

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

IN

YORUBA HISTORY,

WITH

CERTAIN OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST,

COMPILED PRINCIPALLY FOR USE IN

THE COURTS WITHIN THE BRITISH COLONY OF LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

BY

JOHN AUGUSTUS OTONBA PAYNE, F.R.G.S.,

CHIEF REGISTRAR AND TAXING MASTER SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS;

AUTHOR OF "PAYNE'S LAGOS ALMANACK,"

AND "AROKO," I.E., HIEROGLYPHIC OR AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LONDON;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON;

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE BRITISH & FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, LONDON;

MEMBER OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE D'AFRIQUE OF PARIS;

HON. CORRESPONDENTE DA SOCIEDADE DE GEOGRAPHIA DO RIO DE JANEIRO,

ETC.,

ETC.,

ETC.

TO
THE HONOURABLE
SMALMAN SMITH, M.A.,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS,
OFFICIAL MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
BOARD OF EDUCATION,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

THIS WORK,

for Reference and use in practice before Judges, District
Commissioners, and others in relation to the examination of witnesses in
the trial of Civil and Criminal Cases, and other procedure,

is most respectfully dedicated,

as a tribute of gratitude to the patience, diligence, and care bestowed in dispensing
Justice, and the interest manifested by His Honor in the welfare of
the Natives, and in acknowledgement of kindness to
the Native Officials generally,

by

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE.

PREFACE.

THE objects of this work are to enable Judges, District Commissioners, Practitioners and others to ascertain the dates of any event mentioned by witnesses in their examination, and thus to facilitate the labours of the Bench and Bar in the discharge of their important duties, and aid the majority of the natives who, though illiterate, yet possess some knowledge or information as to certain events in the history of their country, in arriving at a particular date to the best of their knowledge and belief.

The Author, having in view the results of his long experience (nearly 30 years) in the Judicial Department, has used his best efforts to reduce his facts into a simple form, which in the ordinary routine of matters before the Court, or otherwise, would be found most convenient for prompt and immediate reference.

He has endeavoured also to render it of some service to all, and now submits the same in the hope that it may answer the objects for which the publication was undertaken, and that it may be found as accurate as it is possible for such a compilation to be, having regard to the scanty sources of information, and the difficulties in the way of ascertaining even the approximate dates of distant events, many of which happened within the memory of aged men now living, whose only measure of time was by a day or a moon.

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE.

*Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, West Africa,
January, 1893.*

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

IN

YORUBA HISTORY.

COLONY OF LAGOS.

THE Colony of Lagos with the adjoining Protectorate include the islands of Lagos and Iddo, the Northern Districts of Ebute Metta, and Igbessa on the N.W., the Western District comprising Badagry, Appa, Pokia, Illaro and Addo; the Eastern Districts with Palma and Leckie, Mahin, Ogbo and Jakiri extending from the French Settlement at Kutonu to the Benin River where the British Protectorate of the Niger or Oil Rivers commences, and is situated on the 9th parallel North Latitude, and between 2° and 6° East Longitude.

The town of Lagos, the capital of the Colony, is on an Island in the midst of inland waters or lagoons, into which the rivers from the great watershed of Northern Yoruba flow, and which find an outlet to the sea at this point, forming a fine harbour, at the mouth of which is a bar, accessible to steamers of considerable tonnage. It is called by the natives Eko, from Oko, i.e., farm, and by the Portuguese Lagos.

This system of inland waters is called by the Europeans the "Lagoon," and the Natives "Ossa." It varies very much in breadth, now spreading out into lakes, and now contracted to half a mile across, but always so gentle, smooth and clear, and so adorned on either side with trees of luxuriant foliage, that the beautiful "Ossa" has become its frequent epithet even among the European residents.

The strip of land lying between the Lagoon and the sea varies in breadth, and is in some parts thickly studded with towns and villages, and adorned with trees.

The position of Lagos made it formerly the head-quarters of the slave-trade, and up to 1851 many thousands of slaves were sold and expatriated from this port.

The Benins and the Aworis were the original settlers at Lagos, but the mass of the people who were then domestic slaves came from the interior countries, and it is worthy of note, that though they were of different tribes, yet the spirit of jealousy and tribal distinctions now unhappily rampant was quite unknown amongst them previous to 1864.

Formerly, Badagry, Appa and Porto Novo and Whydah were the sea-port towns or chief landing places for the interior countries, particularly during the transatlantic slave-trade. In or about the year 1669, Akişemoyin, a

Prince of Lagos, during the reign of his uncle Gabaro, employed himself as a servant to one of the European slave-dealers on the Popo Coast, (another account is that he was staying with the King of Appa his friend who introduced him to the European slave-dealers), and upon his assuming the kingdom about the year 1704, invited the slave-dealers to Lagos.

Anterior to the arrival of the slave Merchants, Lagos was of less importance, but it speedily became the chief emporium of trade for the supply to the interior countries of European commodities, particularly spirits, tobacco and munitions of war. Intercourse with all the surrounding countries, and principally with the Ijebus and Egbas, was established by these means.

When the Ijebus made war against the Egbas, they drove them from their (Jebu) country, and encamped against them at the Owiwi River. Adele, the then King of Lagos assisted the Egbas, and the Ijebus were defeated. He subsequently invited the parties to Lagos and effected a reconciliation between them in the Ogboni House of this place.

Upon the death of King Ologun Kutere of Lagos, Prince Ashilokun by right ought to have been the King of Lagos, but Adele who was a younger son of Ologun had been encouraged by his father's nomination and the support of a powerful party, to advance pretensions to the sovereignty to the exclusion of Ashilokun the elder brother.

In furtherance of his design he attempted to take his father's remains to be buried at Benin, but the Ijbs or Mahins would not allow him to pass. He came back and attributed his failure to Ashilokun's intrigues against him.

During this time, Ashilokun the elder brother was so vexed that he went to Ebute Iga in the Jebu country near Ikorodu, to worship his mother's fetish and refused to come to Lagos. Adele determined to fight against him and asked Ikorodu to assist him, but he was defeated. Ashilokun then removed to Isheri. Adele however introduced Egu (a fetish masquerade to the god of spirits unbecoming to a king,) and the people drove him out with his adherents, and sent for Ashilokun from Isheri to Lagos, and made him king. Adele arrived as a fugitive at Badagry, carrying with him his aged mother, and the skull of his other parent. The people at Badagry were so edified by this behaviour, and by these marks of filial piety, that they adopted him for their chief. Adele was thus encouraged to undertake a war against Lagos, but the result was unfortunate, his troops were defeated, and his bravest generals either slain or taken captive and condemned to the most cruel deaths.

Adele remained in exile at Badagry and afterwards visited Abeokuta and Benin.

Ashilokun reigned about 16 years when he died, and Idewu Ojulari, son of Ashilokun, succeeded to the throne, and reigned 14 years. During this reign Adele aided the Egbas in their attack upon Otta because she was in league with Lagos, but the Jebus and Ibadans aided in the defence of Otta, and the Egbas with Adele were defeated. Subsequently Idewu Ojulari died, then the people of Lagos sent for Adele who had left Abeokuta and passed on to Benin. He returned home and became king. He reigned 2 years and died, and Oluwole succeeded him.

In December 1833, there was a civil war called "Ija Opolu," and in June 1834, another civil war called "Ewe Koko;" the causes of these outbreaks are fully explained under the head of "Civil Wars."

Upon the death of King Oluwole (who was killed by lightning at his palace) Akitoye, by right, became King of Lagos.

In 1845, a civil war took place when Kosokq the son of late King Ashilokun succeeded in driving away Akitoye from the throne. This is commonly known as the "Ija Omiro." In 1851, Lord Palmerston's Government sent an English Consul to desire Kosokq to sign a treaty with England for putting down the slave-trade. Kosokq refused. Subsequently, it became known to Lord Palmerston that Akitoye was the rightful King of Lagos, and that he had been deposed by Kosokq, who offered insults and defiance to the British cruisers. Akitoye asked for help of the English Government to regain his throne, and promised to put down slavery. On the 20th December, 1851, Akitoye was brought from his exile by an English man-of-war. Kosokq resisted his claim. On the 21st, some gun-boats entered the river, and on the 26th and 27th, the town was bombarded, and after a stubborn defence, Kosokq fled with his chiefs to Epe, and the town was occupied. This is called the "Ija Agidingbi." On January 1st, 1852, Akitoye was put on the throne of Lagos. He made a treaty with the British Government agreeing to suppress the slave-trade and human sacrifices; to open the port to legitimate trade, to give full liberty to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of any nation to enter Lagos, and follow their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization.

A Consul was appointed for the protection of British interests, and the presence of a man-of-war assisted in preserving order, and in supporting the King against the efforts of Kosokq to displace him.

The hateful slave-trade of which Lagos had been so long the chief mart had thoroughly ingrained itself in the thoughts and habits of the people. Long under the influence of the slave dealer, and taught to consider the English as a sort of natural enemy, and still smarting under their recent defeat (of 1851) and the deprivation of a trade so lucrative and so congenial to their disposition as the capture and selling of their fellow men, the slave party strove hard to encourage hopes of a renewal of the old state of things.

But they were at last convinced of the futility of such hopes by the overthrow of all the attempts by Kosokq and his party.

There were constant rumours of war by Kosokq, and in May 1853, Ajenia and Pqsu, two rebellious chiefs, finding that the Egbas from their camp at Ado came to the succour of Akitoye, asked forgiveness.

At length, on the 5th August, 1853, Kosokq attacked the town of Lagos in full force, and having set fire to several houses, landed. The insurgents became alarmed at the presence of the gun-boats in the harbour, and during the night of the 13th August, Kosokq, Tapa and Ajenia and Pqsu stole away from Lagos with all their adherents. This war is called "Ija Afasegbojo." On the night of September 2nd, King Akitoye died suddenly, (some said he was poisoned,) and the British Government, by their Consul, placed Docemo, his son, on the throne.

At this time, although steady progress had been made with Christianity, civilization and commerce, the slave-trade was still secretly carried on by some of the foreigners then resident in Lagos. There was no effective protection for property, and no proper mode of enforcing the payment of debts. These matters were respectively brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government by Consuls Campbell, Brand and Foote. Docemo did his best,

but his power was not felt. Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary in 1861, then wrote to Consul Foote that "no injustice will be inflicted on Docemo by changing the anomalous protectorate into an avowed occupation, provided his material rights are secured." Consul Foote died in May 17, 1861, after the bombardment of Porto Novo by Commodore Edmonstone under his orders in April 23, 1861; and Mr. Wm. McCoskry, an English Merchant *alias* Apogbon (i.e., red beard) became Consul. On the 27th July, 1861, H.M.S. *Prometheus*, Capt. N. B. Beddingfield arrived in the lagoon off the British Consulate, and on the 30th, King Docemo went on board in state, when the Cession was negotiated; and on the 6th August, 1861, a treaty was signed, by which King Docemo ceded to Her Majesty the Island and Port of Lagos with all the rights and territories appertaining to it, in order that the Queen might be the better able to assist, defend and protect the inhabitants, and put an end to the slave-trade. In return for this, Docemo received a pension of £1,000 per annum, which is equal to the net revenue annually received by him. Docemo died Feb. 4, 1885, and his family receive an allowance from the Government.

Lagos and its dependencies were erected into a separate Government by Letters Patent of the 13th March, 1863. Owing to the resolution of a Committee of the House of Commons another Charter was issued on the 19th February, 1866, and Lagos became a part of the Government of the West African Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.

By the Charter of July 24th, 1874, issued after the Ashantee War, Lagos became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony, and was called the Eastern Province.

Upon a representation of the inhabitants by petition and otherwise, by Letters Patent, dated 13th January, 1886, Lagos and its dependencies were separated from the Gold Coast Colony and erected into a separate Colony on the 13th February, 1886.

The original British Settlements at the date of the Cession, August 6, 1861, were Lagos Island, Iddo Island and the Northern District of Ebute Metta. In 1862, Palma and Leckie became British; Badagry in 1863; Ketonu lying to the south and east of the Denham Waters in 1879; Appa in 1883.

In 1885, the Protectorate extended as far as the Benin River by the inclusion of part of the kingdom of Mahin and of the Ogbo and Jakiri territories.

In 1890, Ketonu was exchanged with the French for Pokia, lying between Porto Novo and Badagry.

In 1891, the kingdoms of Illaro, Addo, and Igbessa were included in the Protectorate.

Since the Cession of Lagos up to the present time the trade has suffered much or less, owing to the wars of the Egbas and Ibadans which had raged for 5 years to the time of the arrival of Colonel Ord, H.M. Imperial Commissioner to Lagos in Dec. 1864, who received memorials both from the European and Native Merchants on the subject, and on the subject of the attack on Epe and burning of Ejirin Market by the Governor. In April, 1865, Governor Glover was obliged to raise the siege of Ikorodu, and the Egbas retreated home. The trade was again paralyzed by the action of the Egbas and Jibus in closing their trade paths in 1872. A more friendly understanding having been arrived at between the tribes and the British Government,

the paths were again opened and trade revived up to 1876 when a fresh war broke out between the Egbas and Ibadans (the Jëbus siding with the former) and subsequently with the Ibadans and Ekitiparapos, Illorins, etc., and which has continued to the present time, and tends seriously to disturb the trade of Lagos.

Commissioners were sent from Lagos to effect peace between the contending parties in 1886, but met with partial success only.

In May, 1891, Capt. Denton, Acting Governor of Lagos, visited Jëbu with the object of inducing the king to make a treaty about the trade paths to the interior, but was unsuccessful.

The British Government sent an ultimatum to the King of Jëbu in December, 1891, which led to the arrival of special representatives from Jëbu at Lagos, and on the 20th January, 1892, an agreement was entered into between the two Governments for the free maintenance of the trade routes. In March of the same year, the trade was again paralyzed by the action of the Egbas and Jëbus in closing their trade paths; the latter having broken their treaty engagements which led to the despatch of the Government Expeditionary Force under Colonel Scott against Jëbu, and Ode the Capital surrendered on the 20th May, 1892.

For the better protection of the markets and trade routes to the interior, a strip of territory extending about 30 miles along the Jëbu shores of the lagoon, from Bayeku to the Oshun River, and including Itô-iki, Ejirin, and Èpè, was ceded to Her Majesty in 1892 by the King of Jëbu, and now forms part of the Colony of Lagos. The sovereign rights of Her Majesty and the territory thus ceded were proclaimed on November 4th, 1892.

The Egbas opened their roads on the 5th November, 1892, after negotiations with the Governor of Lagos, and in January 3rd, 1893, an Expedition under His Excellency Governor Carter, C.M.G., proceeded to the Interior, accompanied by Mr. A. G. Fowler, Geographer, (who has been sent out from England for the express purpose of accurately surveying and mapping the country), a force of 100 Houssas and a staff of officers. On reaching Abëokuta, the Governor was met by delegates from the Chiefs at the entrance to the town where thousands of people had assembled to witness his arrival; the party marched through the place preceded by the Constabulary Band. On the 10th, the Governor held an official reception of the Chiefs and people, and on the 18th, a treaty was concluded by His Excellency Governor Carter with the King and Authorities of Abëokuta, which provides amongst other things that "in view of the injury to Commerce arising from the arbitrary closing of roads, the said King and Authorities declare that no roads shall in future be closed without the consent and approval of the Governor of Lagos."

The Governor left Abëokuta on the 19th January, and proceeded to Oyô where he also had an enthusiastic reception. After settling matters affecting the peace of the Interior Countries and concluding Treaties of Amity and Commerce with the principal Chiefs, His Excellency will return to Lagos.

Lagos has had its ups and downs, but on the whole, she has made rapid strides in prosperity, and under proper management bids fair to become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

REIGNING KINGS OF LAGOS.

	Dates.		Dates.
1. Addo, (circa)	1630	7. Idewu Ojulari,	1819
2. Gabaro,... .. (circa)	1669	8. Adele,	1832
3. Akişemoyin,... (circa)	1704	9. Oluwole,	1834
4. Ologun Kutere, (circa)	1749	10. Akitoye,	1841
5. Adele,	1775	11. Kosokò,	1845
6. Aşilokun,	1780	12. Akitoye,	1852
13. Docemo,—1853-1861.			

TITLES OF THE WHITE-CAP CHIEFS OF LAGOS, OTHERWISE CALLED ONIFILA-FUNFUN.

Aromirè,	Onilegbale,	Ojora,	Onisewo,
Alaşè,	Obalikoro,	Oniru,	Ojomu of Ajiran,
Eletu Odibo,	Olumegbòṇ,	Onikoyi,	Ologun Atẹbò,
Eletu Jẹbu,	Olọtò,	Onitanò,	Onisẹmọ,
Eletu Waşè,	Onitọlọ,	Oluwa,	Ojon.

MINOR CHIEFS, WAR CHIEFS OR CAPTAINS CALLED OGAGUN,

Ayẹqmọsọṇ,	Soṇu,	Orisan,
Bajulai,	Kakawa,	Balogun Okolo,
Bajulu,	Başna,	Sasorè,
Salawò,	Aşesi,	Osonni Ejidan.
Aşogbòṇ,	Şaşı,	

Olumò,—*King's Fetish Priest.*

Oşugbo—Oluwo,—*Chief of Council & Judge.*

Akpena,—*Speaker & Magistrate.*

ANCIENT POWERS OF CHIEFS.

"The white capped chiefs have the power to dispose of land. They cannot sell land, no chief could sell land. If land is given to a man and he builds on it a house, he could not be turned out if he did not do anything wrong (that is to say for example, if he took the wife of a chief or tried to poison the chief who gave him the land), if he died and left no heir, but had slaves living on the land, the slaves could not have authority over the land. The chiefs would give some one else authority over the land and the slaves, and the land would descend in the same way as before, subject only to good conduct. The slaves who lived on the land, as long as they live in the house, may live there, but they have no rights as against their master or his family, and might be turned out if they misbehaved."

NATIVE NAMES OF CONSULS,--AJELE; OF GOVERNORS,--BALE.

(All Governors are called Obba, i.e., Sovereign, because they represent the Sovereign; but the native title is Bale).

Consul Beecroft, ...	Ajẹlẹ Onirungbọn. ...	1851
Consul B. Campbell, ...	Ajẹlẹ Agba. ...	1853
Consul G. Brand, ...	Ajẹlẹ Onikunla. ...	1859
Consul H. G. Foote, ...	Ajẹlẹ Oniwarapapa. ...	1860
Consul W. McCoskry, ...	Ajẹlẹ Apọngbọn. ...	1861
Governor H. S. Freeman, ...	Ọba Fereman. ...	1862
Governor W. R. Mulliner, ...	Ọba Agbebo (Ologun). ...	1862
Governor Glover ...	Ọba Goloba Afariogun. ...	1863
Administrator Patey, ...	Ọba Afọju. ...	1866
Governor Pope Hennesey, ...	Ọba Onidẹ. ...	1872
Administrator G. Berkley, ...	Ọba Pakere. ...	1872
Administrator C. C. Lees, ...	Ọba Nee Alawiye. ...	1873
Governor G. C. Strahan, ...	Ọba Ogongonifila. ...	1873
Administrator Dumaresq, ...	Ọba Olomowere. ...	1875
Acting Administrator Dr. Simpson, ...	Ọba Manamana. ...	1878
Administrator Brown, ...	Ọba Oja Faji. ...	1878
Governor C. A. Moloney, ...	Ọba Agbọrunsoke. 1878—1886-91	
Lieutenant Governor W. B. Griffiths, ...	Ọba Olodukun. ...	1880
Deputy Governor F. Evans, ...	Ọba Apari. ...	1883
Deputy Governor M. Rumsey, ...	Ọba Ologun. ...	1884
Deputy Governor R. K. Barrow, ...	Ọba Onirikisi. ...	1884
Acting Governor G. C. Denton, ...	Ọba Ologun. ...	1889
Governor Carter, ...	Ọba Kata. ...	1891

JUDGES.

(All Judges are called Adajo).

G. W. Watson,—Chief Magistrate	Olori Adajo ...	1863
B. Way,—Chief Magistrate ...	Adajo Yẹgi. ...	1863
R. D. Mayne,—Chief Magistrate ...	Adajo Pese. ...	1872
James Marshall,—Judge ...	Adajo Akepa. ...	1875
Thomas Woodcock,—Acting Judge	Kodurogbẹjo. ...	1876
H. W. Macleod,—Judge ...	Adajo Akese. ...	1880
E. Watt,—Acting Judge ...	Adajo Olọjo kan. ...	1881
W. B. Griffiths, junior—Acting Judge.	Adajo Qmọ Olodukun. ...	1883
Smalman Smith,—Chief Justice ...	{ Olori Onidajo, Adajo onisuru } { ati iwa rere, şugboṇ o duro şişin }	1883
E. H. Richards,—Acting Chief Justice.	Kodurogbẹjo. ...	1886

GREAT FIRES.

(Ina means fire; Ita means Street).

