not know that if a person is bought from the hands of an Ashantee, his or her life is saved? Mr. Editor, I would not have troubled you with this long letter if I had not known and appreciated the good your valuable journal has done, and is doing, here; and therefore to see it abused without defending it would be a great sin. But permit me to say that we must not give occasion to abusers. I have heard and seen people who speak of the *African Times* as nothing but groundless complaints; therefore, if no check is put to such foolish questions as that of the writer of the shameful buying of slaves, the enemies of the *African Times* will glory when they can get others to speak against it.—Yours,

AN OBSERVER.

Note.—This letter opens a very large and important question which we cannot enter upon now beyond reminding the writer that it is a capital offence for any British subject to be engaged directly or indirectly in the purchase of slaves.—Ed. *Af. Times*.

IF IN INDIA, WHY NOT IN WEST AFRICA?

MISSIONARIES, AND RESULTS OF THEIR WORK.

In the *Baptist Magazine* of the present month there are some observations which seem to us so just and forcible, that we cannot refrain from quoting them. They occur in a paper on "Mission Work in India," and include the growing results of State education and Imperial government. After stating that, "however it has come about, there is at the present time a great revolution going on in India," the lecturer says:—

"Now, it may be asked, what are the causes of this? They are not very far to find. Mr. Elliott, a planter of Southern India, tells us in a very few words the secret of it all, when he says that 'we meddle in all the details of life, refining here and ruining there, and always with increasing taxation.' The Government interferes with the laws, takes up new functions, and calls forth the resources of the country by canals, irrigation, railways, telegraphs, and the post-office. These inventions, in their very nature, are so antagonistic to all the habits of Indian society, that they are overthrowing it from its very basis; and if the English Government shall be at work for fifty years more, there will by that time be seen an entirely transformed society. The disregard of caste is another of the causes. So is education, respecting which there is the remarkable testimony given by Dr. W. W. Hunter, the author of two recently published and valuable volumes on Orissa, and who some time previously published a

volume on Bengal, and who seems to be a man desirous of forming a fair and just opinion. He says that 'within the past twenty years, a vast system of State education has quickened the intellectual torpor into new forms of life,' and that 'the results of their efforts (to educate) now begin to disclose themselves in a degree of mental activity altogether foreign to the traditional character of Orissa.' 'The past ten years of State education,' he continues, 'have done more than the previous ten centuries to mobilise the people of Orissa, and to emancipate them from the slavery of superstition and priest-ridden ignorance.' Dr. Hunter points to the increased use of the Post-office, and also to such facts as the suppression of human sacrifices among the Khonds, and adds: 'The missionaries have been the pioneers of popular education in Orissa, as indeed everywhere throughout Bengal. Their labours date from exactly half a century ago, and during this period they have not only made a small population of converts, but they have, by schools and printing-presses, introduced a new culture and a new literature into the district capitals of Cuttack and Balasore. If the famine orphans be exempted, missionary efforts have made but little progress in actually converting the people of Orissa, although they have done an immense amount of indirect good.' What is true of Orissa is equally true of the rest of Bengal. It is the fashion of some to sneer at the work of the Christian missionaries, and to assert that they have accomplished nothing. But that view is certainly not supported by the testimony of Dr. Hunter, who declares: 'It seems to me that no impartial observer can learn for himself the interior details of any missionary settlement in India, without a feeling of indignation against the tone which some men of letters adopt towards Christian Missions.' When we look at the testimonies to the work that have been borne by such men as Sir Richard Montgomery, Sir Herbert Edwards, Lord Lawrence, Sir Donald McLeod, Lord Napier, and many other gentlemen of the highest standing, it does indeed seem to justify the indignation expressed by this honest and impartial witness."

CAPTAIN GLOVER MUST NOT GO BACK TO LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your worthy journal, to insert the following, as I am not a frequent writer in any of your columns. Since the final departure of our late Governor, it was rumoured about the streets of Lagos that Oba Ge-lo-ba, meaning Governor Glover, will be coming to resume his governorship. Whether this be true, or his disciples (the Yorubas, &c.) are saying so to comfort themselves, we do not know. If this be true, the children in Lagos with one voice will cry, "Hast thou come to torment us before the time?" and to exclaim in the loudest tone, "The English Army is come upon us"—I mean we of Lagos; and it will be considered by the Africans that England has no good feeling for them, especially we on this island. Many years ago, during the governorship of Captain Glover, and his ill-treatment of the interior people, we endeavoured to show them that he (Glover) was never commissioned so to do by the Queen of England, for she is too good-natured to ill-use the African, knowing whom they are and what they are; so they believed it to be so. When making a contrast of the goodness the people of England have been doing to the children of Africa since the reign of King George IV. down to the reign of our present Sovereign (Queen Victoria), they feel grateful, and know truly that the ill-usage of our late Governor to us here is his own act, and not by commission from his superior. Should it be that Captain Glover is sent again to Lagos, then it will be considered otherwise by the people of the interior, and upset their former belief. It will be said, further, that English people sent men to destroy their towns, and lay them in heaps of ruins; they will not be well spoken of, but evilly spoken of continually. We know perfectly well that the Secretary of State has too sound a judgment to send back an oppressive Governor to us poor Africans. If Captain Glover be sent to Lagos, the very day he landed on this shore, and this be heard by the people of the interior, there and then their agricultural implements will be put aside, and not a single spoonful of oil, not a basketful of palm kernels, will be seen in Lagos for years to come; they would wait then for years to see what would be the end of his coming.

Do the people of England know that Earl Kimberley is not a friend to the African? We refer you to past days. See how long we in Lagos were crying in our oppression under Captain Glover, as servants under a taskmaster. Because for this, many years complaints long ago, the state of things would not have grown so bad as it is now. If the losses of merchants and traders were taken into calculation from the month of March up to the present moment, how great it would be! May I ask, whose doing is this? It is the doing of Captain Glover! The interior roads cannot get open until now. Why so? Because things have been spoiled too far, and it will take considerable time to have them mended;

we have seen his past conduct, and the result of it, but what will be the forthcoming result up to the opening of the roads for the flourishing of business, we know not.—Yours truly,

TRUE HAND.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Oct. 19 to 26.

PALE-KERNELS.—100 tons, at 12l. 10s. to 12l. 17s. 6d. per ton. PALE-OIL.—Arrivals have been scanty, and the sales limited, in consequence, to about 300 tons. Bonny at 37l.; Old Calabar, 37l. 5s.; and Bonny and Cameroons at 37l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—Market animated at first, but since quieter, with but slight advance in prices.

Sales of the week 99,000 bales. Price of Lagos quality, 6½d. to 8½d.

Oct. 26 to Nov. 2.