Ina Ayorunbo,	March 4th, 1859.
Ina Ebute Ero (Church destroyed)	October 22nd, 1868.
Ina Fatade of Akoni St. (Kudenu an elder burnt).	September 8th, 1870.
Ina Oko Awo	January 19th, 1873.
Ina Isalegangan	April 9th, 1873.
Ina Ita Bamgbose (500 houses burnt)	April 13th, 1873.
Ina Ita Tinubu to Victoria Road	July 18th, 1873.
Ina Oke-Popo	August 6th, 1874.
Ina Oja Ebute Ero... ..	August 31st, 1874.
Ina Ita Ereko	September 16th, 1874.
Ina Ita Martin	September 19th, 1874.
Ina Ebute Alakoro... ..	September 23rd, 1874.
Ina Ita Kakawa and Odunlami (100 houses burnt)	January 17th, 1875.
Ina Ita Shitta to Ereko (131 houses including a Mosque destroyed)	January 24th, 1875.
Ina Ita Agarawu (100 houses burnt)	February 17th, 1876.
Ina Ita Bamgbose which spread to Oke-Popo, 300 houses burnt, and large amount of property consumed; some lives lost.	June 29th, 1876.
Ina Hotonu,	January 30th, 1877.
Ina Okun (Fire on the beach)	August 19th, 1877.
Ina Obun Eko (500 houses burnt)	September 10th, 1877.
Ina Epetedo	September 25th, 1877.
Ina Ita Apogbon to Ita Balogun	August 24th, 1878.
Ina Ita Martin to Breadfruit Street	August 20th, 1879.
Ina Ebute Alakoro	January 25th, 1881.
Ina Ofin (a child burnt to death)	February 18th, 1881.
Ina Tolo (Ofin)	August 18th, 1881.
Ina Ita Balogun (400 houses burnt)	March 12th, 1883.
Ina Ile Zac.—(Burglars set fire to Williams Bros.' Store, after robbery of goods, at the Marina.	September 6th, 1883.
Ina Olowogbowo (from Chapel Street to Isale Eko)	March 3rd, 1884.
Ina Oja Ereko (near Kosoko's house).	March 13th, 1885.
Ina Ago Houssa (Houssa Town)... ..	November 6th, 1886.
Ina Idumata	January 27th, 1887.
Ina Oke-Popo	February 24th, 1887.
Ina Ita Obadinjo, which spread to Oko Faji and Arọlọya (300 houses burnt)	November 21st, 1887.
Ina Odo Elegbata (Produce value over £2,000 consumed at Ofin creek)	January 16th, 1888.
Ina Oko Awo (300 houses burnt and 3 lives lost)	February 28th, 1888.
Ina Idumagbo	March 18th, 1888.
Ina Qna Ereko	August 17th, 1888.

GREAT FIRES—continued.

Ina Ẹnu Owa to Idunmagbo (a blind woman burnt to death)	August 31st, 1891.
Ina Idunshagbe, which spread to Obun Eko and Isale Eko (220 houses burnt)	July 15th, 1892.

CIVIL WARS.

Ija Opolu, (a)	December 1st, 1833.
Ewe Koko, (b)	June 9th, 1834.
Ija Omiro, when King Akitoye was defeated by Kosokq. (c)	June 8th, 1845.
Agidingbi, British Squadron under Admiral Bruce bombarded Lagos and Kosokq expelled. (d)	Dec. 26th & 27th, 1851.
Ija Afasegbojo, (e)	August 7th, 1853.
Lagos ceded to the British Crown,	August 6th, 1861.
Kosokq and chiefs returned to Lagos from Ẹpe,	September 16th, 1862.
Meeting of King Docemo and King Kosokq at Government House when Docemo refused to shake hands.	December 3rd, 1862.

(a) Opolu, eldest daughter of King Ashilokun and sister of Kosokq, became rich and powerful in the reign of King Adele, which brought jealousy. She was accused of being a witch by Chief Eletu Odibo, and in consequence taken forcibly by night in a canoe to Idoluwo near Beshe and drowned;—(this was only a ruse; she was kept in a solitary place in the bush, only known to a few). There was a great commotion by Ashilokun's children, headed by Kosokq, and hostilities commenced; hence "Ija Opolu."

(b) Kosokq demanded the life of Chief Eletu and King Adele resented it, which brought a final rupture, and civil war ensued between Kosokq and Adele; the former was defeated and fled to Whydah; hence "Ewe Koko," i.e., leaf of cocoa plant, very easy to be torn. The combatants being king's children, if they choose to fight let them fight.

(c) After the death of King Adele, Oluwole succeeded to the throne; subsequently he was killed by lightning and Akitoye came to the throne. He then sent for Kosokq his nephew against the wish of Chief Eletu Odibo; the king would not give way, and Chief Eletu went to Badagry. Kosokq was brought home in a sailing vessel. The King sent and persuaded Chief Eletu to return, and he obeyed; then Kosokq demanded that he should be killed to avenge Opolu's death. The king refused, and Kosokq rebelled and took up arms against his uncle and defeated him. Akitoye was hemmed in within the palace and had to send for lagoon water to drink, and it was salt water;—thus the appellation "Ija Omiro" or salt-water. In this war Chief Eletu was caught and killed by Kosokq; Akitoye went to Abeokuta and from thence to Badagry.

(d) Sound of big guns with cannon balls or iron balls which do great havoc.

(e) Chiefs Ajenia and Pssu with followers returned to Lagos from Ẹpe, and upon celebration of the Leya festival, there were songs going on between the rival parties of King Akitoye and Chiefs Ajenia and Pssu on behalf of Kosokq; viz:—"Afasegbojo ntan ara re je;" i.e., "one who covers his head with a basket drainer to shelter himself from rain is deceiving himself;" and then a collision took place and the men resort to arms. Consul Campbell had to signal for aid from a man-of-war, and Chiefs Pssu and Ajenia with followers were driven away to Ẹpe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cession of Lagos...	August 6th, 1861.
Erected separate Government by Letters Patent ...	March 13th, 1863.
Made a part of the West African Settlements ...	Feb. 19th, 1866.
Joined to Gold Coast Colony as Eastern Province ...	July 24th, 1874.
Constituted separate Colony ...	Feb. 13th, 1886.
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Europeans (principally Portuguese) reached Lagos in the reign of King Akişemoyin and Foreign slave trade began ...	1704.
King Adele dethroned and left Lagos about ...	December, 1779.
King Oluwole killed by lightning ...	1844.
King Akitoye and suite (taken from Badagry to Fernando Po in June 1851, by Consul Beecroft <i>alias</i> Ajẹlẹ Onirungbọn) returned ...	Dec. 20th, 1851.
Sierra Leone Emigrants (Dadi Imaro) came with King Akitoye from Badagry to Lagos ...	January 1st, 1852.
Oyinbo Alapako (Rev. C. A. Gollmer) reached Lagos from Badagry ...	January 10th, 1852.
C.M.S. House (Ile Alapako) built ...	October 23rd, 1852.
Legitimate trade commenced and European Merchants established (Oyinbo Onirin and Sikala) ...	1852.
Consul Campbell <i>alias</i> Ajẹlẹ Agba, arrived ...	1853.
Oyinbo Gbọkẹrọ, (English Merchant of Banner Bros.' House) established ...	1853.
Oyinbo Apọngbọn, (English Merchant, McCoskry) ...	1853.
C.M.S. Schoolmaster's (Mr. Pearse) house, Faji, struck by lightning. (Great lamentation) ...	Nov. 7th, 1853.
First treat given to School-children by Oyinbo Alapako (Rev. C. A. Gollmer) and public march to H. B. M. Consul's yard and King Docemo's palace with the English ensign flying before them,	Dec. 26th, 1853.
Meeting of King Docemo and Kosọkọ's Chiefs at Ikosi,	January 28th, 1854.
Funeral Obsequies of King Akitoye performed by King Docemo ...	Feb. 20th, 1854.
A Large full grown male leopard was killed near C.M.S. House after having attacked and severely wounded two men ...	August 2nd, 1854.
Bishop Vidal reached Lagos (First Bishop to Lagos)	Oct. 24th, 1854.
Bishop Vidal held first confirmation ...	Oct. 29th, 1854.
British Consulate built (Ile Ajẹlẹ) ...	1855.
Madam Tinubu expelled by King Docemo from Lagos,	April 15th, 1856.

H.M.S. "Brune" (Okọ Ogun) stationed in Lagos harbour for the protection of British interests ...	1857.
Consul Campbell visited Abeokuta	May 20th, 1858.
Consul Campbell died	April 17th, 1859.
First Brick Kiln, <i>alias</i> Oko Tijolo, established at Ebute Metta by Mattieu da Cruz	1859.
Addo (near Isẹyin) destroyed by the Ibadans	February, 1861.
Consul H. G. Foote died at Lagos	May 17th, 1861.
Comet visible. (W.) Great consternation.	July 4th, 1861.
Okọ Elefi Apogbon, <i>alias</i> S.S. "Advance," (1st Branch Steamer) arrived at Lagos	July, 1861.
Marina along the river bank made by Oba Apogbon, (Acting Governor McCoskry)	December, 1861.
First Sessions opened at Government House	January 3rd, 1862.
Governor Freeman arrived	Jan. 22nd, 1862.
Ishagga destroyed by the Dahomans	March 5th, 1862.
Aibo destroyed by the Dahomans	March 13th, 1862.
Rev. Mann & Lieut. Dolbern, R.N., left Ijaye for Lagos.	March 16th, 1862.
Ijaye War which began Feb. 6th, 1860, ended in the destruction of Ijaye by the Ibadans	March 17th, 1862.
At Igbologun, Mr. J. Gill, R.N., with machinery for making salt, established	August 10th, 1862.
Oyinbo Adajọ Yẹgi, <i>alias</i> Sâ Adajọ Yẹgi, (2nd Chief Magistrate) arrived	1863.
Governor Freeman bombarded Epe, Major Leveson, Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant Dolbern, R.N., wounded	Feb. 18th, 1863.
Second Brick Kiln called "Ebenezer Brickfield" established at Ebute Metta by the Rev. I. M. Harden, American Baptist Mission	June, 1863.
Okọ Etu Oba—Government Powder Hulk at Apapa.	June 15th, 1863.
King Docemo fined £50, and pension forfeited, by Governor Glover, for alleged menage to the French Admiral.—"Emi ko fi ilu mi tore." Great excitement. Gunboat "Handy" and others ready to bombard section of Lagos where King and chiefs reside	Sept. 13th, 1863.
African Commercial Association first formed by all the different African tribes in Lagos with J. H. Gooding and Pedro Pacheco as President and Vice-President	October 7th, 1863.
Governor Glover visited the Egbas camp at Ipẹru	Sept. 7th, 1864.
Agege Expedition. Balogun of Agege killed	August 8th, 1865.
Lagos Oil Mills, <i>alias</i> Okuta meji pakurọ ni Ile Aladin, began operations	October 12th, 1865.

Martial Law proclaimed at Ebute Metta, by Lt. Sealy, March 19th, 1865, withdrawn by Governor Glover.	March 20th, 1866.
Lieutenant Gerard visited Oyọ and Ibadan	April, 1866.
Admiral Patey, <i>alias</i> Qba Afọju, arrived	April 21st, 1866.
Civil war at Ogbomọṣọ... ..	April 24th, 1866.
Streets opened and improved, particularly Ehin-ogba <i>alias</i> Victoria Road	July, 1886.
The Ibadans encamped against Ijẹṣa	Nov. 2nd, 1866.
Illegbo Expedition by Qba Goloba	Aug. 27th, 1867.
Sâ ti Peni sọ adugbo pẹlu ita li orukọ. (Naming the Streets of Lagos by Payne)	February, 1868.
Egba Refugees (Christian converts) granted land by Governor Glover at Ebute Metta	March, 1868.
Street Lamps erected and Public Wells completed by Governor Glover	Oct. 19th, 1868.
Police Court (Ile Ejiọ kekere) removed from Olowo- gbowo and held at Tinubu Square	June 25th, 1869.
Steamer "Thos. Bazely" (Qkọ Egbẹ Ile Apọngbọn) lost on the Bar	Nov. 12th, 1869.
H.M.C.S. "Eko" christened by Abisoye (King Do- cemo's daughter)	Dec. 11th, 1869.
Steam Dredger, <i>alias</i> Kẹkẹ gbẹdo, at work at Qfin canal, Lagos, to deepen the creek for canoe traffic.	1870.
Special Mission by Peni (Payne) in "King Eyo" (Qkọ Qba) to Jẹbu	September, 1871.
Emigrants from St. Helena arrived	November, 1871.
Iddo Church opened by Bishop Cheetham	Dec. 7th, 1871.
S.S. "Precursor," <i>alias</i> Qkọ Qlọpa, owned by H. F. Mills, arrived in the Lagos harbour	Feb. 4th, 1872.
Qba Goloba (Governor Glover) left	June, 1872.
Guns commenced to be fired at 8 o'clock p.m., instead of 9, by order of Governor Berkley	Feb. 1st, 1873.
Failure of Child Mills & Co. and E. P. Bousfield & Co. <i>alias</i> Ile Qlọpa. Great consternation.	June, 1873.
The town of Mushayo attacked and plundered by the Chiefs of Qto	Oct 30th, 1873.
Ogun Ashantee (Ashantee War) begun Jan. 21st, 1824, continued 1863-64 and December, 1873, ended ...	February, 1874.
Foundation Stone of St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta, laid by Bishop Crowther	Dec. 10th, 1874.
Lagos Native traders held a grand meeting in order to regulate the price of produce in the markets...	Feb. 14th, 1875.
Grand funeral customs held in honor of King Docemo's mother who died about 28 years ago. 400 Ada- muorisha or Masquerades paraded the streets of Lagos. Presents given the King by several per- sons on this occasion	April 13th, 1875.

Mud wall in Prison yard fell down and killed a convict woman named Fano	July 22nd, 1875.
A canoe loaded with 7 bales of goods, value £200, belonging to Regis Aine, from Lagos to Porto Novo, was attacked and plundered in Beshe water after Bologun	August 5th, 1875.
At Tobolo near Ketu, Rev. V. Faulkner, C.M.S., and 2 carriers detained by Egbas kidnappers who took some of his luggage, value about £10.	August 8th, 1875.
Custom House boat upset in the lagoon off the Coal shed near the Magazine through collision with Madam Pittaluga's boat. The Captain, John Glover, the landing waiter, and F. J. Martin the tide waiter, drowned	August 9th, 1875.
Rev. V. Faulkner released. The Ketus detained the 2 messengers and demanded £20 or 32 bags for their release	August 21st, 1875.
S.S. "Banner," <i>alias</i> Oko Gbokoro, lost on the Bar with all hands	Sept. 13th, 1875.
The Baptist rite of baptism held in the river at Princes Bridge at Idumagbo, in the presence of a large concourse of people, including heathens and Mohammedans, by the Revs. W. J. Davids and W. Colley, when 18 candidates were baptized. The natives ran to the Police to give information that some Oyinbo were drowning people in the Lagoon and call for help. Great sensation.	January 2nd, 1876.
The premises round the new Court House, Tinubu Square, completely taken down to improve the site.	Feb. 12th, 1876.
Naval fight between Walsh Bros. and Madam Pittaluga's boat-crew in Lagos harbour. They lashed their boats against each other and fought with sticks; the former party were victorious, whilst the latter abandoned their boat and swam to other neutral boats looking on	March 11th, 1876.
Affray at Mushin market; some men wounded. ...	March 13th, 1876.
Chief Balogun of Ogudu died	April 2nd, 1876.
Lagos Chiefs obtained permission from the Administrator to offer ram sheep to propitiate the god of fish in the river	April 28th, 1876.
Heavy tornado. Several houses fell and house roofs blown away. Some merchant houses at the Marina including Weatherdon's, John's and Banner Bros' stores damaged, and trees of 25 years old fell. ...	April 30th, 1876.
A new Church opened at Otta by the Rev. J. White...	Sept. 1st, 1876.
Division of the Mohammedans on the Koran owing to a Commentary introduced by Solumanu from Kano. (Lemqmu and Nala <i>versus</i> Alli and Momo) meeting at Government House	Nov. 7th, 1876.

Firing of guns and rockets in the town of Lagos prohibited	Feb. 14th, 1877.
Robbery of 1,000 Kegs of Powder at the Magazine by Houssa guards, headed by Abu Bakare,	March 2nd, 1877.
New Court House, Tinubu Square, <i>alias</i> Ile ti jolo gbe dunle, opened	April 4th, 1877.
Natives of Lagos for the first time sat as assessors in the Supreme Court	April 23rd, 1877.
Lieut. Governor Lees distributed the Ashantee Medals from England to about 100 Houssas and Yorubas who went to the war in 1873	May 9th, 1877.
Baruwa and Adamaja fined £200 for assaulting the Mohammedan Priest Alli owing to division on the Al Koran. Great excitement.	August 28th, 1877.
Postman from Leckie to Palma, with Mail-box containing £8 16s. and letters, murdered and robbed between Dasho and Magbon by Sambo the District Commissioner's orderly	Dec. 18th, 1877.
Capt. Dada Bajulai tried at the Assize and fined £50 and 1 month imprisonment for being engaged in the service of King Tofa	Jan. 11th, 1878.
Public Meeting of Chiefs, Elders and about 2,000 people at Government House with Administrator Dumaresq against the Lagos Alien Registration Ordinance	Jan. 25th, 1878.
King Docemo appeared in the Supreme Court to give evidence in the case of Edward Martin <i>v.</i> Pedro Martin touching landed property. This caused great sensation, it being the first time he ever entered the Court House; and hundreds of persons followed him	Feb. 2nd, 1878.
The Wesleyan High School opened	March 14th, 1878.
New Market Houses at Faji opened by Administrator Brown	May 11th, 1878.
Bada proclaimed himself Arẹ Kakanfo with great ceremony	May 16th, 1878.
Public Clock, <i>alias</i> Agogo Oba, put up in Christ Church Tower	August 16th, 1878.
New Cemetery, Ikoyi Road, completed and opened for interment of deceased persons	March 11th, 1879.
Mail Agency (African Steam Ship Company's) established, & Charles Louis Fabel, first Agent, arrived.	Nov. 1st, 1879.
Demonetization of Dollars proclaimed	May 12th, 1880.
Kan Davis (Capt. Davies) taken to Accra	July 31st, 1880.
Government Mail canoe with letters and £100 cash for the officials and stipendary chiefs at Badagry was attacked by river pirates and robbed of every thing, but the men escaped.	Sept. 3rd, 1880.
Hussey Charity Institution, near Okokomaiko, open	August 25th, 1882.

Comet visible. (E.) Great consternation. (The comet is called by the natives Irawo-oniru or Elefin-lenu, i.e., the Star possessing a tail or issuing smoke from its mouth; and signifying war, bloodshed, confusion in countries, deaths of great personages and kings, and the destruction of countries). ...	Sept. 25th, 1882.
Administrator Moloney declared Meat Market at Ereko open, and formally opened the Public Slaughter House at Tolo (Qfin)	Dec. 30th, 1882.
Adeqşun, a wily canjurer, convicted of murder and executed	August 9th, 1884.
Two Native Mohammedans who left Lagos in 1877 overland for Mecca returned from their Holy Pilgrimage <i>via</i> the Niger amidst the great joy of the Mohammedans.	August 31st, 1884.
Chief Apena and others deported to Gold Coast by Oba Barrow.	Sept. 27th, 1884.
Yesufu Itiogede convicted of Piracy committed at Iro. Asani Giwa killed by Epe pirates off Ikosi and his goods plundered	Jan. 26th, 1885.
Chief Apena and others returned to Lagos	August 15th, 1885.
Great tornado. Much damage to houses, etc. ...	Sept. 24th, 1885.
Meeting of Envoys and Messengers from the Interior Kings at Lagos with Governor Moloney. Treaties of Peace were made	April 12th, 1886.
Telegraphic communication <i>alias</i> Iwe Manamana opened at Lagos	June 4th, 1886.
Peace proclaimed at the camps of Mesi and Kiji in the interior by special commissioners Higgins and O. Smith	Sept. 2nd, 1886.
Shango, the Abore of Iba (N.W. District) convicted of murder and executed	Sept. 28th, 1886.
Queen's Jubilee celebrated in Lagos and the Foundation Stone of Glover Memorial Hall laid	March 7th, 1887.
Oko Oba, <i>alias</i> The Botanic Station, established at Ebute Metta	June 21st, 1887.
Death of Adeola, a pauper; great cry against Hospital Surgeons	January, 1888.
Jubilee Aguda (Commemoration of the Emancipation of slaves in Brazil)	1888.
H.M.S. "Magaret," <i>alias</i> Oko Oba, sent out in parts, fitted, completed and launched into the Lagoon from J. A. Savage's wharf. Ceremony performed by Governor C. A. Moloney	Sept. 28th, 1888.
Foundation Stone of St. John's Church, Arqloya, laid by Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne	Feb. 16th, 1889.
	Feb. 28th, 1889.

Large deputation of Chiefs, Giwas and women waited upon Governor Moloney against the Town Council Ordinance	March 18th, 1889.
Serious affray in Ojô Market between Houssas and Lagosians causing bloodshed on both sides ...	April 16th, 1889.
Brimah Naibi created Lemomu or High Priest of the Mohammedans.	May 16th, 1890.
Foundation Stone of Ikoyi Church laid by four Ladies.	Sept. 25th, 1890.
S.S. "Biafra" left with Brazilians (Imaro Aguda) for Brazil	August 16th, 1890.
Lagos Chamber of Commerce fairly constituted ...	Oct. 25th, 1890.
Dr. Blyden arrived December 20, 1890, and Lectured on the "Question of the day as they affect the Negro race"	Jan. 2nd, 1891.
King of Addo, (Asadu Owopa), Political Prisoner, brought to Lagos	March, 1891.
King of Addo restored	June, 1891.
Mohammedan Leya festival	July 18th, 1891.
Kingdom of Igbesa declared within the Protectorate.	August 5th, 1891.
Burning of Atijerê (Eastern District)	Sept. 1st, 1891.
Formation of United Native African Church at Phoenix Hall	Sept. 10th, 1891.
African Banking Corporation Limited, of London, opened a Branch under the management of George W. Neville; registered Capital £2,000,000	Oct. 1st, 1891.
Pope of Rome constituted the Yoruba Country a Diocese of the Catholic Church, Rev. Father J. B. Chausse consecrated 1st Bishop, 12th July, 1891, arrived in Lagos from France	Oct. 15th, 1891.
Myriads of locusts (Eşu) passed over Lagos. Great consternation.	Dec. 22nd, 1891.
The Mohammedan small feast called Ramadan, celebrated	April 29th, 1892.
The Mohammedan Bairam festival called Leya, celebrated with usual slaughtering of rams	July 5th, 1892.
Special Conference of the Clergy and representative Laymen of the Church in re the Niger Bishopric held by Rev. J. S. Hill, Bishop-designate and Commissary of the Bishop of Canterbury	Nov. 4th, 1892.
Telephone communication introduced by Government.	Dec. 1892.
Governor Carter's Expedition to the Interior of Yoruba left Lagos	Jan. 3rd, 1893.
Foundation Stone of the Native Baptist 1st New Brick Church in Joseph Street laid by Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar Supreme Court ...	Feb. 23rd, 1893.

NATIVE NAMES OF COMMERCIAL AND OTHER HOUSES IN LAGOS.

Regis Aine (<i>French</i>) ...	...	...	...	Ille Olodi.
C. Fabre & Co. (<i>French</i>) ...	...	...	...	Ille Karena.
Wesleyan Mission House ...	...	...	...	Ille Olorile-meta.
G. L. Gaiser ...	...	...	...	Ille Grotti tabi Ille Qlobq.
Church Mission House ...	...	...	...	Ille Alapako.
Witt & Busch ...	...	...	...	Ille Bero.
Moreira Pinto ...	...	...	...	Ille Agunbe.
Glover Memorial Hall ...	...	...	...	Ille Bode lailai.
Campbell & Co. ...	...	...	...	Ille Qlomowewe.
Königsdörfer ...	...	...	...	Ille Qlopa.
J. W. Cole ...	...	...	...	Ille Cole Bembe.
Hutton & Osborne ...	...	...	...	Ille Ebute Ojo Martin.
Manchester House—Tomlinson & Co. ...	...	...	...	Ille Zack.
Holt & Welsh ...	...	...	...	Ille Oyibo Idi Egun.
A. B. Buttrick ...	...	...	...	{ Ille Oyibo Obinrin or Yaya Pittaluga.
J. P. L. Davies ...	...	...	...	Ille Kan Debisi.
J. S. Leigh ...	...	...	...	Ille Nee.
Caxton House ...	...	...	...	Ille Bilesi.
Mr. Morcan ...	...	...	...	Ille Dokita.
Flers Exportation ...	...	...	...	Ille Fornoh.
Customs & Treasury formerly Banner Brothers	...	...	...	{ Ille Gbokero; Ibode Qba ni ti Gbokero.
Messrs. George & Son ...	...	...	...	Ille Qsoba.
J. D. Fairley ...	...	...	...	Ille Owu lailai.
Ready Money Store ...	...	...	...	Ille Apogbon ti J. J.
M'clver & Co. ...	...	...	...	Ille Onirin.
Lagos Warehouse Co. ...	...	...	...	Ille Dönkle or Ille Biseti.
Hamburg House, Ebute Ero ...	...	...	...	Ille Bqta or Ille Dokita.
Telegraph House ...	...	...	...	Ille Manamana.
Christ Church ...	...	...	...	Soşi Alagogo.
Banking House, Marina ...	...	...	...	Ille Owo-esu.
Mail Agency, Marina ...	...	...	...	Ille Qko-ero Elefi.

DEATHS.

King Akitoye, ...	...	...	...	August 21st, 1853.
Ojo Martin, (Chief of the Brazilian Emigrants)	...	...	...	February 8th, 1857.
Chief Oşodi Tappa ...	...	...	...	July 2nd, 1868.
Chief Aşogbon Odusan ...	...	...	...	June, 1870.
King Kosokq ...	...	...	...	April 26th, 1872.
Chief Mabinuori ...	...	...	...	May 17th, 1874.
Ayorinde (elder and large trader) ...	...	...	...	June 13th, 1874.
Chief Akilodu murdered at Itele ...	...	...	...	September 5th, 1875.
Chief Qdunsi Kosokq ...	...	...	...	February 10th, 1877.
Pedro Paccheco, Head of Brizilian Emigrants...	...	...	...	1878.

DEATHS—continued.

Chief Bajulai	March, 1879.
Chief Talabi	July 31st, 1881.
Alli Balogun of the Mahomedans	August 1st, 1882.
Lemomu Mama, High Priest of the Moham- medans	August 30th, 1882.
King Docemo	February 16th, 1885.
Chief Jacob Ogunbiyi	April 18th, 1886.
Chief Eşubi	August 14th, 1886.
Chief Oni Orisan	January 11th, 1888.
Chief John Qloto of Qto.	May 31st, 1888.
Chief Ajagbe, <i>alias</i> Qgagun Akitoye, died at his farm at Iganmu	July 25th, 1888.
Chief Apena, <i>alias</i> Ajasa,	December 20th, 1889.
Lemomu Nala, High Priest of the Mahomedans.	March 25th, 1890.
Rev. James White (first Preacher in Lagos before King Akitoye in 1852	April 15th, 1890.
Layeni (a principal elder and native trader) ...	August 4th, 1891.
Chief Ladega Aşogbon	December 24th, 1891.
Bola, Head of the Egbas Christian Converts of Ebute Metta	December 16th, 1891.
Bishop Adjai Crowther of the Niger	December 31st, 1891.
Aduloju, Head of the Brazilian Ijeşas Emi- grants of Oke Itẹ	January 22nd, 1892.

ROADS AND TRADE.

Blockade by the Lagos Government on Abẹ- okuta road removed by Governor Glover...	July 14th, 1865.
Ogudu market opened by Governor Glover ...	November 18th, 1865.
Ise Qna Taiwo at Isheri (Blockade by Taiwo) removed by Sir Arthur Kennedy ...	July, 1869.
Jebu and Egbas markets closed against Lagos trade	March, 1872.
Jebu and Egbas markets opened	May 19 & June 14, 1873.
Faji Market opened by Administrator Brown.	May 11th, 1878.
Egbas markets closed	February, 1892.
Exportation of Arms and Salt from the Colony and Protectorate prohibited	March 10th, 1892.
Jebu markets closed against produce to Lagos.	April, 1892.
Jebu markets re-opened. Trade routes through Jebu Ode opened and markets held on usual market days	June 7th, 1892.
Proclamation withdrawing prohibition as to Ex- portation of Salt	August 23rd, 1892.
Egbas markets and roads re-opened	November 5th, 1892.
Proclamation withdrawing prohibition as to Ex- portation of Cutlasses	Dec. 8th, 1892.

PAYNE'S DIRECTORY OF NATIVE DOCTORS

Who compound and dispense medicinal remedies and give medical attendance to the sick in the Colony. These Doctors have a recognized status in the community, and form an Association, the member of which alone are permitted to practice the Healing Art. Consultation and co-operation are embraced to the Regulations of the Association.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Agbaosi,	Idumota.	Fanu,	Ita Faji.
Atiba,	Oko Awo.	Iba,	Okepopo.
Ajanaku,	Ẹpetedo.	Igbesere,	Ita Agarawu.
Agbe,	Ebute Meta.	Jemmira,	Ilu Obirin.
Alade,	Oke Oṣodi.	Junṣa,	Oke Oṣodi.
Ajala,	Ita Qbading.	Kulobi,	Arṣṣya.
Adeseimale,	do.	Kaseun,	Victoria Road.
Aterṣ,	Okepopo.	Majṣobajṣ,	Ita Agarawu.
Akinwale,	Qbun Eko.	Oṣolusi,	Ereko.
Agoni,	Cow Lane.	Ogunro,	Bangboṣe St.
Adabioniweju,	Idumagbo.	Osi Ifṣ,	Ita Sabado.
Akitṣla,	Odo Olusi.	Ojo Olo Ifṣ,	Okepopo.
Abeṣe,	Okepopo.	Qṣunṣunbibib,	Ita Faji.
Ajai,	Idumagbo.	Ogidi,	Alakoro.
Alabi,	Idoluwo.	Olikosi,	Ita Faji.
Adeṣinṣ,	Okepopo.	Qṣ,	Victoria Road.
Adeyimika,	Leckie.	Ogundare,	Idunmata.
Aterṣ Ẹṣon,	Ereko.	Oduware,	Idunmata.
Bayinbo Ẹgba,	Ita Onikoyi.	Qtun Jagunṣ,	Ereko.
Baba Osi,	Ẹnu Qwa.	Odubiyi,	Oluwṣle.
Baba Odiwo,	Idumagbo.	Patako,	Ita Agarawu.
Brimah Agoro,	Ebute Ero.	Ṣakṣtun,	Bangboṣe.
Bangboye,	Ita Bangboṣe.	Ṣṣngotade,	Ereko.
Eletu,	Ereko.	Ṣobṣ Idunganran	} Ereko.
Erelu,	Qnṣ Ẹgbere.	Ajepe.	

PLACES OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

Christian Worship first commenced in Lagos in January, 1852, by the Agents of the Church Missionary Society whose Minister Rev. C. A. Gollmer was called Alapako, because he was the first to build a house with boards.

CHURCH or CHAPEL commonly known by the natives as Ille Qṣrun or House of God. Ministers of all Denominations are called Alufa, *i.e.*, Priest; or Oniwasu, *i.e.*, Preacher. Church members are called Onigbagbṣ, *i.e.*, Believers; or Onibuku, *i.e.*, one who reads book (Bible).

Church Missionary Society established January 6th, 1852:—

* Christ Church,	...	...	...	Marina, Faji (Alapako).
St. Peter's Church,	...	...	...	Ajeṣe Street.

* Foundation Stone of Christ Church was laid by Governor Glover on March 29th, 1867.

PLACES OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP—continued.

Holy Trinity Church,	...	...	...	Ebute Ero.
* St. Paul's Church,	...	...	...	Davies Street.
St. John's Church,...	...	...	...	Arọlọya.
Itọlọ Church,	...	...	...	Qfin.
School-Church, (Oke-Popo)	...	...	...	Rear of Tokunbọ Street.
King's Church,	...	...	...	King Street.
School-Church,	...	...	...	Massey Square.
Ikoyi Church,...	...	...	...	Ikoyi Road.
St. Anne's Church,	...	...	...	Iddo.
St. Jude's Church,...	...	...	...	Ebute Męta.
St. Thomas' Church,	...	...	...	Badagry.
St. David's Church,	...	...	...	Leckie.

Wesleyan Mission established 1852 :—

Wesleyan Church, ...	...	...	...	Ita Tinubu.
Wesleyan Church, (Olowogbowo)	...	...	...	Chapel Street.
Wesleyan Church, ...	...	...	...	Ereko.
Wesleyan Chapel, ...	...	...	...	Qbun Eko.
Wesleyan Chapel, ...	...	...	...	Iru.
Wesleyan Chapel, (Yabba)	...	...	...	Ebute Męta.
Wesleyan Chapel, ...	...	...	...	Tohun Badagry.

Baptist Mission commenced 1853 :—

American Baptist Church,—Corner of Broad and Joseph Streets.

Native Baptist Chapel commenced March, 1888 :—

Native Baptist Chapel,—Corner of Joseph and Campbell Streets.

United Native African Church commenced September 10th, 1891 :—

United Native African Church, ... Tinubu Lane.

Roman Catholic Mission commenced October 20th, 1868 :—

Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross, ...	...	...	...	Oil Mill Street.
Immaculate Conception Chapel, ...	...	...	...	Broad Street.
St. Paul's Chapel, ...	...	...	...	Ebute Męta.
St. Joseph's Chapel, ...	...	...	...	Tọpo.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

C.M.S. Grammar School established 1859 :—

C.M.S. Grammar School, ... Faji.

Wesleyan High School established 1877 :—

Wesleyan High School, ... Marina.

Roman Catholic Grammar School established 1884 :—

Roman Catholic Grammar School, ... Igboşere Street.

* Foundation Stone of St. Paul's Church was laid by Governor Glover, on March 31st, 1870.

MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES, *ALIAS* MASHALASHI,

or

Places of Worship of the Mahomedans in Lagos.

The religion of Mahomed was first introduced in the reign of King Idewu Ojulari, but secretly ;—it became public in the time of King Akitoye in 1841 through the influence of Kosokq.

Chief Priest, *i.e.*, Lemomu.

Junior Priest, *i.e.*, Atele Lemomu.

Priest, *i.e.*, Alufa.

Members, *i.e.*, Jamâ.

1. Lemomu Street, (Cathedral).	16. Ita Kosokq,
2. Ita Obe,	17. Ebute Ero,
3. Ita Shitta,	18. Idumagbo,
4. Oko Awo,	19. Idunşagbe,
5. Ita Arqlqya,	20. Idunganran,
6. Ita Qbadinq,	21. Idumata,
7. Ita Oluwqle,	22. Ehin-qgba (Victoria Street).
8. Ita Agbowodo,	23. Sabado (Joseph Street).
9. Ita Taiwo,	24. Ojude Massi.
10. Ita Faji,	25. Isaleqangan.
11. Ita Ereko,	26. Okepopo.
12. Ita Balogun,	27. Ita Oşodi.
13. Odo Bankqle,	28. Epetedo (rear of Cow Lane).
14. Qfin,	29. Ikoyi Road.
15. Oke Olowogbowo,	30. Agq Houssa.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE COLONY OF LAGOS, 1891.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Scholars.		Total	Government Grant.		
		Male.	Female.		£	s.	d.
Church of England	30	1076	634	1710	604	4	6
Wesleyan Methodist	14	491	247	738	160	6	6
Roman Catholic... ..	8	365	307	672	338	5	0
Undenominational	2	54	42	96	0	0	0
Total ...	54	1986	1230	3216	1102	16	0

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF CHURCHES, LIVINGS, &c. IN THE COLONY OF LAGOS, 1891.

Denomination.	Number of Clergy.	Number of Places of Worship.	Number of Persons generally attending.
Church of England	10	18	3013
Wesleyan Methodist	5	12	2150
Roman Catholic	6	4	1824
Baptist	7	2	225
Total ...	28	36	7212

NAMES OF STREETS.

Marina,
Broad Street,
Tinubu Street,
Tinubu Square,
Campbell Street,
Victoria Road,
Victoria Street,
Oil Mill Street,
Joseph Street,
Hamburg Street,
Ajelẹ Street,
Qdunlami Street,
Kakawa Street,
Custom House Street,
William Street,
Seriki Street,
Şopqonq Street,
Lemqmu Street,
Palm Church Street,
Oluwole Street,
Sogoro Street,
Oko Awo Street,
Oko Awo,
Pedro Street,
Alli Street,
Faji Market,
Isale Gangan,
Princes Bridge Street,

Market Street,
Martin Street,
Davies Street,
Balogun Street,
Balogun Square,
Bishop Street,
Apqonqon Street,
Chapel Street,
Lake Street,
Wiwo Qnqterẹ,
Oke Olowogbowo,
Qfin Road,
Qfin,
Ereko Road,
Ereko,
Idunşagbe Street,
Ebute Ero,
King Street,
Great Bridge Street,
Onikoyi Street,
Agbowodo Street,
Garber Square,
King Market,
Igboşere Street,
Prison Street,
Idunwase Street,
Oşodi Street,
Kosşeh Street,

Alagbẹde Street,
Bankole Street,
Kosokq Street,
Ebute Alakoro,
Shitta Street,
Agarawu Street,
Bangboşe Street,
Qbadinq Street,
Taiwo Street,
Awolola Street,
Arqloya Street,
Ajişqmş Street,
Akoni Street,
Banjoko Street,
Obe Square,
Massey Street,
Massey Square,
Tokunbo Street,
Inau Berry Street,
Omididun Street,
Cow Lane,
Qdunfa Street,
Aupeqmş Street,
Odokuray Street,
Bridge Street,
Okepopo,
Wesley Street.

NAMES OF PUBLIC OFFICES, OFFICERS, &c.

TRANSLATED INTO THE YORUBA TONGUE.

Government House	...	...	...	...	Ille Oba.
Custom House	...	...	...	...	Ille Ibode.
Court House	...	...	...	...	Ille Ejo.
Post Office	...	...	...	...	Ille Wosika.
Hospital	...	...	...	...	Ille Alarun.
Gaol or Bridewell	...	...	...	...	Ille Ewon.
Debtors' Prison	...	...	...	...	{ Ille Onigbese, <i>alias</i> Oko- komaiko.
Government Pier	...	...	...	...	Kereni Oba.
Custody	...	...	...	...	Itimole.
Cemetery	...	...	...	...	Ille Oku or Isa Oku.
Powder Magazine	...	...	...	...	Ille Etu.
Governor	...	...	...	...	{ Bâle, <i>alias</i> Oba—i.e. Sov- ereign, representing the Sovereign.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	{ Ijoye Akowe Ille, <i>alias</i> Igba-keji Bâle.
Collector of Customs	...	...	...	...	Onibode.
Clerk of Customs	...	...	...	...	Akowe Bode.
Chief Justice or Judge	...	...	Oliwo,	<i>alias</i> Olori Adajo or Onidajo Nla.	
Commissioner	...	...	...	...	{ Akpena, <i>alias</i> Onidajo Kekere
Chief Registrar	...	...	...	...	Olori Akowe Ejo Nla.
Queen's Advocate or Crown Prosecutor	...	...	...	...	Agbejoro Oba.
Sheriff	...	...	...	...	Ijoye Amuofinse.
Interpreter	...	...	...	...	Ogbifo.
Colonial Surgeon	...	...	...	...	Onisegun Ilu.
Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	...	Olori Olopa.
Constable	...	...	...	...	Olopa.
Inspector General of Police	...	...	...	...	Olori Agbebun ati Olopa.
Armed Police	...	...	...	...	Agbebun.
Engineer	...	...	...	...	{ Oniwonle, <i>alias</i> Gbagi- mole.
Treasurer	...	...	...	...	Onisanwo Ilu.
Plaintiff	...	...	...	...	Eniwejo.
Defendant	...	...	...	...	Elejo.
Debtor	...	...	...	...	Onigbese.
Gaol Prisoner	...	...	...	...	Elewun.
Merchant	...	...	...	...	Onisowo.
Auctioneer	...	...	...	...	Onigbanjo.
Church or Chapel	...	...	...	...	Ille Olurun.
Market House	...	...	...	...	Ille Oja.
Minister	...	...	...	...	Alufa.
Register of Deaths	...	...	...	...	Akowe Oku.
Mosque	...	...	...	...	Maşalaşi.
Town Clock	...	...	...	...	Agogo-ilu.
Law	...	...	...	...	Ofin.
Lawyer	...	...	...	...	Agbejoro.

NAMES OF THINGS USEFUL IN COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Palm Oil, ...	Epo.	Roll Tobacco, ...	Apa-taba.
Palm Kernels, ...	Ekurq.	Cigar, ...	Sarotu.
Palm Nut Oil or } Black Oil. }	Adi.	Gun, ...	Ibon.
Palm Tree, ...	Ope.	Powder, ...	Etu.
Palm Nut, ...	Eyin.	Shot or gunshot, ...	Qta or Qta Ibon.
Cocoa-nut, ...	Agbon.	Matchet, ...	Ada or Ele
Cocoa-nut Tree, ...	Igi Agbon.	Lucifer or Match.	Ille Inq.
Copra, ...	Agbon gbigbe.	Board or Plank ...	Apako.
Benniseed, ...	Yonmoti.	Nail, ...	Iso. (Esho).
Ground-nuts, ...	Epa.	Glass (i.e. Mir- } ror, Looking- } glass or Pane } Glass. }	Jigi or Digi,
Ivory (Elephant } teeth). }	Eyin Erin.	Chair, ...	Aga,
Camwood, ...	Igi Osun.	Table, ...	Itafu.
Ginger, ...	Ata Ile.	Tumbler, ...	Ife.
Beans, ...	Ere.	Bed, ...	Akama.
Corn (Maize), ...	Agbado,	Pot, ...	Koko.
Guinea Corn, ...	Babà.	Iron Pot, ...	Koko Irin,
Potato, ...	{ Odukun or Ku- kunduku. }	Plate, ...	Awo.
Cotton, (Raw) ...	Owu.	Ring, ...	Oruka.
Bale Cotton, ...	Apo Owu.	Gold, ...	Wura or Iwôro.
Cloth, ...	Aşq.	Silver, ...	Fadaka.
Madapollam, ...	Talla.	Book, ...	Iwe.
Velvet, ...	Arq.	Paper, ...	Takanda.
Silk Velvet, ...	Şeda.	Copper, ...	Babà.
Satteen Jeain, ...	Baronje.	Steel, ...	Işo.
Croydon, ...	{ Olowoyq, alias Olowonvq. }	Corrugated Iron } Sheet (for } roofing). }	Itanganran.
Grey Baft, ...	Itékq or Teru.	Step or Ladder. {	Akaba or Akasq or Atęgun.
Brilliant, ...	Idiokoto.	Iron, ...	Irin.
Striped Domes- } tic or Satin }	Nqoşede.	Brass, ...	Idę.
Stripes		Cask (Shooks), ...	Agba.
Print, ...	Aşq Abq.	Carpenter, ...	Agbegi.
Brocade, ...	Olowonşapę.	Cooper, ...	Akangba.
Silk, ...	Şeda.	Iron Hoop ...	Qja agba.
Rum, ...	Qti.	Boots or Shoes ...	Bata.
Cask of Rum, ...	Agba Qti.	Money, ...	Owo.
Gin, ...	Jini or Qti Jini.	Couries, ...	{ Owo-ęyq or Owofunfun. }
Case of Gin, ...	{ Apoti Jini or Apoti Qti. }	Silver Coin, 3d., ...	Torq.
Demijohn of Rum.	Şago Qti.	Sixpence, 6d., ...	Sisi.
Pipe, ...	{ Kokotaba, (pot for Tobacco). }	Shilling, 1s., ...	Şile,
Leaf Tobacco in } hogshead. }	Ewetaba.		