PALE-KERNELS.—120 tons, at 12l. 17s. 6d. to 13l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

GROUND-NUTS.—Without shell. About 212 tons, at 14l. 15s. to 15l. 5s. per ton.

PALE-OIL.—About 3,500 tons have arrived during the week, and prices tend downwards in consequence. 500 tons sold; Irregular, 32l. to 37l.; Bonny, 37l.; Old Calabar, 37l. 2s. 6d. to 37l.; Benin, 37l. 5s. to 36l. 15s. per ton, closing flat at these quotations.

COTTON.—Demand active, and prices show a general advance. Sales of the week, 104,000 bales.

PRICES.—Lagos quality, 7d. to 8½d. per lb.

Nov. 2 to Nov. 9.

GROUND-NUTS.—African, 25 tons, at 15l. 15s. per ton.

PALE-KERNELS.—685 bags, at 12l. 12s. 6d. to 13l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

PALE-OIL.—In good demand, and 800 tons sold; Irregular at 32l. to 38l.; Accra at 36l. to 36l. 10s.; Bonny at 36l. 10s.; Benin at 36l. 15s.; Whydah and Old Calabar at 37l.; New Calabar at 40l.; Brass at 40l. to 40l. 10s.; and Congo at 41l. 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—Less in demand, and quotations lower.

Sales of the week, 63,000 bales. Actual stock of cotton, Liverpool, &c., 487,970 bales.

It is reported from India that the cotton crop there will turn out to be very large this year.

Nov. 9 to 16.

GROUND-NUTS.—35 tons, African, at 16l. 2s. 6d.

PALE-OIL.—Market very steady, and not much offering. 250 tons sold. Irregular, 32l. to 36l.; Bonny, 36l. 10s.; and Old Calabar, 37l.

EXONY.—20 tons sold at 13l. 10s. for flat, and 15l. 10s. to 16l. per ton for round.

COTTON in limited demand, and freely offered. Price of almost every description has further declined.

Sales of the week, about 60,000 bales; African, 7d. to 8½d.

Nov. 16 to 23.

PALE-KERNELS.—160 Tons Benin 13l. per ton.

GROUND-NUTS.—81 bags in shell, all faults, 7l. 15s. per ton.

ADANSONIA-FIBRE.—167 bales c 11l. 2s. 6d. to 11l. 5s. per ton.

PALE-OIL.—1,100 tons have arrived. Demand very moderate 200 tons sold; Old Calabar, 37l.; Benin, 36l. 15s.; Bonny, 36l. 15s.; Irregular, 32l. to 36l.; Branded New Calabar 39l. 10s. to 40l.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER BONNY.

Mr. Harper, from Bonny; Captain Pepperall, ditto; Mr. Sharp, ditto; Mons. Perier, Lagos; Mr. Prince, Sierra Leone; 3 Second class passengers, Cape Coast; 5 third, Bonny &c.; 1 distressed seaman, Lagos.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER NIGRETIA.

Captain A. Blackford, from Ambriz; Mr. Allan Ross, Ambrizette; Mr. J. C. MacGillway, Banana; Mr. A. J. Meston, Banana; Mr. Benjamin Aspin, Sierra Leone.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER YORUBA.

Captain Thomas Burt, from Bonny; Mrs. Thomas Burt, Bonny; Mr. Jno. Doull, Bonny; Mr. Henry Allister, Bonny; Mr. Jas. Hewetson, Bonny; Mr. Jno. Dougan, Bonny; Captain C. C. Lees, Accra; Mr. Paul Litari, Sierra Leone; Mr. A. McKillop, Sierra Leone; Mrs. Kendall, Sierra Leone; Mr. S. H. Higgins, Bathurst.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER CONGO.

Mr. W. Morrison, from Bonny; Mr. Gilbertson, Old Calabar; Mr. Knowles, Lagos; Captain Arguimbea, Cape Coast Castle; One distressed British seaman, Teneriffe.

DIED.

October 19th, at Free Town, Sierra Leone, aged 46, Anne, the beloved wife of the Rev. Joseph May, Wesleyan Minister, Sierra Leone. She sleeps in Jesus, and leaves behind a husband and 9 children to mourn her loss.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This number of our Journal will reach our African subscribers at a season of the year when they generally find money to spend. We hope they will not forget our just claims upon them. The services we have rendered to the people of the West Coast Settlements during the year 1872, at great personal sacrifices, entitle us at least to the small acknowledgment that can be made by payment of subscriptions. They ought to be always one year in advance instead of being, as in but too many cases, years in arrears. We hope to see some fruit of this notice without delay, as our printer is in want of money.

Until further notice the "African Times" will be published the 29th of each Month, for Steamer of the 30th, there not being any Steamer on the 29th.

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,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1872.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. — Moussa, 20s.; G. T. Manly, 20s.;

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Owing to the suppression of the mail of the 24th of the month, we have changed our day of publication so long as such suspension may continue, to the 29th, in lieu of the 23rd. This makes the present—the November—our Christmas number; and we heartily offer the best compliments, and wish the best wishes of the anniversary of the world-wide message of peace, to all our readers.

LAGOS AFFAIRS.

THE heavy cloud that had for so many months overshadowed the commerce of Lagos was still there when the last advices left that settlement. While Captain Glover's friends in England are getting deceiving eulogies of his administration inserted in the newspapers, ships are leaving Lagos without cargoes; and day by day the losses of the unfortunate merchants and traders are progressing. Roads and markets were yet unopened, and the stagnation was complete. There seems, however, to be a more hopeful tone in the letters that have come under our notice, so that we venture to entertain the belief that business may have been resumed before the arrival of the new Administrator, Mr. Berkeley, and Captain Lees, the new Collector of Customs, who go out by the African Steam Company's splendid ship, the "Nigretia," on the 30th instant. Of Mr. Berkeley's administrative capacity we know nothing; but Captain Lees, his Collector of Customs, had had considerable African experience at Accra, where he was Civil Commandant, and where he won golden opinions from both Europeans and natives. We sincerely hope that a re-opened trade will have placed Lagos in a position that will enable her to fête the arrival of these new officials, who will reach there, all being well, on or before Christmas Day. We cannot close this brief notice without some allusion to the lengthy account for which the *Standard* of the 26th instant found space in its columns. It is really answered by anticipation, on all important points, in our comments on the paper read by Mr. Clare before the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester. Should it seem to require further notice at our hands, it will receive it in our next number. Having failed in their efforts to obtain the re-appointment of Captain Glover to Lagos, which, as we have already stated, would seal the commercial ruin of the settlement, and of every one connected in trade with it, we think it likely that his strangely mistaken friends and advocates will cease to crann the unsuspecting editors of papers, who cannot be expected to know anything about such a place as Lagos, with sensational articles, and cloudy statements from which nothing more can be gathered than that the late administrator made persistent and untiring efforts to

crush the Egbas and Jebus by the joint action of Lagos on their sea coast, and the marauding Yorubas with their Mahomedan allies in the interior. We feel sure that her Majesty's Government will never sanction a repetition of such policy—a policy which has proved to be so fatal in a commercial point of view. If such a policy were to be recommenced, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government to give notice of such intention on their part, in order that the merchants trading to, and at Lagos, might close their establishments there, and transfer their business to some other locality, where they may be able to carry it on without the fear of political complications to turn their hoped-for gains into ruinous loss. But we repeat, it is quite impossible that such a policy should be again pursued; and this being the case, we look to the Egba and Jebu authorities to put an end to that suspension of trading intercourse with Lagos, which must have greatly inconvenienced their industrious populations. It is as much to their interest that this should be done, as it is to the interest of the British settlement.