PRINCIPAL HEADMEN OF COMPANIES HOLDING THE RANK OR TITLE OF GIWA.

Giwa Olowogbowo, ...	...	...	...	...	{ Tiamio, Aşimi, Kadiri, Amođu (Jigobi), & Sani.
Giwa Arọlọya, ...	...	...	...	...	Jinadu & Ige.
Giwa Isalegangan, ...	...	...	...	...	Oldomigbagbo.
Giwa Oke-Popo, ...	...	...	...	...	Bakare Olowu.
Giwa Ita Obadijo, ...	...	...	...	...	Oseni & Brimah Oniletira
Giwa Ita Agarawu, ...	...	...	...	...	Sule.
Giwa Ehin-ogba, (Victoria Road), ...	...	...	...	...	Ogunu.
Giwa Idumota, ...	...	...	...	...	Momođu Olaosi.
Giwa Ebute Alakoro, ...	...	...	...	...	Dada Kukute.
Giwa Idumagbo, ...	...	...	...	...	Abuduramanu.
Giwa Idunganran, ...	...	...	...	...	Jinadu.
Giwa Ita Akoni, ...	...	...	...	...	Agbonsafara.
Giwa Ita Martin, ...	...	...	...	...	Abasi.
Giwa Idumaibo, ...	...	...	...	...	Kasumu.
Giwa Oju Massey, ...	...	...	...	...	Sule.
Giwa Ita Bamgbose, ...	...	...	...	...	Seidu.
Giwa Ita Tokunbo, ...	...	...	...	...	Adam.
Giwa Epetedo, ...	...	...	...	...	Awesun.
Giwa Ita Oluwole, ...	...	...	...	...	Kasumu.
Giwa Oko Awo, ...	...	...	...	...	Abasi.
Giwa Ereko, ...	...	...	...	...	Layinka.
Giwa Ofin, ...	...	...	...	...	Ailara.
Giwa Elegbata, ...	...	...	...	...	Opeifa.

The following is a Specimen of the Rules and Regulations of the Giwa Companies, and by it they are governed. They are all Mahomedans (both headmen and members).

Commencing on the 16. 9. 88.

RULES AND REGULATION

For all the youngmen in SANNI GIWA's Company that we shall abide with and we are all agree and sign it.

All the Companies $\begin{smallmatrix} \times \times \\ \times \times \end{smallmatrix}$ Mark.

RULES.

1. Whosoever come to company after 2 o'clock without sending any person or persons to the company will be fined 2 plates eat, 1 Demijohn Palm-wine and 4 cola.

2. Whosoever make noise during consulting in the company will be fined 1 plate eat.

3. Whosoever makes any disturbance with the floggers when he flogs him will be fined 4 plates eat, 2 Demijohn Palm-wine and 6 cola nut.

4. Whosoever talks during the hours of combining in the company when

it is not called by the company to speak will be fined 3 plates eat, and 6 lashes of weep.

5. Whosoever drunk and be scattered in the public street, and they be reported to the company will be fined 6 plates of eat and 2 dozen weep or lashes.

6. Whosoever smoke during the hour of the company will be fined 1 plate eat, and 6 cola nut.

7. Whosoever do not open his hat when the company is open will be fined 2 plates eat and 6 Porto-Novo's cola.

8. Whosoever offend his father or mother, and it is reported to the Company, will be fined 2 dozen lashes of weeps and 10 plates of eat.

9. Whosoever still amongst the company will be discharged out of the company.

10. Whosoever disgrace the company by his independency, that one will be fined 2 plates eat and 6 Porto-Novo's colas and 2 Demijohn Palm-wine.

11. Whosoever offend the company out of the jurious, or not attending the company during the hours of the company, will be fined accordingly to the satisfaction of the company.

12. Whosoever offend the company out of these people—1st, the Clark of the company, 2nd, the Interpreter for the company, 3rd, the Flaughers or watchman for the company, will be fined accordingly to the certisfaction of the company.

13. Whosoever make this heavy disobedient, for having been found guilty for any crime against the company, and does the same disobedient and find guilty out of the company, and does not agree to do according to the law of the company will be fined 5s. in cash or 60 lashes of wett to be paid by anyone who brakes out this law at the moment.

14. Rules No. 1.

Viz:— Notice.

In such cases.

Whosoever brake out these Law will be fined according to these Rules.

Obs. 1. The general dancing day.

2. In making any burial feast or waking day.

3. In making any child barth day or any enjoyment.

4. Christmas eve enjoyment.

5. In making the feast or for the complete of our Bible the Koran.

6. In any marrid day all the members of companies are required to attend.

Whosoever committe or brake out these laws out of the companies will be fined according to the crime he does.

1. Any fult excuse will not be allowed from any out of us in the companies.

2. Disobedient will not be allowed.

3. Heporcrises will not allowed; also disgraceful will not allowed.

And after these rules had been reading in the present of the members of the companies.

Whosoever offend the same Rule will be fined accordingly to these rules or agreement of the companies. For in commeting each crime of these rules.

1. 20 plates eat. 5 dozen lashes. 20 collar nuts. Or if not agree to be flogged shall have to paid one pound four shillings £1. 4. 0. in haste before sitting down.

These rules will be guide in to four divition of quarters.

1. From Bankole Street to Shitta quarters.

2. From Masalasi to Ashafa quarters.

3. From Offin to Alakoro quarters.

4. From Bankole to Olowogbowo.

Whosoever being engage must always make a report to any one of there quarter.

N.B.—Business hours are allowed to any one during his business hours, but not fault excuse will allowed. But after business hours all the members of companies are required to attend any meeting.

OFFENCES.

NATURE OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND TRIED IN THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

Prisoner is called	...	...	...	...	Alufin.
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	Ipa-enia.
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	Ipa-enia li aimò.
Burglar ...	...	...	...	...	Olqsa.
Burglary...	...	...	...	...	Ise-olqsa.
Housebreaking ...	...	...	...	...	Edunle, Folefole.
Larceny ...	...	...	...	...	Ole.
Robber ...	...	...	...	...	Bolebole.
Thief ...	...	...	...	...	Ole.
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	Igbabodiola.
Aiding and Abetting ...	...	...	...	...	Kembeloku.
Conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	Rikisi.
Perjury ...	...	...	...	...	Ibura-eke.
Wounding (aggravated assault)	...	...	...	...	Işanilogbe.
Fraud—Forgery—False pretence	...	...	...	...	Ayederu.
Slave-dealing ...	...	...	...	...	Işowò-eru.

After conviction and sentence, the prisoner is called *Elẹwọn* or Chain-man.

N.B.—It has been the custom for burglars and other notorious thieves to have charms made specially to aid them in their unlawful acts besides having in possession implements of housebreaking; these charms are of varied descriptions, they are either writings of words, or sentences in Arabic from the Koran made by Mahomedan priest, or certain ingredients or obnoxious substance or powder by pagan or heathen fetish priests. They are made and issued to suit almost all occasions and the superstitious wishes of the people.

Before going out in their felonious intent, the burglars or thieves would first take oath of secrecy under pains and penalties, administered by swearing on a sword, or cutlass, or matchet, or axe, or drinking of some drugs to indicate death by the sword or gun, or by poison.

I may mention some of the charms as follows:—

(1) *Işora* or Protective Charms.—These are to protect the burglars against every danger, from being seen or caught by any one, and particularly from apprehension by the police; to ward off gunshot, and to make blunt the edge of the sword if they come to close contact with any night patrol of the police.

(2) *Awure* or Successful Charms.—These are made for good luck in any undertaking and to succeed in any night adventure to commit felony, and if caught, to obtain favour in the sight of the authorities, etc.

(3) *Afẹri* or Vanishing Charms.—These are to enable a burglar or burglars or thieves to disappear and elude the police or the inmates of a house when he or they is or are in danger of being caught in their felonious work.

(4) *Dâmùdâmù* or Confounding Charms.—These to have an enchanting and fascinating influence on the particular householder or person of property against whom they are specially made, that he or they cannot act in opposition to that influence.

(5) *Otitē* or Pressing Charms.—To press down the inmates of a particular house against any person of property, to paralyse them and make them sleep soundly and not able to wake or rise up during the robbery of their goods, or in breaking and entering the premises.

(6) *Edi* or Tying Charms.—These to tie their enemies who may suspect them in their unlawful acts, or any person of means who employed night watchman over his premises, by throwing or secretly bury such charms in their premises, thereby believing that their enemies will be confounded or paralysed.

(7) *Amunimuye* or Mesmerizing Charms.—These to enable the burglar to control the senses of such inmates of any house so as to give information when asked about the whereabouts of the inmates and to give up keys of iron chests, cash boxes, or wooden chests or boxes, or of particular rooms where goods or valuables are kept.

(8) *Ipalōdō* or Idiotic Charms.—These are to render a man idiot or fool if he would be hostile to burglars upon being awake from sleep; and generally, there is not a case for which the burglar or thief does not procure charms or fetish to aid their felonious deeds.

ARTICLES FOR EXPORTATION.

Articles.	Countries Exported to.	Articles.	Countries Exported to.
Baskets	Brazils.	Hides	France.
Beniseed	Great Britain.	Ivory	Great Britain.
"	France.	"	France.
"	Germany.	"	Germany.
Black Oil	Great Britain.	Kolah Nuts ...	Porto Novo.
Calabashes	Sierra Leone.	"	River Niger.
"	Brazils.	"	Brazils.
Camwood	Great Britain.	Palm Kernels ...	Great Britain.
Cocca Nuts	Great Britain.	"	France.
Corn	Sierra Leone.	"	Germany.
"	Great Britain.	"	Windward.
Cotton	Great Britain.	"	Leeward.
"	France.	Palm Oil	Great Britain.
"	Germany.	"	France.
Country Cloth ...	Great Britain.	"	Germany.
"	Gambia.	"	Gambia.
"	Sierra Leone.	"	Leeward.
"	Windward.	"	Brazils.
"	Leeward.	Pepper	Great Britain.
"	Brazils.	Shea Butter ...	Great Britain.
Egusi Seed	Great Britain.	"	Windward.
"	Brazils.	"	Brazils.
Ground Nuts	Great Britain.	Soap	Windward.
"	Germany.	"	Brazils.
Gum	Great Britain.	Spice	Brazils.
Hides	Great Britain.	Yams	Great Britain.

TABLE OF INTEREST.

From £1 to £100, at Five per Cent., from One Month to Twelve.

	1 Mon.	2 Mon.	3 Mon.	4 Mon.	5 Mon.	6 Mon.	7 Mon.	8 Mon.	9 Mon.	10 Mon.	11 Mon.	12 Mon.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 12
2	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 16	0 0 18	0 0 20	0 0 22	0 0 24
3	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 0 13	0 0 16	0 0 19	0 0 22	0 0 25	0 0 28	0 0 31	0 0 34
4	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 42	0 0 47	0 0 52
5	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 15	0 0 20	0 0 25	0 0 30	0 0 36	0 0 42	0 0 48	0 0 54	0 0 61	0 0 68
6	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 18	0 0 24	0 0 30	0 0 36	0 0 43	0 0 50	0 0 57	0 0 64	0 0 72	0 0 80
7	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 21	0 0 28	0 0 35	0 0 42	0 0 50	0 0 58	0 0 66	0 0 74	0 0 83	0 0 92
8	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 24	0 0 32	0 0 40	0 0 48	0 0 57	0 0 66	0 0 75	0 0 84	0 0 94	0 0 104
9	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 27	0 0 36	0 0 45	0 0 54	0 0 64	0 0 74	0 0 84	0 0 94	0 0 105	0 0 116
10	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 30	0 0 40	0 0 50	0 0 60	0 0 71	0 0 82	0 0 93	0 0 104	0 0 116	0 0 128
20	0 0 18	0 0 36	0 0 54	0 0 72	0 0 90	0 0 108	0 0 127	0 0 146	0 0 165	0 0 184	0 0 204	0 0 224
30	0 0 27	0 0 54	0 0 81	0 0 108	0 0 135	0 0 162	0 0 191	0 0 220	0 0 249	0 0 278	0 0 308	0 0 338
40	0 0 36	0 0 72	0 0 108	0 0 144	0 0 180	0 0 216	0 0 253	0 0 290	0 0 327	0 0 364	0 0 402	0 0 440
50	0 0 45	0 0 90	0 0 135	0 0 180	0 0 225	0 0 270	0 0 317	0 0 364	0 0 411	0 0 458	0 0 506	0 0 554
60	0 0 54	0 0 108	0 0 162	0 0 216	0 0 270	0 0 324	0 0 380	0 0 436	0 0 492	0 0 548	0 0 605	0 0 662
70	0 0 63	0 0 126	0 0 189	0 0 252	0 0 315	0 0 378	0 0 442	0 0 506	0 0 570	0 0 634	0 0 699	0 0 764
80	0 0 72	0 0 144	0 0 216	0 0 288	0 0 360	0 0 432	0 0 506	0 0 580	0 0 654	0 0 728	0 0 803	0 0 878
90	0 0 81	0 0 162	0 0 243	0 0 324	0 0 405	0 0 486	0 0 569	0 0 652	0 0 735	0 0 818	0 0 902	0 0 986
100	0 0 90	0 0 180	0 0 270	0 0 360	0 0 450	0 0 540	0 0 631	0 0 722	0 0 813	0 0 904	0 0 996	0 0 1088

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, 1891.

County, District, or Parish.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.		Total Population.	Christian.	Mahomedan.	Pagan.	Persons employed in		
		Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					Agriculture.	Manufacture.	Commerce.
Town and Harbour of Lagos.	1071½	127	16	15529	16836	15656	16852	32508	8996	14295	9217	1432	210	12071
Central District (ex- clusive of Lagos.)	—	1	—	10681	11126	10682	11126	21808	606	4348	16854	3653	126	3861
Eastern District ...	—	2	—	4425	4919	4427	4919	9346	277	1308	7761	2321	15	803
Western District ...	—	4	—	11031	10910	11035	10910	21945	390	1157	20398	6505	40	3242
	1071½	134	16	41666	43791	41800	43807	85607	10269	21108	54230	15911	391	19977

AREA OF LAGOS AND ITS PROTECTORATE.

No.	Description of Country.	No. of Square Miles.	Total Area.	Authority under which Area is based.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.				
1	Lagos Island	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Admiralty Chart 2812, by Sir John Glover, 1859.
2	Ido or Bruce Island	1	—	Do.
3	Curamo Island from Beach Light Station to Magbon near Leckie	279	—	Admiralty Chart 445R, by Sir John Glover, 1858 to 1859.
4	Aware Protection on the Ebute Meta mainland, from Badagry point to Woro and interior thereof	230	513 $\frac{3}{4}$	Admiralty Chart 445A.
EASTERN DISTRICT.				
5	Palma and Leckie from Magbon to Siriwon near Leckie. }	63	—	Do. 1861, Capt. H. M. Denham R.N., 1846.
6	Ode Beach from Siriwon to Ode Beach	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Admiralty Chart 2768, by Capt. H. M. Denham, R.N., distance taken by Capt. Barrow, C.M.G., 1885.
7	Mahin Beach from Ode Creek to Benin River	150	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sea Board Survey Chart 2768, by Capt. H. M. Denham, R.N., Breadth approximate.
WESTERN DISTRICT.				
8	Badagry	108	—	Admiralty Chart 445A, by Sir John Glover and sketch by T. A. T. Ticker.
9	Appah... ..	62	25	Admiralty Chart 44, by Sir John Glover.
To the above must be added the recently acquired Kingdoms of Pokra, Addo, Ilaro, and Igbesa (area unknown) situated to the North of the Colony.			984 $\frac{1}{2}$	

CURRENCY.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the Ninth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord President; Duke of Somerset; Sir George Grey, Bart.

Whereas the coins current in our Settlement of Lagos and its dependencies on the Western Coast of the Continent of Africa, consist partly of the current coin of the United Kingdom, and partly of the gold and silver coins of foreign States; and it is expedient that the rates at which the said gold of foreign States shall circulate in our said Settlement and its dependencies shall be ascertained and fixed.

Now, therefore, we, by the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare and ordain, and by the advice aforesaid, we do hereby declare and ordain that throughout our said Settlement and its dependencies the said gold coins shall circulate and be received in payment as being of the full value and equivalent to current money of the United Kingdom at the rates hereafter specified:

GOLD.

Spain, Mexico, or States of South America, Doubloon ...	£3	4	0
Sub-divisions of Doubloon in proportion.			
Spanish Isabel ...	1	0	6
„ 2 dollar piece ...	0	8	2
„ 1 „ ...	0	4	1
Portuguese 10 dollar piece...	2	1	0
„ 5 „ ...	1	0	6
American 20 „ ...	4	2	2
„ 10 „ ...	2	1	0
„ 5 „ ...	1	0	6
„ 2½ „ ...	0	10	3
„ 1 „ ...	0	4	1
French 20 francs ...	0	15	10
„ 10 „ ...	0	7	11
„ 5 „ ...	0	3	11½

And in all payments to be made in our Settlement and its dependencies tender of payment in the said coins or either of them at the several respective rates aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful tender in the same manner as if such tender had been made in the current coin of the United Kingdom.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, *January 1, 1869.*

Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 11th May, 1880.

The Public are hereby informed, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2, of 1880, which has received the assent of the Governor-in-Council, the only silver coins which will be accepted as a legal tender on and after the 21st instant, being ten clear days from the date of this notice, will be British silver coins.

Until the date first above mentioned, the foreign silver coins now in circu-

lation in the Colony will be accepted as a legal tender, and in payment of duties, &c.

Certain foreign gold coins of which a Schedule is attached herewith, will remain current in the Colony at the usual rates, as specified below:—

SCHEDULE A.

1.	All gold and silver British sterling.				
2.	Gold coins (Foreign):—				
	Spanish and South American Doubloons	@	£3	4	0
	Half Do. Do.	"	1	12	0
	American Double Eagles ...	"	4	2	2
	Do. " ...	"	2	1	0
	Do. Half " ...	"	1	0	6
	Do. Quarter " ...	"	0	10	3
	French twenty franc piece...	"	0	15	10
3.	Gold dust and nuggets @ per oz.	"	3	12	0

NAMES OF TOWNS OR DISTRICTS AROUND THE COLONY WHEREIN THE CHIEFS ARE ALLOWED STIPENDS.

1. Agege,	14. Idimu,	27. Mowo,
2. Aboto,	15. Isolo,	28. Ode,
3. Ajilete,	16. Isasi,	29. Oriba,
4. Akesan,	17. Iba,	30. Ota,
5. Apa,	18. Itohun,	31. Ogba,
6. Aradagun,	19. Iworo,	32. Onigbongbo,
7. Ayesan,	20. Ilaro,	33. Ojuwoye,
8. Badagry,	21. Ilagbo,	34. Ogudu,
9. Ejigbo,	22. Itale,	35. Ojo,
10. Ewu,	23. Iseti,	36. Otogbo,
11. Ibu,	24. Itebu,	37. Sagbo.
12. Igbogun,	25. Jaliki,	
13. Ilegbo,	26. Kokomaiko,	

AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—43 TO 46 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Registered Capital ...	...	...	£2,000,000.
Subscribed do. ...	...	...	£601,670.

LAGOS BRANCH.

Current accounts opened. Bills of Exchange Purchased. Remittance Cabled. All description of Banking business transacted. Deposits received at 4 per cent per annum at 6 months notice of withdrawal; and 5 per cent at 12 months notice of withdrawal.

FISHING STAKES.

Lagos fishing stakes have been in the hands of the White Cap Chiefs (Aromire, Oluwa, Olotu, Ojora, Onitana, Onikoyi, Olumegbon, Oniru, Alase, Onitolo, Tadeyo). Each chief allows his retainers to hold from ten, fifteen, twenty, or up to sixty stakes in the Lagoon, as remuneration for having supplied the Chief with as many stakes as he wants for his own fishing. Strangers pay for every line of twenty stakes, one head a year—*i.e.*, 6d.

Fishing begins December month on to seven moons. There are about 171 persons engaged in fishing with stakes.

OYSTER BED.

1. Front of Ijora. 2. Front of King's Palace. 3. Front of Idumagbo. 4. Front of Ehingbeti towards Apapa. 5. Near Maro Creek, beyond Apapa point. 6. Near Muyan *alias* Iru. 7. Front of Apapa point. 8. Near Mafon towards Igbologun. 9. Near Otutu. 10. Near Abekun opposite Signal House. 11. Near Ojagbe, near Igbologun. 12. Front of Kare, beyond Bese. 13. Front of Idogun beyond Ibeshe.