WHEAT FOR WEST AFRICA.

At last we have had the happiness of forwarding to West Africa the seed wheat which we have for so long a time been striving to obtain. A few days after the date of our letter to Earl Granville, which appears in this present number, we received one from his lordship, enclosing bill of lading of the desired wheat, which had been shipped at Alexandria by Her Majesty's Consul-General there; and on the 19th inst. it left Liverpool in the British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Volta, being kindly conveyed, freight free, to Mr. J. B. Freeman, of Accra. We have some fears that it will arrive late; but as we have no doubt it will get out in good condition, the sowing may perhaps, if necessary, be postponed until after the next rains; and we have, moreover, applied to Earl Granville for a further supply of wheat of the present year's crop, which may be expected in England next March or April. This "cluster" wheat is of the species recommended to us by Sir John le Couteur, of Jersey, the great wheat authority, as best suited to the climate of West Africa; and we take this opportunity of publicly thanking Earl Granville, Sir John le Couteur, and Mr. Stanley, H.B.M. Consul at Alexandria, for their kind co-operation with our efforts to introduce, if possible, that great civilizing agent, wheat cultivation, in West Africa. We feel quite sure that our valued friend, Mr. Freeman, and the gentlemen of the Basle Mission, with their friends of the Agricultural Association, will take every possible precaution to insure success in this important experiment, of which we shall give from time to time such notices as we may receive.

MR. LEIGH CLARE ON LAGOS AFFAIRS.

We are altogether mistaken, it seems, about Lagos. If we are to believe what we now hear, we have been occupied for a long time past in solidifying moonshine. Merchants, traders, the general population of Lagos, Egbas, Jebus, &c., are only "a party," all are wrong, Mr. Pope Hennessy, perhaps, most of all; and nobody is right but Mr. Leigh Clare and Captain Glover! Captain Glover is the martyr of a cabal; and all the evils that have fallen upon Lagos and those connected with it have been the work of Mr. Pope Hennessy. There are not many things that surprise us now; but we must confess to a monstrous surprise when we opened the *Standard* of the 7th of November, and read therein, under the heading "The Colony of Lagos," statements said to have been made by Mr. Charles Leigh Clare, of Manchester, before the Chamber of Commerce of that city. We give the statement in page 61, as extracted verbatim from the *Standard*. We knew of the close intimacy and most friendly relations long subsisting between Mr. Clare and Captain Glover. We like a man to be true to his friend. We have heard, too, of looking through a friend's coloured spectacles at objects with which he may have been connected, and choosing to believe that the hue thus imparted is the true and natural colour; but we do not remember a devotion and self-deception so perfect as those of Mr. Clare seem to be. Our

duty to Lagos, where statements such as those we copy from the *Standard* are calculated to produce a very bad effect, made it imperative for us to notice the matter without delay. We and the people of Lagos cannot allow time for further mischief to be hatched. We felt that it must be killed at once in the shell. But we would not take the *Standard's* account as giving correctly the statements of Mr. Clare without his confirmation of it; we therefore immediately communicated with Mr. Clare by letter as to the correctness or otherwise of the statements. We told him it would be our duty to attack them if they were correctly given, and that he is quite willing we should attack them. We proceed to do so, and feel that we are justified to commence by stating that there never could have been a supposed statement of facts laid before any Chamber of Commerce calculated to produce a more erroneous impression than this by Mr. Clare. It is not to be wondered at. The whole gist and animus of the communication shows itself at the end of the document. It is full of venom throughout; but the great sting appears in the tail. "Nothing, in my opinion, can do any good but the return of Governor Glover to Lagos, as he knows better than any one else the people, and how to deal with them!" This is, no doubt, Captain Glover's opinion; but we shall unhesitatingly, and without fear of contradiction, assert that it is not the opinion of the merchants, traders, and people of Lagos; and that the course Mr. Clare advocates would, if adopted by Her Majesty's Government, have such results as ought not to recommend it to the approval of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Lagos is a commercial colony or nothing. There is not now any foreign slave trade; not even a vestige of it to be "put down" on the West Coast of Africa; the abomination is really at an end. And we state as a fact—undoubted, we believe, by any one but Mr. Clare and Captain Glover—that even should the roads have been opened, the return of the latter to Lagos, in any official capacity, would be the signal for the shutting of all the native mainland roads and markets against Lagos. Our correspondents say that such a step on the part of Her Majesty's Government would be regarded by all the native people around, whose territories feed the commerce of Lagos, as such a declaration of ill-will toward them as to justify them in withdrawing from all intercourse with Lagos: THAT IT WOULD BE DEATH TO THE TRADE OF LAGOS. We protest, in the name of all the traders in Lagos, against so destructive, so ruinous, so fatal a step Captain Glover's unjustifiable and ruinous measures have destroyed the revenue of Lagos during the last eight months; and now that the next steamers are expected to bring evidence in produce (oil, kernels, cotton, &c.) that the trade has begun again, after an eight months' suspension, because the native authorities on the mainland have become convinced that Captain Glover had *absolutely* and *finally* been removed—now, when merchants and traders have begun to hope for a little sunshine after their dark gloom,—Mr. Clare, blinded by his friendship, atrociously advocates the sending Captain Glover back, to undo all the good that may happily have been effected. We may write thus, because we have never been habitual opponents of Captain Glover at Lagos. We have praised him for all the good that he effected, as well as blamed him for the evils which he has caused. We fear that the rock on which Captain Glover has split is his strong, well-known, and boldly-paraded Mahometan sympathies. Captain Glover believes that Mahometanism is the only regenerating power for Africa—that Mahometanism which is now the devastating agent in Eastern and Central Africa, carrying on there the brutal foreign slave trade, some of the horrors of which have been recently placed anew before our readers. We scarcely need say that we differ in *toto* with Captain Glover. No; Captain Glover must not return to Lagos in any official capacity, or with any official power whatever. But to return to Mr. Clare's statement. We handed, it as in the *Standard*, to a friend. "What is your opinion of it?" "It seems to say that Lagos was doing a business of nearly six hundred thousand a-year; that Mr. Pope Hennessy has gone out and destroyed all this; and that only Captain Glover can restore it." We cannot believe that Mr. Leigh