Oysters are dived for and picked up yearly in seven moons out of thirteen. Aboro, the Priest of Ijora, receives yearly presents to invoke the god of fish. The Chief Ojora, receives a yearly fee of 2s., and a bottle of rum from each man. There are about 45 fishers of oysters. This paying of fees began in King Idewu's time. This fishing is done at great peril; some of the fishers are caught at times by sharks. Oysters, when young, are not wholesome.

FISHERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH AND PRICE VALUE AT LAGOS.—Malantea, 55s. to £3 3s. each; Tapoon, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Sawfish, 9s. to 12s.; Baracouta, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; Sand Mackrels; 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Mackrel, 9d. to 1s.; Grouper, 2d; Ten Pounder, 9d.; Shynose, 6d.; Skate, 6d.; Crocus, 6d.; The Jo, 6d; Mulletts, 3d. Sole, 3d.; Catfish, 3d.; Blackfish, 1d. per string; Sprats, 3d. per heap; Shrimps, 3d. per quarter; Oysters, 3d.; Crabs, 3d.; Lobsters, 3d. each; Minnows, 1d. per heap.

SCALE OF COWRIES AND RATE OF EXCHANGE IN SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

Forty Cowries, called Ogoji, make one string. A string is so called because the Native trader aforetime used to string cowries by forties to facilitate counting.

Fifty strings, or 2,000 cowries, make one head, called "egbâ," exchanged at 6d.

Ten heads, or 20,000 cowries make one bag, called "oké-okan," (pro-

nounced "oké-kan," i.e., oké, bag, and okan, one) or "egbâwa," exchanged at 5s.

N.B.—For every five strings, or 200 cowries, called "igba-owo," (pronounced "igbawo,") a discount of two cowries is made, called "edin."

25 strings or	1,000	cowries equal to...	...	...	£0	0	3
50	"	2,000	cowries called 1 head	...	0	0	6
1½ heads or	3,000	cowries equal to	...	...	0	0	9
2	"	4,000	"	"	0	1	0
2½	"	5,000	"	"	0	1	3
3	"	6,000	"	"	0	1	6
3½	"	7,000	"	"	0	1	9
4	"	8,000	"	"	0	2	0
4½	"	9,000	"	"	0	2	3
5	"	10,000	"	"	0	2	6
5½	"	11,000	"	"	0	2	9
6	"	12,000	"	"	0	3	0
6½	"	13,000	"	"	0	3	3
7	"	14,000	"	"	0	3	6
7½	"	15,000	"	"	0	3	9
8	"	16,000	"	"	0	4	0
8½	"	17,000	"	"	0	4	3
9	"	18,000	"	"	0	4	6
9½	"	19,000	"	"	0	4	9
10	"	20,000	"	called 1 bag	0	5	0
11	"	22,000	"	"	0	5	6
12	"	24,000	"	"	0	6	0
13	"	26,000	"	"	0	6	6
14	"	28,000	"	"	0	7	0
15	"	30,000	"	"	0	7	6
16	"	32,000	"	"	0	8	0
17	"	34,000	"	"	0	8	6
18	"	36,000	"	"	0	9	0
19	"	38,000	"	"	0	9	6
20	"	40,000	"	called 2 bag	0	10	0
21	"	42,000	"	equal to ...	0	10	6
22	"	44,000	"	"	0	11	0
23	"	46,000	"	"	0	11	6
24	"	48,000	"	"	0	12	0
25	"	50,000	"	"	0	12	6
26	"	52,000	"	"	0	13	0
27	"	54,000	"	"	0	13	6
28	"	56,000	"	"	0	14	0
29	"	58,000	"	"	0	14	6
30	"	60,000	"	called 3 bag	0	15	0
31	"	62,000	"	equal to ...	0	15	6
32	"	64,000	"	"	0	16	0
33	"	66,000	"	"	0	16	6
34	"	68,000	"	"	0	17	0
35	"	70,000	"	"	0	17	6

36 heads or 72,000 cowries equal to...	...	...	0	18	0
37 " 74,000 " " ...	...	...	0	18	6
38 " 76,000 " " ...	...	...	0	19	0
39 " 78,000 " " ...	...	...	0	19	6
40 " 80,000 " called 4 bag	...	...	1	0	0

AFRICAN DIRECT TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

TELEGRAPH STATION,—MARINA.

Accra, Akassa, and Brass, per word	...	...	...	£0	0	10
Kutonu, ...	...	"	...	0	1	0
Porto Novo, ...	...	"	...	0	1	2½
Bonny, ...	...	"	...	0	1	3
Sierra Leone	...	"	...	0	2	6
Bathurst, ...	...	"	...	0	4	2
Portugal, ...	...	"	...	0	8	5
Spain, ...	...	"	...	0	8	9
Great Britain	...	"	...	0	8	10
Belgium and Italy (<i>via</i> Malta)	...	...	...	0	9	1
France, Holland, ...	...	"	...	0	9	2
Madeira ...	...	"	...	0	7	9
Canary Island, ...	...	"	...	0	6	11
Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, ,	...	...	...	0	10	2
Denmark, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, per word...	...	...	...	0	9	3

Words containing more than 10 letters in plain language charged double groups containing more than three figures, or letters charged for at the rate of three figures to a word; thus 5,438,674 would be charged as three words.

Merchants and others are requested to instruct their correspondents in Europe to be careful to mark all Telegrams for Africa "*via* Eastern."

St. Thomas and Gaboon, per word	...	...	...	£0	3	4
Cameroon, ...	...	"	...	0	1	5
St Paul de Loanda, ...	...	"	...	0	4	2
Grand Bassa, ...	...	"	...	0	1	10
Elmina, Cape Coast, Winnebah, Salt-pond, Axim, Addah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quittah, <i>via</i> Government lines, per word	...	...	...	0	1	0

Code words containing more than 20 letters are charged for at the rate of 3 letters to the word.

NATIONS AND TRIBES IN THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

AFRICANS.

LOCALITY.	YORUBA-SPEAKING TRIBES.														POPO-SPEAKING TRIBES.								
	Eko Tribe.	Ijebu Tribes.		Egba Tribes.				Yoruba Tribes.				Ijesa Tribes.				Ketu Tribes.		Other Tribes.	Popo.	Dahomey.	Mahu.		
		Ijebu.	Ipe.	Egba.	Egbado.	Owa.	Awori.	Oyo.	Igbolo.	Ikirin.	Igbonina.	Other Tribes.	Ijesa.	Efon.	Iyagba.	Ifé.	Ondo.					Ketu.	Ibariba.
Lagos.	4482	233	25	1179	135	68	38	1329	...	163	92	8	695	229	66	122	70	19	5	213	384	3	51
Lagos District A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagos District B. ...	1895	64	4	1161	68	34	18	925	...	195	35	...	384	74	36	66	24	20	5	10	181	7	6
Lagos District C. ...	4739	143	4	552	54	16	38	664	...	54	25	...	412	75	25	81	64	51	14	9	76	7	2
Lagos District D. ...	3432	136	13	493	64	26	33	942	...	138	41	13	604	299	90	73	47	21	9	322	250	3	13
Ships ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Town & Harbour of Lagos	14548	576	46	3388	321	144	127	3860	...	550	193	21	2095	677	217	342	205	111	33	554	893	20	73
Central District (exclusive of Lagos.	4861	1895	37	1005	749	24	6255	2145	...	92	53	12	842	561	91	838	114	664	3	24	354	2	13
Eastern District ...	449	6854	83	203	59	5	4	268	...	50	25	...	446	232	59	73	90	...	...	7	26	9	12
Western District ...	363	107	...	587	1981	3	1544	3690	224	23	5	...	320	40	26	43	11	38	4	4	12304	4	8
Total ...	20221	9432	166	5183	3110	176	7980	9963	224	715	276	33	3703	1510	393	796	420	813	40	589	13577	35	106

NATIONS AND TRIBES IN THE COLONY OF LAGOS—Continued.

LOCALITY.	AFRICANS.										EUROPEANS.							AME- RICANS.											
	Ibini speak- Tribes.			Niger Tribes.			Hausa spkg. Tribes				Gold Coast Tribes.			Other African Tribes.	Great Britain & Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia (Poland).	Portugal.	Spain.	Switzerland.	United States.	Brazil.	Mulattoes.				
	Benin Tribes.			Ibo.	Igbari.	Nupe (Tapa).	Other Tribes.	Hausa.	Accra (Ga).	Fantee.	Other Tribes.	Kroo Tribes.	Sierra Leone Tribes.													Gambia Tribes.			
	Ibini.	Awurinu.	Other Tribes.																										
Lagos District A. ...	18	23	...	26	25	205	40	61	18	112	4	461	176	1	29	22	7	19	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lagos District B. ...	16	2	2	18	1	110	26	29	37	16	1	258	129	1	13	32	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lagos District C. ...	3	9	4	5	10	113	5	49	...	...	...	41	20	1	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagos District D. ...	13	17	1	4	24	154	63	309	47	10	8	95	72	18	83	12	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Ships... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	214	8	...	1	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town & Harbour of Lagos	51	51	7	53	60	582	134	448	109	139	13	1069	405	21	134	76*	15	34	4	1	1	2	2	7	1	...	...	...
Central District (exclu- sive of Lagos).	28	25	3	3	120	657	14	720	2	1	...	62	4	6	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern District...	43	8	25	...	9	127	11	145	4	...	...	14	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western District ...	3	1	2	...	18	232	6	286	3	7	...	35	7	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	125	85	37	56	207	1598	165	1599	118	147	13	1180	417	27	173	80	18	34	4	1	1	2	2	7	1

BADAGRY.

Captain Clapperton and associates Capt. Pearce, Dr. Morrison and Richard Lander his servant, arrived at Badagry from England	December 7th, 1825.
Dr. Morrison and Captain Pearce died	December 22 & 27, 1825.
Richard Lander returned to Badagry from the Interior	November 21st, 1827.
King Adele of Lagos took refuge in Badagry ...	January, 1830.
Richard and John Lander, travellers, arrived at Badagry from England (2nd voyage). ...	March 21st, 1830.
Rev. T. B. Freeman, Wesleyan Missionary, arrived.	1841.
Rev. H. Townsend, C.M.S., and Seirra Leone Emigrants arrived at Badagry	December 19th, 1842.
Oyibo Alapako (Rev. C. A. Gollmer) Revs. Townsend and Crowther arrived at Badagry ...	January 17th, 1845.
King Akitoye reached Badagry from Abeokuta...	1848.
Civil Wars between the Popos	1849.
Consul Beecroft arrived at Badagry from Fernando Po	June, 1850.
Rev. T. J. Bowen, American Missionary, arrived at Badagry	August 5th, 1850.
Sierra Leone Emigrants took up arms against the Popos. Commander Patey of H. M. S. "Flying Fish" and Rev. C. A. Gollmer at a full meeting of the Chiefs and people amicably adjusted matters	October, 1850.
Kings Mewu of Badagry and Akitoye of Lagos defeated King Kosokò	June 16th, 1851.
Badagry ceded to the British Crown	July 7th, 1863.
Large Fire in Badagry, several houses and property burnt	April 16th, 1864.
Commandant W. Hanson wounded by Agbojo Kumasa	August 12th, 1864.
Appa ceded to the British Crown. The usual ceremony carried out by Deputy Governor Rumsey	March 15th, 1885.
British Government withdrawn from Ketonu and protection of Pokra taken up	March 1st, 1890.
Kingdom of Ado declared within the Protectorate	August 8th, 1891.
Kingdom of Ilaro declared within the Protectorate	August 13th, 1891.

JEBU.

REIGNING KINGS.

The title of the King of Jẹbu Ode is Awujalẹ, *i.e.*, Lord of the soil and Supreme Head of all the other junior kings.

Gbelegbua (<i>circa</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1760.
Fusengbua (fought the Egbas and dispersed them—						
Ogun Owu) (<i>circa</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1790.
Setejoye (<i>circa</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1819.
Anikilaya (<i>circa</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1820.
Ademiyewo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1852.
Aboki ...	...	...	...	...	...	1886.

Other Events.

Kosokọ and Chiefs took refuge at Epe under the Jẹbus by permission of King Anikilaya ...	December, 1851.
Oyibo Alapako (Rev. C. A. Gollmer) visited Ikorodu ...	May 2nd, 1854.
Capt. Glover (Afariogun) visited Ode ...	1862.
Makun destroyed by the Egbas ...	June 19th, 1862.
Lieut. Governor Glover visited the Egba camp at Iperu ...	September 7th, 1864.
Seige of Ikorodu by the Egbas raised by Governor Glover ...	March 29th, 1865.
Balogun Kẹrẹ, a famous War Chief of Ipara, died.	October 10th, 1869.
Ajọbọ, ex-Chief of Ibadan, died at Ipara...	December 20th, 1872.
Gunpowder explosions at Ikorodu Market ...	May 30th, 1874.
Disturbance in Ikorodu Market owing to a Lagos man stealing produce from a Jẹbu trader ...	October 22nd, 1874.
Chief Oloja of Ikorodu died ...	October 20th, 1875.
Chief Pọsu died at Epe ...	December 4th, 1875.
King Awujalẹ gave orders to all the Jẹbus round his kingdom to guard against any sudden attack by the Ibadans on account of his refusing to sell them ammunition ...	January 30th, 1876.
New Oloja of Ikorodu ascended the throne ...	February 2nd, 1876.
Seriki (War Chief) of Ikorodu died ...	February 5th, 1876.
Large Fire at Iperu, Jẹbu Rẹmọ; seven lives lost.	March 17th, 1877.
Balogun Onofowokan or Norfokan, Commander-in-Chief of the Jẹbu army, encamped at Oru in defence of the Jẹbu land against the Ibadan ...	November 24th, 1879.

Chief Agoro and 300 persons came from Èpẹ to Lagos to take part in the installation of Chief Bajulai	September 14th, 1882.
Expedition to Ikorodu by Jẹbu Refugees from Lagos	February 9th, 1884.
Jasimi, Balogun of Ikorodu visited Lagos ...	October 14th, 1884.
Awujalẹ (King) Ademiyewo died at Èpẹ ...	June 14th, 1885.
Awujalẹ (King) Aboki's reign commenced ...	February, 1886.
Balogun Norfokon returned home to Jẹbu Ode from Oru	February, 10th, 1888.
Agoro, Balogun of Èpẹ drowned in the Lagoon on his way to Leckie... ..	July 11th, 1888.
Civil war in Jẹbu headed by Oniṣegun Balogun...	July 10th, 1890.
Capt. Denton's Expedition to Jẹbu	May 6th, 1891.
Interview at Government House, Lagos, and Treaty made between the Jẹbu Messengers and Governor Carter	January 20th, 1892.
Jẹbu Expedition under Colonel Scott	May 14th, 1892.
Jẹbu Ode surrendered	May 20th, 1892.
Brimah Edu of Èpẹ brought to Lagos as a Political prisoner and fined £100 for extorting money, &c., from the Jẹbus... ..	June 28th, 1892.
Chief Qrọ and Alagba Ajayi of Jẹbu Rẹmọ (Refugees) returned home to Ikorodu ...	July 30th, 1892.
Chief Saromi of Èpẹ tried and convicted at Lagos for slave-dealing	August 2nd, 1892.
Chief Qrọ died at Ikorodu	September 10th, 1892.

ABEOKUTA.

[UNDER THE ROCK OR STONE.]

ABEOKUTA was founded about 1810 by the refugees who were so fortunate as to escape the general destruction of their ancient towns by the Ijẹbus and Yorubas. The country was not then inhabited, and as they found the place to be safely situated, the new settlement received the appropriate name of "Under the Rock or Stone."

The fugitives from each town as they arrived settled together and called their locality by the name of their native town. The great rock which gave shelter to the refugees is worshipped by some under the name of "Olumọ" (the builder). The united body of the refugees placed themselves under Balogun Šodekẹ who proved himself equal to the work of a leader. Subsequently he was able to repel the combined armies of Ijẹbu and Qta, and also an attacking force from Ibadan. The fame of these victories led the King of Dahomey to befriend the Egbas. The Abeokuta people being cut off from direct communication with the coast from which they desired to get arms and merchandise in exchange for slaves, resolved to open communication with Badagry, and by subduing Qta, their old enemy, open a passage through that country. Qta was taken but the people were permitted to remain in their towns on condition that they should not rebuild their walls. The Egbas proceeded to encamp against Addo in order to secure a safe road for their caravans trading with Badagry. Before the siege was raised Šodekẹ died and the King of Dahomey treacherously marched against them at Addo. He was however defeated by the Egbas who captured the royal chair; and for some years subsequently, the Kings of Dahomey annually attacked Abeokuta in order to recover this royal chair. The Egbas became masters of the Ogun River and opened active trade with Lagos in 1852. Okukenu was then King Alake of Abeokuta and since his death in 1861, Abeokuta has never had a regular king. Every chief seems to be king of his town or district.

ABEOKUTA.

Sierra Leone Egba Emigrants first returned home	August 1838.
Rev. T. B. Freeman, Wesleyan Mission, reached Abeokuta	October 1842.
Rev. H. Townsend <i>alias</i> Oyinbo Šodekẹ reached Abeokuta	December 30th, 1842.
Ogun Addo (Addo War) by the Egbas	1844.
King Šodekẹ died... ..	January 10th, 1845.
Dahomians attack the Egbas at Addo. The latter were victorious and captured the royal chair of Dahomey	March 1845.

King Akitoye reached Abẹokuta...	July, 1845.
The Egbas raised the seige of Addo and returned home	February, 1846.
Rev. Crowther and Sierra Leone Emigrants reached Abẹokuta	August 3rd, 1846.
Egba War against Ota to open a land route to Lagos	1850.
Rev. T. J. Bowen, American Missionary, arrived at Abẹokuta	August 18th, 1850.
Consul Beecroft visited Abẹokuta	January, 1851.
Dahomians defeated by Egbas at Abẹokuta	March 3rd, 1851.
800 Egbas, under Başorun, came to Lagos to the succour of King Akitoye	July 24th, 1851.
Commander Forbes, R.N., reached Abẹokuta	October, 1851.
Egbas became masters of the Ogun River and opened active trade with Lagos	1852.
Reception of Consul Beecroft at Abẹokuta	January 14th, 1852.
2,000 Egba soldiers entertained in Lagos	September 11th, 1853.
300 Egba traders captured by Kosokọ army on the road to Ota	December 11th, 1853.
First Confirmation held in Abẹokuta by Bishop Vidal	November 19th, 1854.
Dassalu taken captive by Dahomey at Abẹokuta and sold as a slave in 1851, arrived at Lagos from Havana	October 21st, 1856.
Consul Campbell visited Abẹokuta	May 20th, 1858.
Lient. Lodder reached Abẹokuta	April 16th, 1860.
Egba army reached Ijaye	May 11th, 1860.
Chief Ogubọnọ died at Oke Meji	August 18th, 1861.
Egbas refused to receive Consul Taylor	January 3rd, 1862.
Egbas destroyed Makun (Jẹbu Rẹmọ)	June 19th, 1862.
King Alake Okukẹnu died	August 31st, 1862.
Reception of Governor Mulliner and Commodore Wilmot at Abẹokuta by the Egbas	May 14th, 1863.
Slight shock of earthquake at Abẹokuta	July 10th, 1863.
Dahomians defeated by the Egbas at Abẹokuta	March 15th, 1864.
Great Fire in Abẹokuta	February 22nd, 1865.
Ake Church with Tower and Town Clock destroyed by Fire	April 12th, 1866.
Destruction of Mission Churches and expulsion of the Missionaries and Christian converts	October 13th, 1867.
Chief Başorun Sagbua died	August 24th, 1868.
Egbas defeated at Mẹkọ by the inhabitants of Mẹkọ	October 2nd, 1869.
Heavy hailstorm at Abẹokuta	February 19th, 1870.
David Tambariki, a famous Egba warrior, died at Lagos	December 30th, 1873.
Egba army under Chief Akodu left Abẹokuta and encamped against Igbeji near Porto Novo	May 14th, 1874.
Chief Akodu, Commander-in-Chief of Egba army killed in battle, Porto Novo	July 6th, 1874.

Chief Majekodunmi died in the camp at Igbeji...	July 6th, 1874.
Adeosun, War Chief in Egba army, caught by the Popos at Igbeji and killed	August 20th, 1874.
Dahomians retreated in the night before Abe- okuta after 50 days encampment and took away several captives	May 3rd, 1875.
Civil war between the Mahomedan population of Abeokuta	April 6th, 1876.
300 Houssas from Kano for Lagos, escorted by Chief Ogundipe	April 20th, 1876.
Large fire in Abeokuta. The Churches of Kem- ta and Igbein burnt, and 20 lives lost ...	January 29th, 1877.
Egbas closed the roads against the Ibadans owing to alleged grievances... ..	May 29th, 1877.
Battle fought at Osielẹ between the Egba and Ibadan army resulting in the defeat of the Ibadans	August 23rd, 1877.
King Alake died. (This chief was never general- ly recognised as king by the Egbas). ...	December 14th, 1877.
Egbas refused to allow Mr. Tickel, Political Agent from Lagos, to enter Abeokuta	October 31st, 1880.
Oke-nla, 1st Christian Balogun of Abeokuta died,	September 8th, 1882.
15 Dahoman spies caught and some executed at Abeokuta	October 23rd, 1884.
A French Agent negotiated an agreement with the Egbas for the protectorate of Abeokuta. (Great commotion)	March 17th, 1888.
Great fire at Ijemo. Several houses destroyed including the Ogboni Lodge where kegs of gunpowder were stored which exploded and killed about 10 persons	December 25th, 1888.
Madame Tinubu, <i>alias</i> Iyalode, died	1889.
Dahomans attacked Egba farm villages of Tibo &c., 1,000 farmers taken as captives, and over 200 killed	May 16th, 1890.
Dahomans attacked Idofin and Iberekodo. Refu- gees (about 5,000) reached Abeokuta and Relief Committees constituted in Lagos and Abeokuta	June 10th, 1890.
Egbas refused letter from Lagos Government conveyed by Mr. Superintendent Pratt ...	February 25th, 1892.
Egbas re-opened their roads and markets ...	November 5th, 1892.
Governor Carter, C.M.G., and suite reached Abe- okuta	January 9th, 1893.
Treaty with Egbas... ..	January 13th, 1893.
Two great fires in Abeokuta, from Kemta on to Iporo, Ilawo, Ilugun, Ikija, Ikereku, and on to Berekekodo, and at Itoko	February 1st, 1893.

OYO AND IBADAN

REIGNING KINGS AT OYO.

Oluewu	...	...	(circa) 1814.	|	Adelu	...	...	...	1859.
Atiba	...	...	(circa) 1839.	|	Adeyemi	...	...	...	1875.

Captain Clapperton arrived at Oyo	...	...	June, 1826.
Richard Lander arrived at Oyo	...	...	May, 1830.
Treaty with Oyo King	...	...	February 3rd, 1893.

IBADAN.

Rev. D. & Mrs. Hinderer, C.M.S., reached Ibadan.	1853.
Rev. A. Mann, C.M.S., arrived at Ijaye ...	March, 1853.
Rev. Mr. Clark and T. J. Bowen, American Missionary, arrived at Ijaye ...	October 28th, 1853.
Rev. A. Mann and Lieut. Dolbern left Ogbomoso.	February, 1855.
Rev. T. J. Bowen, American Missionary, visited Ilorin ...	July, 1855.
Lieut. Lodder, R.N., reached Ibadan ...	April 22nd, 1860.
Rev. A. Mann and Lieut. Dolbern left Ijaye ...	March 16th, 1862.
The Ibadans destroyed Ijaye and Rev. E. Roper, taken captive. (See Cause of War, page 46).	March 17th, 1862.
The Ibadans destroyed Awaye ...	April 1st, 1862.
The Ibadan army under Ogunmola retreated from before Ogun Kutuje in Jebu...	August 20th, 1864.
The Ibadans destroyed Atadi ...	March 7th, 1865.
The Ibadans closed all roads to Ijesa ...	April 14th, 1866.
Ogunmola, Balogun of Ibadan, died ...	1868.
Adeyemi crowned King of Oyo ...	November 19th, 1875.
The Ibadan army, under Chief Latosa, attacked the Efon. The Efon Chief Efu retreated after poisoning the waters about the place, and hundreds of the Ibadans who drank of the water were killed ...	December 30th, 1875.
The Ibadans defeated by the Efon with great loss ...	January 25th, 1876.
Civil war at Ibadan. Chief Ayajenku deposed, and in consequence destroyed himself ...	January 21st, 1877.
Civil war in Ibadan between the war party and the peace party ...	May 16th, 1877.
The Ibadans closed their roads against the Egbas July 1st, 1877, and declared war ...	September 15th, 1877.

Chief Latosa sent messenger to Egbu and Ijebu that he wished for peace	September 23rd, 1879.
Ile Ife destroyed by Modakẹkẹ and the Ibadans.	October 20th, 1882.
Special Commissioners Higgins and Oliver Smith from Lagos reached the battle-field between the Ibadans and the Ijẹsa Ekitiparapọs. ...	September 10th, 1886.
Governor Carter, C.M.G., and suite from Lagos reached Oyo and Treaty made with the King Alafin	February 3rd, 1893.
Governor Carter, C.M.G., and suite arrived at Ogbomoso Feb. 6th; arrived at Ilorin and received by the Emir... ..	February 21st, 1893.
Governor Carter's Expedition reached Ikirin on the 4th, and breaking up of the Ibadan and Ilorin camps, owing to peace having been agreed upon by them	March 14th, 1893.

THE CAUSE OF IJAYE WAR.

(*Began 1859, and destroyed 17th March, 1862.*)

ATIBA the King of Oyo died in or about the year 1858, and it is the custom in Yoruba that when a king dies for his eldest son to take native drug or poison and die, or go to sleep and be buried with his father as a mark of honour; but if he is a coward, he is to be tied with rope and killed by the elders and be buried with his father.

Adelu the eldest son of Atiba refused to die according to the custom, and he succeeded to the throne at Oyo as King of Yoruba.

Kunmi or Aṣẹ, the Balẹ of Ijaye, refused to recognize Adelu as king, nor would he pay the yearly tribute, whereupon Adelu complained against Kunmi to the Ibadans. They remonstrated with Kunmi, but to no effect. King Adelu made another charge against Kunmi respecting a legacy bequeathed to his late father King Atiba by a woman of high position and wealth named Oṣa-oko.

She lived at Oke Ogun near Iseyin and had sent to tell King Atiba when he was alive that upon her death all her property was to belong to the King.

She sent the same message to Kunmi the Balẹ of Ijaye to take her property after her death without telling him she had left her property to the King, nor did she tell the King she had left her property to the Balẹ. King Atiba died first, and the woman after.

King Adelu then sent to claim the property, and Kunmi the Balẹ also sent, and both messengers met at Oke Ogun and fought. The messengers of the Oyo King were defeated and some of them taken prisoners and carried to Ijaye.

The Ibadans sent to beg, but Kunmi refused to release all, whereupon the Ibadans declared war against Ijaye for being impertinent to King Adelu of Oyo. Thus in the year 1859 began the war between the Ibadans the allies of the Oyos and Kunmi the Balẹ of Ijaye, which terminated in 1862 in the destruction of Ijaye.

PORTO NOVO.

Reigning Kings.	Began to reign.	Reigning Kings.	Began to reign.
1. Sojee...	... 1851.	3. Mesi...	... June 4th, 1872.
2. Mepon	... Feb. 11th, 1864.	4. Tofa ...	... Sep. 16th, 1874.

Other Events.

Porto Novo bombarded by Commodore Edmundstone during King Sojee's reign	... ..	April 23rd, 1861.
French Protectorate of Porto Novo	... ..	February 22nd, 1863.
King Sojee of Porto Novo died	... ..	February 3rd, 1864.
French Gunboat arrived in Lagos lagoon and proceeded to Porto Novo...	... ..	May 7th, 1864.
The French abandon'd the Porto Novo Protectorate	... ..	December 23rd, 1864.
Egbas expelled from Porto Novo...	... ..	February 20th, 1865.
Lieut. I. G. G. McHardy, R.N., insulted by King of Porto Novo...	... ..	August 28th, 1865.
King Mepon died	... ..	May 28th, 1872.
Protest of French Consul Joblot, Agent at Dahomey and Porto Novo to Captain Glover, Administrator of Lagos, against the stay of "King Eyo" of Porto Novo...	... ..	June 8th, 1872.
Battle of Igbeji between the Popos and Egbas. Egba Chief Majekodunmi died in camp and Akodu, Commander-in-Chief of the Egbas, killed in action...	... ..	July 6th, 1874.
Great battle at Igbeji. Egba War Chief Adeosun caught and killed publicly in the market by order of King Tofa...	... ..	August 20th, 1874.
Togonu Bickersteth strangled to death by order of King Tofa	... ..	November 29th, 1875.
Togbosi, a woman who was sent from Togo to the King of Porto Novo to be killed by him for causing her husband's death by witchcraft, releas'd on the demand of Administrator Lees.	... ..	February, 18th, 1876.
King Tofa obtained the use of British Steamer Renner, Captain Dada Bajulai, and bombarded a number of towns of the Iso people in Denham Waters...	... ..	November 25th, 1877.
King Tofa fined £50 by Governor Ussher for maltreating British subjects	... ..	September 22nd, 1879.
France resumed Protectorate of Porto Novo	... ..	1881.
Dahomans destroyed 3 towns of Whemi.	... ..	August 8th, 1882.

Mr. Millson, District Commissioner at Badagry, in the Steam-launch "Gladys" on her way to Ketonu was attacked at Agege by King Tofa's blockading army, and in the affray 2 Agege men were killed and 4 wounded	January 2nd, 1889.
Chief Justice Smalman Smith arrived at Porto Novo as British Commissioner to enquire into the disturbance at Agege	January 5th, 1889.
The blockaded roads declared open by King Tofa.	January 12th, 1889.
Invasion of Porto Novo by the Dahomian Army. Jegbe, Fakon, Vojedo, Angodo, Dangbo, Hosi, villages of Porto Novo, were attacked and captured, and the army of Porto Novo defeated with great loss, including Chiefs Aporogan, Agbejogbe (the Prime Minister), Zumeu, Semasa (the Jailor), Adogun and others	March 28th, 1889.
Great fire at Porto Novo from Sokome to Oja Elogbara; large amount of property consumed	April 5th, 1889.
Porto Novo ceded to France	October, 1889.
100 people from Ketonu waited on the Acting Governor Denton against being transferred to France	November 14th, 1889.
Terrible conflagration at Porto Novo—extending from Pota to Degé onward to Sadoyon. Great loss of property and produce sustained by the traders... ..	April 4th, 1890.
Prince Gbenu killed and decapitated by the Dahomans in the battle at Malete between the French and Dahomans	April 20th, 1890.
Dahoman troops occupied the villages of Porto Novo, set fire to them, massacred the inhabitants and encamped their army at Gbeji and Gome	April 17th, 1890.
King Tofa went in state to the French residency to congratulate him on the peace effected between Dahomey and France	October 16th, 1890.
French Hulk moored off Ajara Creek	July 27th, 1891.
Colonel A. Dodds, Civil and Military Commander-in-Chief of the French possessions on the Gulf of Benin, arrived at Porto Novo ...	May 29th, 1892.
Messengers from the King of Dahomey with a message to the French Authorities arrived at Porto Novo, when Colonel Dodds said that France shall not receive any more of the King's messengers for good or for bad...	June 19th, 1892.
The French Steam-launch "Opale" brought out in pieces and put together by the Steam Engineer on the Marina, near C. Fabre & Co. at Lagos, arrived at Porto Novo	August 6th, 1892.

French force attacked and occupied the town of Godomy, and French cruisers bombarded Whydah, Abomey Kalavi, and other Dahoman towns on the coast ... August 8th, 1892.

A general review of the entire Expeditionary Force took place at Oganla, Porto Novo, yesterday and the invading force under Colonel Dodds left on its march towards Abomey ... August 17th, 1892.

DAHOMY.

REIGNING KINGS.

Adanzon I.	...	...	1650.	Wirwuhian	...	...	1789.
Vibagee	...	...	1680.	Ebomey	...	...	1807.
Guaga Troudo	...	...	1708.	Adandozan	...	...	1820.
Bessa Abadeo	...	...	1732.	Ghezo	...	...	1845.
Adanzon II.	...	...	1774.	Gelele	...	...	1858.
Gbehauzin				— 1890.			

ANNUAL RAIDS OF THE DAHOMIANS.

Few people know the full extent of the sufferings endured by the population of the lower and western part of the Yoruba country, from year to year, and caused by the annual raids made by the Dahomians.

From the boundary of their territory to the town of Abeokuta the distance is, as the crow flies, about 85 miles of land, which is inhabited by the Yoruba tribes of the Ketus and Egbados. Towards the south lies the territory of Porto Novo, Ado, Qta, Badagry; the whole extending north to south about 45 miles. This gives an area of about 3,000 square miles of land inhabited by industrious farm-labourers; it is the region from which we draw our supply of animal and vegetable provisions, the country which to a large degree supplies the trade of Lagos; the Ijebu country in the east being as yet only open on its coast line. Now what is the result of the annual inroads of the

Dahomians into this territory? Let it be understood that the inhabitants of these 3,000 square miles do not, for one third of the year, feel themselves safe from attack, and that this third of the year is the most important part of the year to the farmers—the planting time. It has happened during the last few years that the poor farmers have been lingering about their farms preparing them for the planting of yams, Indian corn, and other things, when the enemy has fallen upon them and carried them away, so that the authorities of Abẹokuta have now forbidden them to remain in their farm-villages during this season of danger. But what is the consequence of all this? People fear the breaking out of famine in Abẹokuta—in a large town inhabited by 100,000 farmers.

What an anomaly in a country so thinly populated, and deprived, as it has been so largely, of its able-bodied labourers, by a century of the slave-trade, and yet so it is. Yearly the Dahomian hordes hunted the country up and down, making towns and villages unsafe, kidnapping on a large scale—refugees from Ota came even here to Lagos—until they finally pounced upon villages in the Ketu country, which they completely sacked, and returned loaded with plunder. Under such circumstances, how can trade flourish, when people are unable to obtain the necessaries of life, and when their town is threatened with famine? It is but little likely that he who is in anxiety about the needful harvest will take much trouble to gather in palm-nuts, which ripen during the same first four months of the year, or to gather in the cotton which at the same time whitens his fields. Both must rot or be destroyed by birds and insects. It is not easy to imagine how great the amount of produce would be that might be obtained from this extensive region if those yearly raids were put a stop to. One strange feature in the case is, that this happens so near to Lagos—only some twenty miles from the lagoon, which is navigable nearly whole of the before-mentioned eighty-five miles of territory. The loss arising from these raids is not by any means confined to the people who are the first to suffer; but the trade of Lagos, whether as regards that done in the direction of Abẹokuta, Badagry, or Porto Novo, suffers most seriously. Now that the King of Dahomey has been restrained, both humanity and commerce will gain greatly by it.

DAHOMY.

Dahomians attacked the Egbas at Addo; the latter became victorious and captured the royal chair of Dahomey	...	...	...	...	March, 1845.
John Duncan, Vice-Consul, arrived at Abomey...	...	...	...	...	May, 1845.
Capt. Forbes and Consul Beecroft reached Dahomey	...	...	...	...	1849-50.
Dahomans killed and captured about 20,000 people at Okeodan	...	...	...	...	1850.
Dahomans attacked Abẹokuta	...	...	...	...	March 3rd, 1851.
Captain Burton visited Abomey	...	...	...	...	1861.

Dahomans destroyed Isaga and Mr. W. Doherty, C.M.S. Catechist, taken captive (released August 5th, 1867, through the efforts of Governor Glover)	March 5th, 1862.
Dahomans destroyed Aibo	March 13th, 1862.
Dahomans attacked Abeokuta	March 26th, 1863.
Spanish Slaver Steamer "Cicero" succeeded in leaving Godomey and Whydah with 1,022 slaves	October 14th, 1863.
William Craft reached Abomey from the American Colonization Society	May 9th, 1863.
Great Fire in Whydah	Feb. 26th, 1864.
Commodore Wilmot visited Abomey	1864.
Dahomans attacked Abeokuta	March 15th, 1864.
Dahomans attacked Abeokuta	May 3rd, 1875.
Commodore Sir William Hewitt of H.M.S. "Active" off Whydah, ordered a Court of Inquiry in Mr. Turnhill's case, when it was resolved that a fine of 500 puncheons of oil or £6,000 be imposed on the King of Dahomey for the outrage on Mr. Turnhill, and to be paid on the 1st June, in default, a blockade of all his seaports will be maintained by competent force. The Avogan, Governor of Whydah, is to communicate it to him ...	Feb. 24th, 1876.
The King of Dahomey refused to pay his fine and said that his forefathers never paid such a thing; but if the Commodore comes to Abomey, he will tell him that he only possesses powder, gun, bullets, &c.	June 10th, 1876.
At Whydah roads, French Ship "Clarise" with a full cargo of rum for Lartigue & Co., totally destroyed by fire	June 15th, 1876.
All Europeans and their people at Whydah detained by order of the King of Dahomey. Canoes prevented from going over the bar, and the roads to Lagos blockaded	June 17th, 1876.
Public notification of the blockade of the sea-coast of Dahomey by Commodore Hewitt... ..	July 1st, 1876.
At Whydah, no European allowed to go out; 23 Europeans in all shut up. The King said that at the first gun fired by the Commodore, they are all to be beheaded at once... ..	July 28th, 1876.
Administrator Dumaresque explored the River Whemi to within 20 miles of Abomey, and the King was exasperated	September 21st, 1876.

The Queen of England sent a remonstrance to Dahomey for his attacks on Abẹ̀okuta ...	Feb. 27th, 1877.
Dahomans destroyed 3 towns of Whemi... ..	August 8th, 1882.
Dahomans destroyed Okeḡdan	Feb. 15th, 1884.
The French Steam-launch of the Porto Novo Protectorate explored the Denham Waters up to Tḡwẹ near Agḡnrin, a distance of 10 miles from Abomey, the capital of Dahomey. The King furnished 4,000 men with hooks and chains to haul up and bring the launch to Abomey on her next voyage... ..	November 14th, 1888.
Dahoman Army at Dogo and Gbeji destroyed the villages near Okeḡdan.	Feb. 27th, 1889.
Dahoman Prince who was sent to the Government of Lagos to report the intention of Dahomey against Porto Novo, arrived at Lagos ...	April 3rd, 1889.
Dahomey refused to cede Kutḡnu to France ...	January 1st, 1890.
Kutḡnu set on fire by French troops	Feb. 21st, 1890.
Battle between the French and Dahoman troops...	Feb. 23rd, 1890.
Battle at Godomẹ	March 23rd, 1890.
Battle at Whemi	March 27th, 1890.
Dahomans destroyed 3 towns of Whemi... ..	April 15th, 1890,
Dahoman troops occupied villages surrounding Porto Novo, set fire to them, and massacred the inhabitants	April 17th, 1890.
Combat at Aṣipa	April 20th, 1890.
Dahomans attacked Eḡba farm villages of Tibḡ, &c., and carried away over 1,000 farmers captives	May 16th, 1890.
Peace made between France and Dahomey at Whydah	October 1st, 1890.
Dahoman Army captured 3 towns near Ṣaki in the Bariba country	June 16th, 1891.
Bombardment of Dahoman towns by the French...	August 8th, 1892.
French Expeditionary Force left Porto Novo for Abomey	August 17th, 1892.
The Franco-Dahoman War.—French Expedition against Dahomey under Colonel Dodds entered Abomey the capital after engagement at Kana	November 9th, 1892,
King Gbehanzin's Manifesto addressed to the civilized World and cabled to the Press of Europe (cost £207 0s. 0d.)	March, 23rd, 1893.

NIGER.

Mungo Park left Gambia 21st June, 1795, and arrived at the Niger	July 20th, 1795.
Returned to England	December 25th, 1797.
Frederick Horneman left England 6th April, 1800, and arrived at Nupe on the Niger where he fell a victim to the climate	June, 1803.
Mr. Nicholls landed on the coast, January, 1805, but speedily fell a victim to the fever of the country	1805.
Mungo Park left England, 2nd Journey, 20th January, 1805, reached Goree, 25th March; Gambia, April 9th, and arrived at the Niger...	August 19th, 1805.
Died there	November 17th, 1805.

In 1816, the question as to whether the Niger finally proved to be identical with the Congo was undetermined, and the Government resolved to organise a large expedition for the purpose of deciding it. To attain this object there were two parties sent out; one of which was to descend the Niger, and the other to ascend the Congo or Zaire River; and if the hypothesis proved to be true, it was expected that both would form a juncture at a certain point.

Captain Tuckey in command of the Congo Expedition arrived at Embomma Congo, July 27th; entered the river, came to a cataract and the boats could go no further, was compelled to proceed by land without a guide; the expedition suffered much from fever, &c., and had to return	July 27th, 1816.
Major Peddie commanding the Niger Expedition landed at Senegal, and then at Kacundy and died. Capt. Campbell proceeded; but the chief of the Foulahs obstructed their progress; was compelled to return and died from vexation and disappointment	August, 1816.
Capt. Gray attempted to proceed by Parkes route along the Gambia, but being detained by the Chief of Boudou, returned as soon as he was released	1818.
Mr. Ritchie accompanied by Lieut. Lyon, R.N., set out, and in March, 1819, reached Fezzan. On the 20th November, Mr. Ritchie died, and Mr. Lyon retraced his steps homeward. ...	1820.
Major Denham and Lieut. Clapperton, R.N., left England (1st Journey)	November, 1821.