Clare intended to state such a thing as fact, because he must have been aware that whoever might believe such a thing on his statement, would believe something the very reverse of what is true. The progress of events at Lagos, from Captain Glover's first taking advantage of Lord Kimberley's error as to any export of arms and ammunition from Lagos to the Oil Rivers, that could be of importance as regards hostilities among the natives there, up to the very time of what we must be allowed to call his expulsion from Lagos by Mr. Pope Hennessy as Governor-in-Chief, has been so fully and correctly given in this journal, that it seems almost absurd for us to be called upon to re-state it. But we must give the antidote to Mr. Clare's poison. Lord Kimberley was erroneously induced to believe that to prohibit the export of arms, &c., from Lagos might help in the desired pacification of the Oil River countries. Lord Kimberley therefore instructed Captain Glover to pass an ordinance prohibiting such exportation. Captain Glover, instead of informing Lord Kimberley that such a measure would be quite inoperative as regards the oil rivers while every steamer going from Liverpool carried arms and ammunition in large quantities, and without hindrance, direct to those rivers, passed the ordinance in hot haste, and immediately put it in force against the interior people trading with Lagos, even to the extent of preventing their receiving iron hoops for their oil casks, or jack knives, or other such trifles; preventing also the Abeokuta people from obtaining ammunition for their defence against a threatened invasion from Dahomey. We laid these facts before Lord Kimberley in December and January last, and informed him that, if this measure were persisted in, very disastrous consequences would ensue. And they did ensue before the means devised by Lord Kimberley for preventing them had time to be carried into effect. Abeokuta towns were invaded, stealthily as usual, by Dahomans, the places burned to the ground, and the people either slaughtered or carried away into slavery, and for victims to be massacred in the horrible Dahomey "customs." The patience and endurance of the Egbas, Jebus, and others were exhausted; and on the 18th March, the roads and markets whence Lagos obtained the produce in which it traded, were closed by them against Lagos; they would no longer receive anything from Lagos, nor allow any of their produce to go to Lagos. Here, then, was this great trade of 600,000l. a-year put an end to, as a direct and inevitable result of Captain Glover's disastrous and wicked policy. And this on the 18th March. Can anything be more clear than that Mr. Pope Hennessy, who had been sent out to inquire into our allegations against Captain Glover and his unjustifiable proceedings, could have had nothing whatever to do with putting a stop to the great trade of which Mr. Clare gives a correct account? A greater violation of truth than the statement attributed to Mr. Clare on this point, and which he authorizes us to receive as correctly given, has not often been deliberately perpetrated. We insert (p. 62) an account from Lagos of Mr. Pope Hennessy's arrival there, for which we could not find space when it was received. This will show the earlier proceedings of Mr. Pope Hennessy, who referred to the Government in England for authority to repeal the objectionable ordinance; with which authority he would seem, by another strange mistake, not to have been furnished. But he "undid," we are told, "in a few days, all the work it had taken Captain Glover years to do." "He withdrew the steamer Eyo which had been sent to Porto Novo to protect British interests, and especially the opening of new roads." We have before exposed how great a grievance this steamer Eyo, unnecessarily and offensively paraded in Porto Novo waters, really was; and feel quite justified in saying that had she not been removed, as she was removed by Mr. Pope Hennessy, Porto Novo would also have been closed against Lagos, which would then have been entirely isolated. "He withdrew the steamer protecting the lagoon at Odi, and ordered the Government-house built there to be destroyed." Is not Mr. Clare aware that this Government-house at Odi—built under the protection of that steamer on territory to which Lagos had no claim whatever—was the last straw in the burden of wanton offence that closed the Jebu markets against Lagos;

markets compared with the produce in which, the little dribble of oil, coming down the boasted new road, was as a mere gutter to a well-fed stream? "Guns and powder were already free." When? Not until the 15th of June, when Mr. Pope Hennessy, having had fuller authority from England, repealed the mischievous ordinance, and sent Captain Glover home; or, as Mr. Clare says, gave him leave of absence, that he might go home. It is in the account before us, after the above-mentioned statements, that Mr. Leigh Clare says—"I now come to the result of all this! The trade of Lagos has been stopped; the roads are shut; cotton, palm-oil, &c., are locked up in the interior; goods are lying idle at Lagos; a large number of English vessels have been lying months in Lagos roads without cargo, or have had to leave for other ports." This is, alas! a true picture; but it is not the result of undoing Governor Glover's policy and acts, but is the result of those acts and that policy. Can any greater condemnation be pronounced on an official than to show that without any adequate or justifiable cause whatever, he, as the Governor of a purely commercial colony, or what ought to be a purely commercial colony, has flooded it with the mercantile ruin implied by those closed roads, suspended trade, and cargo-less ships? Every one of these items means in other words a large sacrifice of some people's money—means suffering, ruin, commercial shame, and loss to innocent people, where, but for his having had power to ride his wretched hobbies of Mahometan sympathies and territorial aggrandizement of the Colony, there would have been joy, prosperity, honour, and legitimate gain. Having thus mis-stated the commercial case to suit his purpose of justification of Captain Glover, Mr. Clare resuscitates the dead and buried slave trade as an effective peroration. He tells the Chamber of Commerce that the slave trade is gaining ground. We have not heard of any slave trade vessel cruising on the Coast; and there is not, in fact, any slave trade such as Mr. Clare would induce the Chamber erroneously to believe in. "The British flag is no longer a protector to the slave; slaves have been allowed to be seized, lives have been sacrificed," &c. This opens a great question, and one that will have, sooner or later, to be decided and set at rest. The slaves here alluded to are the domestic slaves of the interior people, slave wives of chiefs, &c., who, from time to time, make their way to Lagos, and determine to remain there. This has been for some time past a grievance of the Egbas, Jebus, and others against Lagos. They say these slave wives, &c., ought not to be there received and protected; or that, if Lagos will thus make itself a city of refuge for them, it ought to pay for them, they being a recognized property in those countries. That this question, which has smouldered, and would have smouldered still, had not Captain Glover blown it into a blaze by his offensive conduct in other matters, should have become prominent, as Mr. Clare says it now is, only proves Captain Glover to be still more unfit to hold authority in such a commercial emporium as Lagos. He knew how many combustible materials there were around him, as there are in almost every country in the world should the fire once be applied, and yet wickedly applied that fire, to the temporary ruin of a trade of 600,000*l.* a-year. Yet Mr. Clare says, "Send this official incendiary back again, as he knows the people better than any one else, and how to deal with them." We renew our protest against what would be a flagrant crime on the part of any Secretary of State. Happily, we know that no such crime will be committed. Captain Glover has sown seeds of discord broadcast; seeds that have not only produced the existing poisonous crop of evils, but would produce a still heavier crop should he be again in presence. What is Lagos? Lagos was a guilty accomplice of ours in the slave trade at a not so far off time. She would not repent when we repented. Determined at last to put a final end, if possible, to the accursed traffic in those parts, we deposed a notorious slave trader, and set up another king under our