Capt. Clapperton reached Kano the great emporium of Houssa	March 1st, 1824.
Capt. Clapperton went to Sokoto, and on to Kouka was joined by Major Denham who travelled in other directions	July 8th, 1824.
Major Laing arrived at Timbuctoo and subsequently murdered by the Moors	August 18th, 1826.
Capt. Clapperton, R.N., in his 2nd Journey, arrived at the Niger (with Richard Lander his servant) and died at Sokoto	September, 1827.
M. Caillie (Frenchman) crossed the Niger ...	March 10th, 1828.
Lander left the coast 13th February, 1828, reached England	April 30th, 1828.
Richard and John Lander arrived at the Niger from England... ..	June 7th, 1830.
Returned homeward 1st Dec. 1830, and reached England	June 10th, 1831.
Laird and Oldfield left England 30th July, 1832, accompanied by Richard Lander in the "Quorra" and "Alburkah," arrived at the Nun, 16th October, and explored the Niger...	October 26th, 1832.
Richard Lander died 10th April, 1834, and expedition returned	July, 1834.
Mr. Beecroft in the S.S. "Ethiope" explored the Niger in April, and reached Rabba	September 7th, 1840.
British Government Expedition, under Capt. Henry Trotter, R.N., accompanied by Rev. J. F. Schön and Mr. Samuel Crowther, C.M.S., arrived at the Nun, mouth of the Niger, and explored the River	August 10th, 1841.
Dr. Baikie, and Lieut. Glover, R.N., accompanied by Rev. S. Crowther, C.M.S., in the Steamer "Pleiad" explored the Niger	August 7th, 1854.
Church Mission commenced in the Niger by Rev. S. A. Crowther	July 31st, 1857.
Steamer "Dayspring" ascended the Niger July 29th, and wrecked in the Kwarra	October 7th, 1857.
The Steamer "Sunbeam" ascended the Niger ...	September, 1858.
Rev. S. A. Crowther consecrated Bishop of Niger.	June 29th, 1864.
Bishop Crowther made prisoner at Aboko, Niger.	Sept. 24th, 1867.
Vice-Consul Fell killed in Niger... ..	Sept. 27th, 1867.
The National African Company obtained Charter and became The Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited	July 10th, 1886.
Mr. Reece, Merchant, fined and banished from Benin by Consul Johnston	Feb. 29th, 1888.
Major Macdonald appointed H.M. Commissioner, West Africa, to enquire and report on the Niger affairs	January 18th, 1889.

- Finance Committee Meeting of C.M.S. held at Onitsha, Niger, under Presidency of Bishop Crowther, when Rev. T. Eden, Secretary, suspended Archdeacon Crowther and other Agents without the consent of the Bishop, whereupon the Bishop resigned his seat ... August 29th, 1890.
- Oil Rivers, consisting of Benin, Brass, Bonny, Old Calabar, New Calabar, and Opobo, declared by British Government and became Oil Rivers Protectorate, June 5th, 1885, and placed under Consular Jurisdiction. Major, afterwards Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.M.G., being the 1st Commissioner and Consul General ... July, 1891.
- King Ja Ja of Opobo deported by Consul Johnston September 19th, 1887—Accra to St. Vincent Jan. 1888—died at Madeira on his homeward voyage ... July 7th, 1891.
- Death of Chief Oko Jumbo (the rival Chief of Ja Ja) at Bonny ... July 10th, 1891.
- By arrangement, England recognised French Possession of the sources of the Niger on the Eastern Frontier of Seirra Leone ... June 26th, 1891.
- Captain Gallwey, Vice-Consul of Benin, traversed the route in a canoe *via* the Lagoon from Benin to Lagos in 5 days ... December 12th, 1891.
- Treaty made with the King of Benin ... 1892.
- Inauguration of the Niger Delta Native Pastorate in Bonny. Services held at St. Stephen's Cathedral and other Churches. ... April 29th, 1892.

Whilst going to Press, the Bank has issued out the following:—

* * * * *

THE AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION.

By a circular Letter dated the 23rd instant, it is notified that the Directors of the above Company have decided to transfer their Lagos business (from the 1st proximo), to the BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, which has been formed to deal exclusively with business on the West Coast. It is stated that Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, undertakes to secure in their name all depositors. The African Banking Corporation will act as London agents of the new bank, and the services of the Manager and other officers in Lagos have been secured. As the new Bank is secured by Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., every confidence in its stability is insured, and the fact that its operations are confined exclusively to West Africa, tends to insure additional security and confidence in that it does not involve any foreign risks.

THE ORIGIN AND TERMINATION OF THE ILORIN-IBADAN WAR.

THIS war was first commenced by the Ibadans who are notorious for disturbing the peace of the Interior countries; they are kidnappers, plunderers, and delight in war. Their King at Oyó has no control over them.

On or about the 30th December, 1875, the Ibadan army, under the command of Chief Latosa, attacked the Èfón country. They were aided by some of the Ilorin and Ifè armies. The Èfón army, under the command of Chief Èsù, retreated, after poisoning the waters about the place; and the Ibadan army being ignorant of the fact, drank of the waters and hundreds of them died. During this great battle Chief Ayikiti, the Balogun of Ifè, was killed by the Èfóns, and some of the Ilorin and Ifè warriors who had joined the Ibadan army caught many Èfóns as slaves. The Ibadan army became jealous of their allies and altercation ensued, and they fought with one another; and this is a happy time for the captives who make good their escape, when people who before were friends are now foes.

Another battle was fought on the 25th January, 1876, when the Ibadans were defeated by the Èfóns with great loss. Owing to this rout and other things, the defeat deepened into disagreement; and disagreement burst out into a civil-war in January, 1877, when Chief Ayajenku was deposed, in consequence of which he committed suicide.

Subsequently the Ibadans formulated some charges against the Ègbas that they have been kidnapping every Ibadan who travelled on their way, and determined to wage war against Abẹokuta. Being short of gunpowder some of the Ibadans went to Porto Novo by a round about route, and the King gave them 400 kegs of powder subscribed for by the merchants, traders, and people, which they conveyed safely to Ibadan on the 14th of May, 1877. Information to this effect having reached the Ègbas, they kept their army to watch the future proceedings of the Ibadans, and sent messengers to King Ademiyewo, the Awujalẹ of Jẹbu, to lay their complaint against the Ibadans to him. The King of Jẹbu sent to the Ibadans and they in turn sent to complain about the Ègbas. Meanwhile, there was civil-war in Ibadan between the war-party and the peace-party. At this crisis the Ègbas, owing to alleged grievances, closed their roads against the Ibadans on the 29th of May, 1877.

The Ibadan army subsequently left early in August for Porto Novo, to obtain more powder; and the Ègba army laid wait and seized this second batch of gunpowder from the Ibadans on their return from Porto Novo on the 21st August; and in consequence the Ibadans closed their roads and declared war against the Ègbas. The King of Jẹbu remonstrated with both parties not to fight, and sent to the King of Oyó to use his influence with the Ibadans; but he played deception throughout the negotiations, because the Ibadans are disobedient and troublesome people.

On the 23rd August, a great battle was fought at Oṣiṣe between the Ègba and Ibadan army, which resulted in the defeat of the Ibadans. Matters went on thus till September 23rd, 1879, when Chief Latosa sent messengers to the Ègbas and the Jèbus that he wished for peace. But private messengers were sent by the King of Qyq to the Ègbas and Jèbus not to take heed of the Ibadan Chief's messages as it is practically deception.

The King of Jèbu then sent an army under the leadership of Balogun Nofokan to encamp at Oru to protect the frontier of Jèbu territory, owing to information he received that the Ibadans might probably fall in that way. Meanwhile, Ogedemgbe of the Ijèṣa tribe, who had been a slave in Ibadan and who afterwards rose to be a great warrior, decamped from the Ibadan army, and went over to his people. The Ibadans became exasperated and turned against the tribe. They in turn sought the aid of the Ilorins; and the war now veered round to the Ijèṣa Ekitiparapq, Ile Ife, Ofa and other places, and became general. Ile Ife, the cradle or Eden of the Interior countries, was destroyed by the combined armies of the Ibadan and Modakèkè in October, 1882. Several towns became distracted and desolated, and several attempts were made to put an end to this desultory war, but to no effect. In 1883, Balogun Nofokan of Jèbu sent to the King that as the Ègbas have played deception by retiring from the field of battle after soliciting his aid against the Ibadans, the Jèbu army should be allowed to retire from Oru and Isqya, as one of the original factors are trading secretly with the Ibadan traders. The King refused that the army should return home, because the Ibadans are not to be trusted; he was therefore deposed and made to take refuge at Èpè, where he died in 1885. Aboki became King. Balogun Nofokan and the other chiefs then sent messengers to the interior to the several Kings and Chiefs which resulted in messengers coming to the Lagos Government to effect peace, and the Governor Sir Alfred Moloney deputed messengers to find out the sincerity of the parties as to their desire for peace; and being satisfied, effected a Treaty of Peace, signed at Lagos by the envoys and messengers duly accredited, on June 4th, 1886, and subsequently ratified by the Kings and Chiefs in the interior at different dates, in June and July.

Commissioners were sent up by the Governor, and the King Awujalè (Aboki) of Jèbu with his chiefs rendered great assistance. Their accredited messengers accompanied the Commissioners to Ibadan, Qyq, and the battlefield at Kiji-Mesi. On the 23rd of September, 1886, peace was proclaimed by the Commissioners, and they returned to Lagos.

It seems however that the Ilorins were not a party to this peace, for no sooner the Commissioners turned their backs and the Ibadans freed from the awkward position they were in, than hostilities again commenced; or in other words, the Ilorins and Ibadans resumed operations. Matters went on thus till 1890 when a Commissioner was sent up, and he was foiled by the deception of the Ibadans and Qyqs.

Early in 1892, Governor Carter went to Ilèṣa *via* Ondo to examine for himself the state of things, and returned in March.

In January 4th, 1893, Governor Carter's Expedition to the Interior left Lagos, and the Governor travelling *via* Abeokuta, Qyq, Ilorin, and the war camps, thoroughly mastered the situation; and by his tact, he succeeded in making peace; and by the splitting of kola-nuts according to native custom, the war terminated; and let us say for ever.

The following is an extract from the *Lagos Weekly Record*:—

* * * * *

GOVERNOR CARTER'S EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR.

BREAKING UP OF THE CAMPS.

In my last letter I told you that it was the intention of the Governor to visit Ilorin notwithstanding the disquieting rumours of the antagonism that he was likely to meet with; the reception His Excellency received at Ilorin only proved how base and groundless those rumours were, and I must say that it does seem as if there were actually certain Yorubas and men in high position who would not have regretted if the negotiations for peace had failed. The mission arrived at Ilorin on the 21st ultimo, receiving a most enthusiastic reception. Above three miles from Ilorin the mission was met by at least 100 horsemen with gay trappings and quite 1,000 footmen with guns and drums, the latter constantly fired off to the discomfort of some members of the staff whose steeds could hardly be described as "chargers." The streets of Ilorin were lined with people who were most respectful in their salutations to His Excellency, especially the ladies, but somehow or other the ladies in all the towns seem to have a tender place in their hearts for the Governor, the poor staff are always very much in the back-ground, the advantage of youth counts for nothing.

The authorities at Ilorin had spared no trouble to prepare places for the mission, and everyone very shortly after arrival was most comfortably settled. The same afternoon the Governor accompanied by the Political Officer called upon the Emir, the meeting was quite informal and only lasted five minutes. The next day a very grand palaver took place. The Governor accompanied by his staff all in their best and pretty clothes, paid an official visit to the Emir; on leaving their quarters the Houssa gunners fired a salute of 17 guns. On entering the palace yard a guard of honor under Captain Bower received His Excellency; the Emir was in a kind of alcove off the verandah, surrounded by all his Elders and Chiefmen squatted on the verandah; all the people were dressed in mohammedan costume, many having part of their faces covered. After the usual compliments had been paid, His Excellency informed the Emir that his sole object in coming to Ilorin was to bring peace to the country, and although Ilorin was beyond the limits of the territory in which Lagos was particularly interested, yet Her Majesty the Queen was anxious that all Africans should settle down to peaceable pursuits, so that each man should be able to enjoy the fruit of his labours, and the roads be free to all persons who wished to go to Lagos for the disposal of their merchandise. The Governor stated that he was most anxious to see the war between themselves and the Ibadans come to an end, and that he wanted to see each party go back to their homes. The only satisfactory way of accomplishing this was for both sides to leave simultaneously, and he was prepared to settle down between the parties and arrange for their departure on the same day. The Emir said he quite agreed with the Governor; that he would send messengers to the camp, and hoped the Governor would have patience. The Governor replied, that as long as there was a chance of success that he would give his whole time to it, but what he wanted to avoid was his time being wasted. On the 24th February, the messengers returned from the camp, saying that the people there placed themselves entirely in the hands of their Emir, and whatever arrangement he and the Governor agreed to they would abide by; messengers from all the camp authorities came with the message. Before returning to Offa they came to see the Governor who told them to inform the camp people that he had come up as their friend and nothing else, that he was very glad to see them as they had come as messengers of peace, that he had made an effort for them, and he hoped they would make for him. That he was quite a disinterested party, his sole wish being to see the people travel all over the country and bring their goods to Lagos, and get the most out

of their land. On Friday the 24th February, after the Emir had attended mosque in state, he called upon the Governor, and in course of conversation stated that he wanted peace, and that whatever he said his people would do, and that the Governor would succeed. His Excellency replied that he hoped the Emir's prophecy would come true; that the Emir knew why he was in Ilorin, and no effort would be spared on his part to obtain peace; that he (Governor) was only a mediator, but the Emir was the one whose word ought to be law. The Governor impressed upon the Emir that he had no personal interest in the question; he only wanted the roads open so that the natives of the country could enjoy the benefit of it. That it was useless to tell him the Ibadans were five days from their capital, and the Ilorins only one; he knew the whole history. He did not ask them to go back from Yoruba-land, but what he did want was that the Ilorins should leave Offa and the Ibadans Ikirun. That he was prepared to spend any amount of time to effect this settlement, but unless he had the support of the Emir and his people it was useless, and if the Emir wanted peace and there was any one against it, the Emir ought to put his foot down. On the 25th February, the Emir having decided on peace and for the Governor to act as mediator, he despatched messengers to the camp to say so, and to tell the authorities the Governor would visit them and they were to abide by his decision. To prove his sincerity in the matter the Emir gave the Governor a letter in Arabic which he could show the camp authorities, stating that he wanted peace and had agreed that the Governor should act as mediator. On the 27th, the Mission left Ilorin much to the regret of every member who had thoroughly enjoyed their stay; at the same time all felt rather elated at the prospect of the mission being successful and peace being established. I regret to say that small-pox has broken out, and that there was one death from it of a krooboy at Ilorin.

On the 28th, the Mission arrived at the Ilorin camp of Offa. His Excellency lost no time in holding a meeting of all the camp baloguns, (generals). There were present Alanamu, Adama, (son of late Kara), Biala and Mama. The Governor informed the Baloguns that he had seen their Emir and that his wishes were that they should abide by his decision; that they had received a similar message, and that he (Governor) held a letter to that effect. The Governor asked them if they were ready to carry out his wishes and said that he intended to go to Ikirun to see the authorities there and return and encamp between Offa and Ikirun to hear any further discussion and then to decide on a certain day for both camps to be evacuated. And His Excellency told them frankly that those were the only terms he would agree to. The Balogun Alanamu in the name of all present, agreed to abide by the Governor's decision. Offa is a miserable place, and it is surprising how the Ilorins could have remained in it so long.

On the 1st instant, the Mission left Offa, and it was on the journey that one could see the devastation the war has caused. Without any exaggeration we were marching for 2½ hours through ruined towns, not villages but towns, which judging from the ruins must have contained very fine houses. We encamped on the banks of the river Otin that night, and next day proceeded to Ikirun, (passing through a country simply stocked with palm trees,) where the Governor received the cordial reception he naturally expected.

The same day the Governor held an interview with Balogun Ajayi and the other authorities of the camp, and told them of the arrangements he had made with the Ilorins. The Ibadans agreed to the Governor's decision, and stated that whatever he proposed to them they would accept. The Governor remained in Ikirun until the 7th instant when the Mission left and returned to the river Otin, where a very comfortable camp had been made. Thanks to the energies of Mr. Harding. In the meantime, on the 3rd instant, Captain Bower had been sent to Oke Mesi with a message to the Seriki that peace had been made, and that he and his men were to leave; to which he agreed and sent a message to that effect to the Governor.

The 8th March 1893, must always be a day in the history of the Ilorins and Iba-

dans. That was the day appointed for the Governor to receive the accredited Delegates from both camps. They arrived at the Governor's camp on the banks of the Otin, the Ilorins camping on the right bank, the Ibadans a little way inland on the left, and the Oke Mesi people camping in front of His Excellency's camp. At 4 p.m., the Governor accompanied by his staff received the Delegates. A guard of honor of Houssas under Captain Bower presented arms as the delegates entered the enclosure formed. The Ilorin delegates on the right facing the Governor, the Oke Mesi people in the centre and the Ibadans on the left. His Excellency stated that he had not much to say, only to ask them if they were willing to agree to his decision that the camps should be broken up on the 14th instant, and that there should be peace. The delegates assented, and said on that day the camps would be broken up and there would be peace. On a further question from the Governor, the delegates said there were no other questions to discuss. Kola-nuts were split and eaten between all the delegates, after which the meeting closed. The Ibadans and Ilorins appeared to be enjoying themselves at one another's camps into the late hours of the night.

The Mission is still at the river Otin. Captain Bower has left for Ilorin to inform the Emir that the camps have been evacuated. He has sent a report stating that the Ilorins have left Offa and burnt the town, and that the Balogun and quite 20,000 people have left Ikirun.

* * * *

The camps were evacuated and burnt on March 14th, 1893, and the respective armies returned home. The Governor's Expedition left the banks of the Otin; travelled by way of Oşogbo, Èdè, Iwo; arrived at Ibadan on the 27th March, 1893; left on the 29th; reached Jèbu Ode on the 31st, and Èpè on the 3rd of April. The Expedition embarked in the Colonial Steamer *Margaret* on the morning of the 4th instant, and reached Lagos at 4.30 p.m., when on landing His Excellency Gov. Carter received a most enthusiastic reception.

In conclusion, whilst we are grateful for the termination of this war, one cannot but have sympathy for the Jèbus who for about 75 years have not gone to war with any country, nor destroyed any towns adjacent to their own, nor ever disturbed their neighbours. They are noted for being peaceful traders, and, as a matter of fact, conservatives. The late King Ademiyewo was much incensed against the Ibadans because they are very fond of war, and rebellious to their King, the Alafin of Qyô. He aided the Ègbas; solely on that point he suffered, because the chiefs were agrieved at the way and manner the Ègbas acted in the cause. It was said that Balogun Nqofokan received large presents from the war-chiefs of Ibadan in order to induce his sovereign master not to take active steps against them. King Aboki disliked the double dealings of King Alafin of Qyô who, when asked to use his influence for peace, admitted publicly that he is in favour of peace, but secretly begged that the Ibadans should not be allowed to return home.

The Authorities of Jèbu rendered great service in the cause of peace, and particularly so, in 1886. Yet after all, all the interior countries including those who brought on the war, now remain intact and independent, excepting Jèbu who from the beginning has been on the side of peace, and who only last year (1892) through disagreement among themselves, and from want of good counsel, despised advice, and refused to allow passage through their country, which led to the Expedition under Colonel Scott against them, and portion of their country ceded to the British Crown. But for British arms, no native arms could have taken Jèbu. May all be overruled for good.

April 5th, 1893.

COLONY OF LAGOS.

CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN IN THE SUPREME COURT.

FEES AND STAMPS.

1. No Writ of Summons, or other Summons, Warrant, Writ of Execution, or Subpœna shall—except by special order of the Court—be issued until

- (a) All the fees payable thereon, including the Hearing fee, and fee for Service (if any) shall have been paid; and
- (b) An account thereof set forth, and initialed as received, by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar as the case may be, both in the margin of the process, and in the counterfoil thereof (A. Forms).

2. All such fees shall be carried to account immediately on the process being signed by the Judge or District Commissioner as the case may be.

3. All other fees soever payable in any cause or proceeding before the Court, or upon any motion or application for Judicial relief or assistance, or upon affidavits or certificates, or in respect of any other matter not otherwise or specially provided for, in which any fees are, or may become payable under or by virtue of any Statute or Ordinance now in force, or which may hereafter become law in the Colony, shall be paid and received in the manner following that is to say:—

The Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall affix to the paper or document a stamp or stamps equivalent to the amount of the fee payable thereon and received by him.

In the case of Affidavits, Declarations, Certificates or other Documents, the Judge, District Commissioner or other Officer, before whom the same are taken, sworn, declared or certified, shall forthwith cancel the stamp by writing across the same his initials or name.

Where any paper or document is intended to be brought or tendered in evidence, or otherwise used in any proceeding before the Court, the stamp or stamps representing the fees payable and paid in respect thereof for filing or otherwise shall be affixed by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar as the case may be, and shall remain uncanceled until so presented, used, tendered or brought in evidence before the Judge or District Commissioner, who shall forthwith cancel the same.

The paper or document so stamped shall be filed with the records in the cause or proceeding before the Court.

4. The Registrar shall obtain such stamps as may be required from the Colonial Treasurer upon a requisition in the usual form.

The Registrar and Deputy Registrar shall, from time to time, and at such times as shall be required by the Regulations of the Treasury Department, or as may be directed by the Court, duly account for the stamps so received, and submit their accounts to be audited, and settled by the Auditor, subject to such Regulations and directions as aforesaid.

5. The Registrar, and Deputy Registrars shall send into the Treasury, monthly, in duplicate, a Return of Stamps on Judicial Form C. 44. The Deputy Registrars shall at the same time, send in a copy of such Return to the Registrar.

6. No Hearing fee, or other fee shall under any circumstances be returned, except upon a Voucher, payable at the Treasury, in favour of the party entitled to receive the same, signed by the Judge or District Commissioner, as the case may be, before whom the cause or matter is set down, and comes on for hearing.

MONIES PAID INTO AND OUT OF COURT.

7. Where money is paid into Court under the provisions of Order XXII Schedule 2. of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1876, the party paying in the same shall be entitled to, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar, as the case may be, shall give to such party, a receipt on Judicial Form A. 38.