* Mr. Berkeley has been appointed Administrator of Lagos, and Captain Lees, late Civil Commandant at Accra, Collector of Customs, which involves the duties of the Colonial Secretaryship some time since abolished. These gentlemen are to go out to Lagos in the steamer of the 30th instant.

protection. But the slave trade being still carried on from Dahomean ports, the new king, it was alleged, could not resist the temptation of at least conniving at the export of slaves *via* Dahomey. Meanwhile, under British protection, some considerable healthy legitimate trade had grown up at Lagos. It was at last wisely determined that Lagos should be made a British settlement, so that the foreign slave trade should be entirely put an end to, so far as Lagos itself was concerned. Now, if there was any one thing which the British Government did not want, it certainly was that they did not covet territory—that in making Lagos a British settlement, they did what they had really no appetite or desire to do, simply because it seemed they could not get entirely rid of the foreign slave trade there by any other means. That we advocated and approved this change is only too well known. We foresaw that Lagos was so favourably situated as regards extensive and productive countries, with an enterprising and industrial population, that it could not fail to become a place of great commercial eminence; and that if its affairs were administered, as we hoped they would be administered, with a view to commercial results, it would, with a large revenue, become a place in which the natives continually crowding to it from the interior, might take lessons in that civilization which we are powerless to introduce among them in any other way than by example and precept. Unhappily, however, an unwise policy began to develop itself very early. There was an almost immediate forgetfulness that the entire extinction of the foreign slave trade in Lagos was the sole object in view with the Government that annexed it. That annexation was of itself naturally enough calculated to awaken suspicions and fears among the Egbas and Jebus; and this was fanned by pretensions to mainland territory on the part of the Lagos Government; instead of being, as it ought to have been, extinguished by an abstention from every act indicative of desire for territorial aggrandizement. And this unwise policy is now bearing its natural fruits. Having aroused anew the fears and anger of the neighbouring native states by the Prohibition of Arms Bill, stretched to the most provocative limits, as already mentioned, these native states have complicated the dispute which Earl Kimberley and Mr. Pope Hennessy wisely endeavoured to terminate, by resuscitating the question as to the right of the Lagos Government to any territory beyond the island of Lagos itself. Palma and Leekie, they contend, belong of right to them, not to Lagos; in the same way that the Egbas deny the right of Lagos to establish jurisdiction some twenty miles up the River Ogun, which, flowing past Abeokuta, serves for the transport of the interior produce to the Lagoon and Lagos. The insane policy of Governor Glover (who has always been raising pretensions to mainland territory and jurisdiction for Lagos), in prohibiting the passage not only of arms and ammunition, but even of pocket-knives and iron hoops for oil-casks, has intensified the native feeling about their wives escaped to Lagos, and about territory, wrongly, as they contend, claimed and appropriated. And although we expect and believe that these questions will not have long impeded the desired re-opening of roads and markets, we do think it would be wise, and that it is, indeed, incumbent on the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to decide on some fixed principle as regards the extent to which the claim of domestic slave asylum should be allowed, and the laws by which it should be regulated; and to make some tranquillizing, authoritative, and final declaration as to the territorial limits of Lagos. Recurring to the original idea in making Lagos a British settlement—which idea had not in it anything of territorial aggrandizement, but was purely philanthropic; and looking now with the experience derived from the events of the ten years which have since passed—we have no doubt that the only wise and true policy is to concentrate our civilizing effort within Lagos itself. Even as it was, Captain Glover did much to improve Lagos; and had he not squandered the revenues of the settlement in these unwise endeavours to establish and maintain an extended jurisdiction and right to mainland territory, Lagos finances

might have been flourishing instead of there being, as now, an empty treasury and a growing debt; and Lagos itself might have exhibited still more attractive results of civilization to the native people continually visiting it for purposes of trade. It is clear that one of two courses must be adopted. There is no room here for Mr. Gladstone's celebrated triple choice. The British Government must determine either, in the very teeth of the decision of the late Parliamentary Committee, that Lagos shall be an expanding, annexing, conquering state, and force civilization in the Mahometan fashion with the Mahometan aid; or, that Lagos shall only be a peaceful emporium of trade and commerce,—its only conquests those of stimulating, by protection to its commerce and trade, the industrial development of the supplying countries; and exhibiting to them constantly increasing and brightening results of good government and civilization. Now the former would require large, continuous, and yearly augmenting drafts on the Imperial Treasury; the latter will make Lagos a self-supporting and rich settlement. The aggrandizing, offensively interfering policy must be given up; or trade and commercial development must be given up. Trade and commerce cannot flourish on the edge of the crater of an active or even slumbering volcano; and Captain Glover has shown this. He has created such a volcano—one by which the hard-earned fortunes of many merchants and traders have now been engulfed, and those of many more destroyed by its poisonous fumes. Lagos, if it is to be a flourishing, self-supporting commercial settlement, cannot bear any more Captain Glovers. It does not want a naval or military ruler with absurd regimental or quarter-deck ideas and aspirations. It needs a prudent, sensible, wise, conciliatory man, such as we hope Mr. Berkeley, the newly-appointed Administrator, is—one intent on promoting the increase of its trade, and of its revenue; and applying the latter in the way best adapted to promote the former, and to show the crowding natives how a tropical town may be made healthy, commodious, and beautiful. Either this, we repeat, or ruin to all trade and commerce, and a demand of two or three hundred thousand a-year from the Imperial Treasury. Abandonment is altogether out of the question; and as Mr. Clare has shown the Chamber of Commerce that there is an increasing desire in the interior for Manchester goods, the Chamber of Commerce would do wisely to memorialize the Government (not to return Captain Glover, the destroyer of trade to Lagos, but) to make Lagos, as we have suggested, a purely commercial settlement. This is all that is needed; and the trade of Lagos, yet in its infancy, will be within a very few years quadrupled, with a corresponding increase of its civilizing influence.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE COLONY OF LAGOS.—The following is the substance of a statement made before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Charles Leigh Clare concerning the treatment of the colony of Lagos by the existing Government. After an introduction, wherein is given a brief account of the history of the trade of Lagos—the latter, in 1871, having reached the value of 589,802*l.*—Mr. Clare went on to describe how the great increase in prosperity and in peace of the little colony, due to the judicious administration of Governor Glover, has been suddenly checked by the introduction of a new system of management by the Governor-General, Mr. Pope Hennessy. "Mr. Pope Hennessy, without knowing anything of the country or the people, listened to the idle statements of the party opposed to Governor Glover, and in a few days undid all the work it had taken Governor Glover years to do. He removed the steamer Eyo, which had been sent to Porto Novo to protect British interests, and more particularly the opening of the new roads. He withdrew the steamer protecting the Lagoon at Odi, and ordered the Government-house built there to be destroyed. Guns and powder were already free. The brick-making machinery was to be sold, the Government steamers sold, and the engineers and apprentices discharged, and all the expensive Government workshops allowed to lie idle. The old king, who was pensioned by Act of Parliament at 1,000*l.* a-year, and had almost ceased to be an obstruction to progress, Mr. Pope Hennessy agreed to allow another 300*l.* a-year to (without Act of Parliament), and gave him powers most detrimental to the interests of the colony. Governor Glover, whose period of service was just expiring, could not countenance all this, and he applied

for leave of absence, and came home. I now come to the result of all this. The trade of Lagos has been stopped since the 18th of March, and the roads are still shut, although trade may force them open any day. Cotton, palm-oil, and other produce are locked up in the interior, and goods are lying idle at Lagos. A large number of English vessels have been lying months in Lagos roads without cargo, or have had to leave for other ports. The loss to merchants is large, and so is the loss of revenue to the Government. Strange to say, the new road established by Governor Glover is still open, and oil coming down, although slowly, and this in the face of difficulties and the opposition of Mr. P. Hennessy and the present Acting Governor. The slave trade is gaining ground, the British flag is no longer a protection to the slave, slaves have been allowed to be seized, lives have been sacrificed, and people have been thrown into prison without trial for preventing slaves being taken from under the protection of the British flag. I have further to call the attention of this Chamber to the fact that the Post-office authorities have allowed the postal contract for the West Coast of Africa to lapse at the end of September, and instead of a weekly mail which we could depend upon with regularity, the letters and trade of Lagos will now become a matter of uncertainty. I urge upon this Chamber to ascertain the truth of my statements, and, having ascertained it, to lend their powerful aid to set matters right, so that a hard-struggling and rising colony like Lagos may not go down. The country is rich, and wants Manchester goods, and is close at hand. Sir Thomas Bazley and Mr. Jacob Bright have kindly assisted me with the Colonial-office, and as a Liberal and supporter of the present Government I am loath to cast reflections on it, but without pressure they move only slowly, and I venture to think that if this Chamber will lend its aid, much good may be done. Nothing, in my opinion, can do any good but the return of Governor Glover to Lagos, as he knows better than anyone else the people, and how to deal with them."

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *Times of India* gives a stirring account of the capture of a slave-dhow, near Ras-el-had, in the Gulf of Persia, by the boats of H.M.S. Vulture. When the capture was completed it was found that the crew and passengers, including the slave merchants, comprised thirty-six Arabs, all heavily armed.

"The number of the slaves it was impossible at the time to estimate; so crowded on deck and in the hold below was the dhow that it seemed, but for the aspect of misery, a very nest of ants. The hold, from which a most intolerable stench proceeded, was several inches deep in the foulest bilge water and refuse; down below there were numbers of children and wretched beings in the most loathsome stages of small-pox and scrofula of every description. A more disgusting and degrading spectacle of humanity could hardly be seen, whilst the foulness of the dhow was such that the sailors could hardly endure it.

"When the slaves were transferred to the Vulture the poor wretched creatures were so dreadfully emaciated and weak that many had to be carried on board and lifted for every movement. How it was that so many had survived such hardships was a source of wonder to all that belonged to the Vulture. On examination by the surgeon, it was found that there were no less than thirty-five cases of small-pox in various stages; and from the time of the first taking of the dhow to their landing at Butcher's Island, Bombay, fifteen died out of the whole number of 169, and since then there have been more deaths amongst them. But perhaps the most atrocious piece of cruelty of the Arabs was heard afterwards from the slaves themselves—viz., that at the first discovery of small-pox amongst them by the Arabs, all the infected slaves were at once thrown overboard, and this was continued day by day until, they said, forty had perished in this manner. When they found that the disease could not be checked, they simply left them to take their chance and to die. Many of the children were of the tenderest years, scarcely more than three years old, and most of them bearing marks of the brutality of the Arabs in half-healed scars and bruises inflicted from the lash and stick."

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

A public meeting was held on the 4th November in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, in furtherance of the abolition of the slave trade. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and amongst others present were—The Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of London, Bishop Ryan, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Lawrence, Mr. H. M. Stanley (the discoverer of Livingstone), Archdeacon Sinclair, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Mr. Gilpin, M.P., Major Otway, M.P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Kirkman, D. Hodgson, M.P., the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, the Rev. R. Moffatt, Bishop Cloughton, &c.

We cannot give the debate. The Bishop of Winchester was, as usual, eloquent and impressive. Sir Bartle Frere, in the course

of his remarks said: Whatever may have been the course of the Governments of times past, there can be no doubt about the course of the Government of the present time. The British Government I believe to be whole-hearted in the matter; and if the mission be not attended with success, it will not be because the Government has not given it its cordial support. I would ask to be allowed to say one or two things with regard to what may be done by this city and country when we are absent on this mission, and I may sum up what I have to say in these few words. I trust you will keep up the pressure, and take care that public attention does not flag, and that we be called to a rigid account of what we have done with the means placed at our disposal. . . . There is another matter which cannot be too much impressed upon you, which is, that each in his separate section of the Christian Church should do all he can to plant Christian colonies, for from such nuclei I believe it is that Christian truth and civilisation will best spread throughout Africa. The people of Africa are far behind the other three continents in the general arts of life and civilisation, and it will be impossible to place amongst them any body of Christian men who shall not become a centre of freedom and Christianity. There is another topic which I feel certain will not escape the memory of the people of London. You are sending out a representative upon a mission to Africa, but you must not forget what you have to do yourselves. Dr. Livingstone is not only Her Majesty's Vice-Consul to the people of Central Africa, but he is the representative of England who is to show to these Africans the best features of the Anglo-Saxon race. I feel quite certain that the more men such as Livingstone go to that country the greater will be the effect upon the people. Whilst Dr. Livingstone is away, you will not, I am sure, forget that we have in the country that which is most precious to him, and will feel that his children are the children of the country. I am sure you would never allow him to come back to this country to find that those most dear to him have escaped your memory whilst he was away. (Cheers.)

Resolutions against what we hope we may now consider to be the doomed East African slave trade, and in approval of Sir Bartle Frere's mission, &c., were unanimously carried.

There has since been a meeting at Manchester, Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., in the chair. These meetings cannot fail to strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Government in the important work they seem to have now resolutely undertaken. Five fast steamers are to be specially appointed to render impossible the passage of slaves by sea from Africa to the Persian Coasts.

AUSPICIOUS RESULTS IN BOMBAY OF THE PROPOSED BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It would appear that the announcement of Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar, and the firm attitude of the British Government in regard to the East African slave traffic which is thereby indicated, has caused much excitement at Bombay. It is distinctly affirmed that the head-quarters of the East African slave trade are in Western India. Sir Bartle Frere is expected first at Bombay, as the co-operation of the Baniya communities of Bombay and Cutch is held to be unquestionably the first step; for these gentlemen and others are associated with the trade in various articles that are given in exchange for slaves. Some of them turn round, and profess themselves quite ready to assist the Commissioner. As evidence of the connection Western India has had with the nefarious traffic, a native paper recommends the respectable portion of the Hindoo community of Bombay to excommunicate those of their caste fellows who are engaged in that traffic; and a Hindoo merchant openly declared in a letter in the Bombay papers some time back that there are natives in Bombay who could undertake the entire suppression of the East African slave trade.—*Honoured Mail.*

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION TO ZANZIBAR.—We have to announce to our readers that the India-office is going hand in hand with the Foreign-office in attempting to suppress the African slave trade of which Dr. Livingstone so bitterly complains. Sir Bartle Frere has undertaken to go to Zanzibar as a special commissioner. He will be accompanied, we believe, by the Rev. George Percy Badger, the friend of Sir James Outram, whose knowledge of Persia and Arabia will be peculiarly serviceable. The mission will start early next month, with one of the juniors of the India-office, Mr. C. Grey, assistant private secretary to the Duke of Argyll, in attendance. The negotiation could not possibly be in better hands. Sir Bartle Frere possesses high qualifications for such a task. He is warmly opposed to every form of slavery, enthusiastic in his friendship for Dr. Livingstone, a high-minded Christian gentleman, and an experienced Oriental administrator.—*Honoured Mail.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Miss Livingstone has sent to the *Glasgow Herald* the following extracts from a letter received from her father, dated "Unyan-jembe, June 2 and July 1, 1872:—

"Fearing that I should get a third lot of slaves, I desired Mr. Stanley, if he should meet such, at once to send them back—no matter what expense had been incurred—and get me fifty freemen only. This led to the search expedition, in which Oswell was, being abandoned. I had not the remotest idea of it coming, and am sorry that in not accepting it I am seemingly ungrateful. I am extremely thankful; but I have but little to do before finishing up, and eight months from the time my men come will, please the Almighty, see me back at Ujiji on my way home. Fearing that if I took my journal with me over rivers and lakes I should run the risk of losing it altogether, I entrusted it to Mr. Stanley in a box containing two chronometers for Admiral Richards, two watches, and a number of curiosities for you all. He proved himself a good Samaritan to me in my sore distress, and I felt, and still feel, truly grateful.

"I have written two letters to the *New York Herald*. I meant to keep most of my matter for publication by myself, but the very great expense Mr. Bennett went to in sending Mr. Stanley led me to give him frankly what may enable him to write a book. It will in his hands do us no harm, for the Americans are good, generous friends."

GOVERNOR POPE HENNESSEY IN LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

May 4, 1872.

Sir,—We beg to inform you that the Administrator-in-Chief, Governor J. Pope Hennessey and lady, arrived in Lagos roads, per the Government yacht *Sherbro*, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th April. Notwithstanding Lagos possesses two colonial steamers, none was present to go out and meet the Governor-in-Chief. The *Eyo* was cruising about Porto Novo waters without cause, excepting to exhibit force and disturb trade; and the *Eko* cruising about Jebu waters without cause, excepting to exhibit power by firing war rockets to strike terror into the people, and trans-ship Houssa forces from one place to another in the Jebu territory. Mr. Goldworthy being promoted from Porto Novo waters, was sent up with some ragamuffin police detectives and Houssa and Ijaji men to force their way through the Jebu territory to Ibadan. To accomplish this, Administrator Glover and suite took them in the steamer *Eko*, and forced them half-way (as far as the steamer and boats could go) in the Jebu territory, to go to Ibadan, for what purpose God knows. The consequence was the Ijebu closed their markets of *Ikorodu*, *Ejirin*, *Ibeji*, and *Epe*. Administrator Glover returned on the 18th April, and found the regular mail from England in the roads. He must have learnt that the Governor-in-Chief will soon arrive. On Sunday, the 21st April, Administrator Glover sent the *Eko* away again into the Jebu waters, in charge of the harbour master; and quite opportunely, the Governor-in-Chief in the *Sherbro* arrived on the 24th; hence no Government steamer was present to go out and meet him. The steamer *Diana*, belonging to Messrs. Mills and Co., was then hired, and took out over the bar on the morning of the 25th his Excellency, Captain Glover to meet the Governor-in-Chief. Both steamers then came into the river at 8 o'clock a.m. Captain Glover first landed, and said the Governor-in-Chief would soon be on shore. It turned out that the landing-stage was in bad order; no ladder was there, no Captain Glover, and the acting colonial engineer and carpenter set to work and put up an ugly ladder. When at nine o'clock the Administrator-in-Chief landed, only the officials were present, no merchants—why, we do not know. In the afternoon the Governor-in-Chief held a levee at Government House, but few persons attended—viz., missionaries, &c. Some of the merchants were ignorant of it, because no notice was sent to them as usual, or put up in the proper places in the town. After the levee the Administrator-in-Chief returned on board. The Governor-in-Chief now-a-days lives on board the yacht, excepting to come on shore in the day and transact business at Government House, for I can assure you it is the seat of the Mahomedans, &c. On the morning of the 26th April, at nine o'clock, Taiwo, of Isere market notoriety, and three other petty traders—viz., Oguhiji, Esubi, and Shitta—and about 200 idlers and ragamuffins, went in State to see the Governor-in-Chief at Government House, and tell his Excellency all fine and sweet words and praises, that had been arranged and talked over, on the night of the 25th April, between them and Captain Glover, the Timmanee emigrant from Port Lokkoh, and the head constable at Olowegbowo and other clique places in Lagos. Constables and Taiwo went round to the natives in the night, commanding them to follow him in the morning to the Governor-in-Chief. Taiwo never dressed in his life as on this occasion. He looked funny; and, what is more, Captain Glover introduced Taiwo and too

ragamuffins to the Governor-in-Chief as "the great and influential men of Lagos." Taiwo then began to make his (at least, the concocted) unreasonable and funny speech to the Governor-in-Chief, telling his Excellency that they (i.e., himself and his ragamuffins) own Lagos, and they approve of all Glover's doings; they do not want him to go away from Lagos; that they do not know book; so they come in person (they were advised in the night not to make a petition, because the merchants, &c., would say that it was done for them), that the Governor-in-Chief should not listen to the merchants (European and native), because money blinds their eyes, and the European merchants will soon go to their country.

After closing his speech, Captain Glover replied, and the Governor-in-Chief thanked them all, and said he would be here in a few days, when he would be able to form his own opinion. After this interview, Taiwo and his followers went about the town with drums beating before and behind them, and the police detectives, headed by one notorious Bada, dancing about and thanking Taiwo for the excellent speech made. Taiwo gave them ten bags of courtes, value 5*l.*, and six cuses of gin to all his followers. Some say it is a joint gift by him and our Executive, because Taiwo is known to be a stingy man. These people, in their demonstrations, disturbed the peace in many parts of the town, and in the night the complainants were suppressed from coming forward for redress. Most of the people who went with Taiwo said afterwards that they went against their own conscience; they were privately commanded to go, as they were commanded to make and present petitions in favour of our Executive.

On the morning of the 29th April, at nine o'clock, the principal European and native merchants and traders went on a deputation to the Governor-in-Chief. They were well received. They respectfully laid their grievances about the depression and stoppage of trade, and entreated for the policy of non-intervention in native matters and in the interior countries, and made several representations in the shape of questions which Captain Glover is to answer by detail though the Governor-in-Chief. The deputation behaved most decently and gentlemanly, and the interview passed on very friendly. Governor Hennessey is a perfect gentleman and a statesman; his manners and dealings with people here are very good. Captain Glover has a good deal to answer to his masters. The day of reckoning has come. We shall not prejudice out of feelings for him, but we are bold to assert that, if Governor Hennessey comes out fairly in his report when his Excellency shall have finished here, and does not shield Captain Glover, the Secretary of State and other authorities for the colonies will be astonished at the proceedings of Captain Glover in Lagos. We, who are not officials, must tell you and the world what is true. Your organ is the representative of the Africans, and as such it must contain nothing but truth. The contents of our letter which appeared in your December number is nothing but truth. Powder and guns did reach Ibadan; they were shipped in the night from Lagos. Your letters to the Earl of Kimberley about the affairs of Lagos contain nothing but the truth. At present Captain Glover is down in the mouth. The greatest causes or hindrances to God's Word or the Church's work in the interior will soon be told by a statesman of England. The steamer *Eyo* returned from Porto Novo yesterday by order of the Governor-in-Chief. Although Captain Glover had instructions six weeks ago to remove it, he did not. The *Eko* left for the Gold Coast with about 100 Houssa troops on the 1st inst. Trade at Lagos is entirely stopped now. A deputation, with the Governor-in-Chief's letter, started for Abeokuta yesterday.

AFRICA.

NOTE.—The above was crowded out at the proper time; but we think it right to insert it now, that the record of the Governor-General's happy intervention to prevent the utter ruin of Lagos and its trade, may be complete in our columns.—Ed. A.T.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.—Mails for Zanzibar will be made up at this office and forwarded to Aden, via Southampton, on the morning of the 14th inst., via Brindisi, on the evening of the 22nd inst., and, thenceforward, every four weeks. These mails will be conveyed from Aden to their destination by a steam vessel provided under an agreement recently concluded with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The rates of postage, which must in all cases be prepaid, will be as follows:—Via Southampton: Letters, 9*d.* per 30*z.* newspapers each, not exceeding 40*z.*, 2*d.*; books and patterns, not exceeding 10*z.*, 1*d.*; above 10*z.* and not exceeding 20*z.*, 2*d.*; above 20*z.* and not exceeding 40*z.*, 4*d.*; every additional 40*z.* 4*d.* Via Brindisi: Letters, 1*s.* per 30*z.*; newspapers each, not exceeding 40*z.*, 3*d.*; books and patterns, not exceeding 10*z.*, 2*d.*; above 10*z.* and not exceeding 20*z.*, 4*d.*; above 20*z.* and not exceeding 40*z.* 7*d.*; every additional 40*z.*, 7*d.*

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.—The latest news of the Egyptian "invasion" of Abyssinia is that Munzinger Bey has returned to Massowah, leaving a force in occupation of the district of Bogos ebullioned along the frontier. The Egyptian troops had not actually crossed the border at any point, but a force sufficient to render resistance impossible has been massed in readiness for an advance in case Prince Kassa refuses the satisfaction demanded by the Viceroy for the raid into Egyptian territory. Three batteries of mitrailleurs had been sent to the front, and the news at Massowah was that as soon as some mountain guns, which were daily expected from Cairo, arrived, Munzinger Bey would return to Bogos and assume the offensive, unless the demanded apology and reparation were made in time to stop him. In the meantime the news from Gondar was that Kassa had issued a proclamation to the whole of the Abyssinian chiefs, enjoining them to sink all private feuds for the time, and to engage in a "holy war" against the threatened invader. Two days before the steamer left Massowah the British resident at Aden had arrived on board a ship of war to learn personally how matters stood.

THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN THE POTTERIES.—To the great relief of the entire district, the operative potters of Staffordshire have withdrawn their demand for payment on "good from hand," instead of "good from even." Had the demand been persisted in, a general lock-out would have been made at the end of the present week in which case from 25,000 to 30,000 persons would have been deprived of employment.

TAXATION RELIEF IN SIERRA LEONE.

Now Ready, price Sixpence,

AN ADDRESS delivered in Buxton Chapel, Sierra Leone, on Thursday, August 22, 1872, at a Religious Service held in connection with the great Relief resulting from the New Taxation and Tariff Arrangements of that Settlement.

By BENJAMIN TREGASKIS.

LONDON: WILLIAM NICHOLS, 46, Hoxton-square.

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.

Lagos, July 16, 1872.

SAMUEL CROWTHER, Jun.

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 Sorters, Nut Crackers, and every kind of Machine for Africa or India.

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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.

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

The fine new Screw Steamers

BONNY	LIBERIA
ROQUELLE	VOLTA
CONGO	LOANDA
SENEGAL	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. MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; in Glasgow, to TAYLOR, LATHLAND, 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.

November, 1872.

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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.

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