8. In all other cases, where money is paid into Court, whether for fines, or penalties inflicted, or forfeitures incurred, or as deposits, and for which no express provision is made, a receipt on Judicial Form A. 41 shall be given.

9. Where money is paid out of Court to a party entitled to receive the same, under an order or decree, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar, as the case may be, shall forthwith enter the sum so paid out in the Fee Book (B. 11) and take from the party to whom the same shall be paid, a receipt on Judicial Form B. 9, which shall be retained in the Court records.

10. When any District Commissioner, in the exercise of his jurisdiction in criminal matters, shall award to any person a sum of money, by way of damages or compensation, the party ordered or directed to pay such sum of money, as aforesaid, shall pay the same, and the same shall be paid, in the first instance, into Court, and shall not be paid out to the party entitled to receive the same, until the 'Return of Criminal charges disposed of' has been submitted to, and approved by the Chief Justice, and the District Commissioner shall make a note in his Return, in every such instance, to the effect that the money has been so paid into Court—*vide* Summary Review Ordinance No. 7 of 1884.

11. All fees, fines and other moneys paid into Court, and remaining in the hands of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar, shall be paid into the Treasury on Monday and Thursday in each week, and on the last day of each calendar month.

JUDICIAL FORMS.

12. All Judicial Forms should be referred to, and identified, by their distinctive marks, as in the Schedule hereto.

A complete set of Judicial Forms each marked with its distinctive mark and certified as approved by the Chief Justice shall be kept for reference in the office of the Chief Registrar.

Each Deputy Registrar shall also keep for reference a complete set of such forms as are required for use in a District Commissioner's Court certified as so approved by the Registrar.

All counterfoiled books (A Forms), and bound books (B. Forms), should be numbered consecutively from beginning to end before such books are issued for use.

13. The Chief Registrar alone shall requisition for the printing of Judicial Forms. He shall not send in any such requisition, until the Form, or Forms required to be printed shall have been first submitted to, and approved by the Chief Justice.

The Deputy Registrars will be supplied by the Chief Registrar, from time to time, with the forms specified in their Quarterly Returns (Form C. 43) as being "required for next quarter."

14. The Registrar and Deputy Registrars shall send in to the Chief Justice, quarterly, a Return of Judicial Forms available for use, on Judicial Form C. 43.

15. SCHEDULE OF JUDICIAL FORMS.

COUNTERFOILED BOOKS.

- A. 1. Civil Summons.
- A. 2. Summons on Information in Revenue cases.
- A. 3. Summons for condemnation of Seizures.
- A. 4. Administration Summons.
- A. 5. Criminal Summons.
- A. 6. Criminal Warrant.
- A. 7. Warrant to bring Prisoner before the Court.
- A. 8. Warrant to arrest absconding Defendant.
- A. 9. Warrant to attach property before Judgment.
- A. 10. Search Warrant.
- A. 11. Civil Subpœna.
- A. 12. Criminal Subpœna.
- A. 13. Warrant for Witness in first instance.
- A. 14. Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.
- A. 15. Warrant for Prisoner to give evidence.
- A. 16. Warrant for Witness refusing to enter into recognizance.
- A. 17. Formal Decree.
- A. 18. Warrant of Commitment on Remand.
- A. 19. Warrant of Commitment for Trial.
- A. 20. Warrant of Commitment (no alterative.)
- A. 21. Distress Warrant.
- A. 22. Warrant of Commitment in default of distress or payment.
- A. 23. Warrant to Discharge from Prison.
- A. 24. Writ of Delivery.
- A. 25. Writ of Possession.
- A. 26. Warrant of Arrest and Commitment.

- A. 27. Order of Attachment and Garnishee Summons.
- A. 28. Writ of Fi Fa.
- A. 29. Summons for the release of property from Attachment.
- A. 29a. Sheriff's Interpleader Summons.
- A. 30. Judgment Summons.
- A. 31. Warrant of Arrest and Imprisonment.
- A. 32. Writ of Foreign Attachment.
- A. 33. Coroner's Summons to Jurors.
- A. 34. Coroner's Subpcena.
- A. 35. Coroner's Distress Warrant.
- A. 36. Coroner's Warrant of Apprehension.
- A. 37. Coroner's Warrant of Commitment for Trial.
- A. 38. Receipt for money paid into Court under Order XXII.
- A. 39. Coroner's direction for *post mortem* Examination.
- A. 40. Writ of Sequestration.
- A. 41. Receipt for money paid into Court for fines or payment to party.
- A. 42. Certificate of purchase of land.

BOOKS NOT COUNTERFOILED.

- B. 1. Charge Book.
- B. 2. Information to ground Search Warrant.
- B. 3. Recognizance to answer Charge.
- B. 4. Recognizance to keep the Peace.
- B. 5. Conviction Book.
- B. 6. Dismissal of Charge Book.
- B. 7. Coroner's Jurors' Recognizance.
- B. 8. Leave to search for or inspect Grant or Will.
- B. 9. Receipt for money paid out of Court to party.
- B. 10. Receipt for Exhibits &c.
- B. 11. (c. 39.) Return of Fees and Fines received and moneys paid into or out of Court.

LOOSE FORMS.

- c. 1. Caption.
- c. 2. Statement of Accused.
- c. 3. Election as to Mode of Trial.
- c. 4. Recognizance of Witnesses.
- c. 5. Recognizance to take Trial.
- c. 6. Hearing Notice.
- c. 7. Precept to Sheriff to Summon Jury.
- c. 8. Sheriff's Summons to Jurors.
- c. 9. Affidavit of Attesting Witness of Will.
- c. 10. Oath for Executor.
- c. 11. Oath for Administrator (Will annexed.)
- c. 12. Oath for Administrator (without Will).
- c. 13. Administration Bond. (Will annexed).
- c. 14. Administration Bond (without Will).
- c. 15. Justification of Sureties.
- c. 16. Inventory.
- c. 17. Renunciation of Probate or Administration (Will annexed).
- c. 18. Renunciation of Administration (without Will).

- c. 19. Notice to prohibit Grant.
- c. 20. Warning to person filing Notice to prohibit Grant.
- c. 21. Probate.
- c. 22. Letters of Administration (Will annexed).
- c. 23. Letters of Administration (without Will).
- c. 24. Letters of Administration *de bonis non*.
- c. 25. Bond on Appeal (for costs of appeal only).
- c. 26. Bond on Appeal (Judgment to be executed).
- c. 27. Bond on appeal (Judgment suspended).
- c. 28. Coroner's Caption.
- c. 29. Coroner's Inquisition.
- c. 30. Coroner's Warrant to bury after view.
- c. 31. Coroner's Warrant to bury without view.
- c. 32. Calendar of Prisoners committed for Trial.
- c. 33. Calendar of Prisoners tried at the Assize.
- c. 34. General Cause List.
- c. 35. Hearing Paper.
- c. 36. Return of Criminal Charges disposed of.
- c. 37. Return of Suits decided.
- c. 38. Return of Debtors ordered to be confined during month.
- c. 39. Return of Fees and Fines received and of Moneys paid into or out of Court.
- c. 40. Registrar's Return of Fees taken under the heads of "Service" and "Officers."
- c. 40a. Sheriff's Return of Fees taken under the heads of "Service" and "Officers."
- c. 41. Return of Offences committed and tried during month.
- c. 42. Return of Offences reported to Police in which neither Arrest made nor Summons issued during month.
- c. 43. Return of Judicial Forms.
- c. 44. Return of Stamps.
- c. 45. Notice of Trial.
- c. 46. Return under Summary Review Ordinance, 1884.
- c. 47. Allowances to witnesses under s. 87, S.C.O. 1876.
- c. 48. Verification of Signature of District Commissioner.
- c. 49. Coroner's Certificate as to cause of death.
- c. 50. (A. 1.) Civil Summons.
- c. 51. (A. 29a.) Sheriff's Interpleader Summons.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

16. On an Officer being appointed District Commissioner, or to act as District Commissioner, he shall, on holding his first sitting, and before proceeding with the business of the day, cause the order appointing him to be publicly read, and interpreted, in his presence, in open Court.

Every such order shall forthwith be recorded *verbatim* in the Minute Book.

17. Every District Commissioner is subject to the orders and direction of the Court, and every proceeding before a Commissioner is subject to the direction and control of the Court (s. 39, S.C.O. 1876).

District Commissioners are referred to s. 40, S.C.O. 1876 for guidance in all cases in which they desire to obtain the assistance, or direction of the Court.

18. The proceedings in every District Commissioner's Court shall be specially entitled therein, the words "In the District Court of——" being inserted, immediately below the words "In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos," in the titles of all proceedings.

19. District Commissioners should remember that they possess no jurisdiction to hear and determine any case of assault and battery in which any question shall arise as to the title to any lands tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, or accruing therefrom, and, if such question is *bona fide* raised, their jurisdiction is at once ousted, and they cannot enquire into any excess of force alleged to have been used.

District Commissioners are referred to the Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance No. 3, of 1883, s. 7, s.s. 2, as to their jurisdiction when the title to land or houses is not in dispute, and when the relationship of landlord and tenant is admitted between the parties.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

20. A District Commissioner may order and allow (Form C. 47) the expenses of witnesses required to attend Court (s. 87, S.C.O. 1876) in all cases where as "presiding Judge" he is charged with the final determination or hearing of a criminal charge, or a civil suit.

But where a charge is investigated with a view to committal, the District Commissioner can make no such order, unless the accused is discharged under s. 76, C.P.O. 1876, or the charge is adjudicated upon summarily under the provisions of s. 79, C.P.O. 1876.

Where the accused is committed for trial the "presiding Judge" means the Judge who tries the cases at assizes.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S COURT, LAGOS.

21. The following Regulations have been issued for the disposal of business in the District Commissioner's Court, Lagos.

1. All Criminal Summonses that are applied for—

On Monday or Tuesday, will be made returnable for the following Monday;

On Wednesday or Thursday, will be made returnable for the following Wednesday;

On Friday or Saturday, will be made returnable for the following Friday.

2. All Civil Summonses that are applied for—

On Monday or Tuesday, will be made returnable for the following Tuesday;

On Wednesday or Thursday, will be made returnable for the following Thursday;

On Friday or Saturday, will be made returnable for the following Saturday.

3. When the party applying for the summons is anxious to have it made returnable on an earlier day than the one indicated above, he can apply through the Deputy Registrar for special leave for the purpose.

4. The Application for the summons may be made verbally to the Deputy Registrar without the delivery of a "bill" or particulars of demand, but the same may be required by the District Commissioner before he signs the summons.
5. Subpoenas for witnesses must be applied for not less than one clear day (exclusive of Sunday) previous to the day of hearing; otherwise, they will not be issued except by special leave.
6. Before any motion can be made, notice thereof must be given to the Deputy Registrar. The Court will then either dispose of the motion, or fix a day for hearing after notice to the opposite party.
7. Persons desiring to swear affidavits or make declarations, or to have the execution of deeds or instruments attested, on the sitting of the Court, must hand the documents, with the proper fees to the Deputy Registrar *at least ten minutes previously to such sitting*; otherwise they will not be able to be sworn or declared, or to have their execution attested, until the business of the day has been disposed of.
N.B.—All jurats should be left blank.
8. When the hearing paper contains civil cases in which the Defendants have not pleaded, such cases will be called by the Deputy Registrar punctually at 8 o'clock. Should any Defendant then admit the claim against him, precedence will be given to the case, and, unless for special reason, no costs will be given against the Defendant except in respect of Court fees.
9. At each sitting of the Court, charges against persons who are detained in custody without warrants, and have not been admitted to bail, will be heard in precedence of all other criminal cases, and also of all civil cases other than those in which the Defendants may have stated to the Deputy Registrar that they admit the claims against them.
10. Applications may be made to the District Commissioner in Court, either immediately on its sitting, or when the Court is about to rise; but no application can be heard during the progress of the business of the day unless it be of a particularly urgent nature.
11. No affidavit or declaration will be taken, application entertained, or other business transacted at the residence of the District Commissioner, unless the matter be of a particularly urgent nature, and special leave for the purpose be obtained on application through the Deputy Registrar.

CORONERS.

22. Coroners are subject to the direction and control of the Supreme Court, but Coroners are bound to exercise their judicial discretion in all matters brought before them, subject only to such control as aforesaid.

Referring to s. 186 *et seq.* of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 1876, and to the circumstances under which it is incumbent upon the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body of a deceased person, the following rules should be observed:—

23. The words "died suddenly" in s. 186, are not to be understood of a fever, apoplexy, or other visitation of God, and Coroners ought not in such

cases, nor indeed in any case, to obtrude themselves unnecessarily into private families.

The Coroner, upon information being conveyed to him, should make enquiry and satisfy himself that there is a reasonable ground for suspicion that the party came by his death by violent and unnatural means, or has died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown, *before* directing an Inquest to be held.

25. The Coroner should in all cases exercise the authority thus vested in him within the limits of a sound discretion.

26. The Coroner, having directed an Inquest to be held, should proceed to take evidence in order to ascertain the circumstances under which the deceased came by his death. If the evidence points clearly to the cause of death, the Coroner need not necessarily direct a *post mortem* examination of the body, or summon a Medical practitioner, but may take the verdict of the Jury on the cause of death. Where the deceased has during life been attended by a Medical practitioner his attendance should be secured.

27. Where, however, the cause of death has not been satisfactorily explained, the Coroner may adjourn the Inquest and communicate the evidence given thereat to a duly qualified Medical practitioner whom he may direct to make a *post mortem* examination of the body and report thereon.

Such examination may proceed to dissection if the Medical practitioner shall consider it necessary for the purpose of ascertaining facts in connection with the death of the party which may not be otherwise apparent, but not for other abstract, or scientific purposes, unless with the consent of the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Where the examination proceeds to dissection, care should be taken to avoid unnecessarily hurting the susceptibilities, religious or otherwise, of relatives or friends. Cleanliness and decency should be scrupulously observed, and the body properly ordered and arrayed for burial. No persons except the Medical practitioner and his assistants shall be allowed to be present during the dissection, unless by written order of the Coroner.

28. Whenever any prisoner or any person confined in any Lunatic Asylum shall die from whatsoever cause the Coroner shall invariably hold an Inquest. In such cases where a *post mortem* examination is directed, if the services of another duly qualified Medical practitioner are available, the Medical Officer attached to such prison or asylum should not be required by the Coroner to make such examination.

29. When the Coroner shall be called upon to certify the performance of services by Medical practitioners he shall, subject to the provisions of s. 193, of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance and of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1879, certify (in addition to the performance of the service) whether the deceased was or was not, at the time of his death, a prisoner or confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

O. L. R. 19. S. C. O. 1876.

30. Every application for leave to search the Index to grants, or to inspect a Grant or Will, shall be made to the Registrar.

The Registrar shall thereupon cause Judicial Form B. 8, to be filled up

and signed by the applicant, and shall affix the required stamp, and forthwith submit the application to the Judge for signature, if approved.

31. Upon leave being given to *search* the Index, the Registrar shall search, or allow the applicant to search the same, and to peruse the entry referred to in his application.

32. Upon leave being given to *inspect*, the Registrar shall produce the Grant and Will (if any) for inspection by the applicant, who shall not be permitted to refer to any other Will, or entry in the book.

33. The Registrar shall not allow any Book of Record to be taken out of his office for the purpose of inspection, or for any other purpose.

34. The Registrar shall not allow any written extract or note to be taken from any Grant or Will, but any person having obtained leave to inspect may be supplied with a certified copy of a Grant and Will (if any) upon application to the Registrar and payment of the prescribed fees; such fees shall be affixed in stamps to the copy so made and certified.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

35. All Books and Records supplied to the Judicial Department—except the current Ordinances, Orders in Council and Gazettes, supplied to Officers and signed for as received on Secretariat and Distribution Forms, hereinafter termed “Private Records”—shall be delivered to, and received by the Chief Registrar who shall give a receipt and be responsible for the same: and the same shall be forthwith entered in the Catalogue of the Court Library. When such Books or Records or any of them are intended for the use of a District Commissioner at an Out-station, the Chief Registrar shall receive and transmit the same to such District Commissioner, and shall enter them in the Catalogue as “In the custody of the District Commissioner of.....”

36. AT LAGOS the District Commissioner shall be responsible for his “Private Records,” and these shall be handed over to his successor in office, as directed in the following Regulations, together with the box containing them and the two keys thereof. The Deputy Registrar shall give a receipt to the Chief Registrar for such Books or Records as may be required for use in his office, or in the Court of the District Commissioner. All such Books and Records shall be included by the Chief Registrar in the Court Catalogue of Books under the heading, “In custody of the Deputy Registrar for the use of the District Commissioner of Lagos”; and the Deputy Registrar shall be responsible for the Books and Records so received by him, and also for his “Private Records.”

37. AT THE OUT-STATIONS the District Commissioners shall be responsible for the safe custody of the Books and Records of their Courts and Offices and their “Private Records” and shall give receipts to the Chief Registrar for all Books and Records, other than “Private Records, received by them.

38. On any change in the holder of the office of District Commissioner, the Officer taking over the duties of District Commissioner is to take over the Books and Records for which he is responsible under these Regulations, and sign a certificate and receipt in the following form. “I the undersigned hereby certify that I have received and taken over the Records specified in “the foregoing Inventory.” He is forthwith to report any deficiencies he may discover to the Chief Justice.

Every such Officer will be held responsible for all the Records so taken over by him, and also for those "Private Records" which he has signed for as received during his tenure of office, until the same shall be taken over and signed for, by his successor in office.

When "Private Records" shall have been forwarded to the Chief Registrar for binding, the same shall be deemed "Books and Records" within the meaning of the foregoing Regulations and dealt with accordingly.

39. No Books or other Records shall be taken out of the Library of the Supreme Court unless by written order of the Chief Justice; and the Chief Registrar shall, in all such cases, take a receipt for the same from the person to whom they shall be entrusted, and wherever the books to which the order relates are included in the Court Catalogue of Books, the receipt shall be filed with the Catalogue.

OFFICE HOURS.

40. The Offices of the Supreme Court shall be opened *to the Public* between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m., on every day of the year, except Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Anniversary of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, the Anniversary of the Birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Christmas-day, and the 26th day of December, and excepting during such times as the Courts shall be sitting.

The Offices of the Supreme Court will be closed *to the Public* on Saturdays at 12.

PERIODICAL RETURNS.

41. The following Periodical Returns shall be furnished unless and until otherwise directed.

No. of Form.	Description of Returns.	Authority under which furnished.	By whom furnished.	To whom furnished.	Remarks.
	ANNUALLY.				
	For the Blue Book, on forms transmitted annually from the Colonial Office.	Colonial Regulations Chap. VIII Par. 4. S. 268.	Registrar.	Col. Secretary.	
	HALF YEARLY.				
C. 46	Return of Judgments of District Commissioners reversed or amended under Summary Review Ordinance, 1884.	Despatch 847 of 1884.	Chief Justice.	do.	
	QUARTERLY.				
C. 43	Return of Judicial Forms.	Consolidated Regulations 1889, No. 14.	Registrar and Deputy Registrars.	Chief Justice.	
	MONTHLY.				
C. 33	Calendar of Prisoners tried at the Assize.		Registrar.	Col. Secretary.	
C. 39	Return of Fees and Fines received and of monies paid into or out of Court.	S.C.O. s. 62.	Registrar and Deputy Registrars.	Treasury.	In Duplicate.

<i>No. of form.</i>	<i>Description of Returns.</i>	<i>Authority under which furnished.</i>	<i>By whom furnished.</i>	<i>To whom furnished.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
C. 41	Return showing the number and nature of Offences committed and tried during the month.	M.P. No. 85 of 1886.	Deputy Registrars.	Registrar.	
C. 41	do. do.		Registrar.	Col. Secretary.	
C. 40	Return of Fees taken under the Heads of "Service" and "Officers."		Registrar and Deputy Registrars.	do.	
C. 40a.	do. do.		Sheriff.	do.	
	A. Voucher (Treasury.)		Registrar and Deputy Registrars.	Treasury.	In Duplicate.
C. 36	Return of Criminal charges disposed of.	S.R.O. 7 of 1884. s. 1.	District Commissioner.	Chief Justice.	
C. 37	Return of Suits decided.	S.C.O. 1876 s. 45.	do.	do.	
C. 38	Return of Debtors confined.		do.	do.	
C. 42	Return of offences reported to the Police in which neither Arrest made nor Summons issued during the month.	Despatch of Secretary of State.	Sub-Intendent of Police through D.C. Lagos.	do.	
C. 42	do. do.	do.	D.C.'s of Badagry and Leckie.	do.	
C. 44	Return of Stamps.	Consolidated Regulations 1889, No. 5.	Registrar and Deputy Registrars.	Treasury.	In Duplicate.
C. 44	do. do.	do.	Deputy Registrars.	Registrar.	

SMALMAN SMITH,
Chief Justice of the Colony of Lagos.

Passed in the Legislative Council, this 21st day of September, 1889.

ALEX. F. TARBET,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Approved.

GEORGE C. DENTON,
Acting Governor.

FEES

TO BE TAKEN IN

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

All fees, the appropriation of which is not specified, are to be paid into the Treasury.

No fees are to be taken in respect of any proceeding where such fees would be payable by any Government Department; but such fees shall, nevertheless, in all Criminal cases where the same would be ordinarily payable, be taken as paid for the purpose of assessing any costs which the Court shall direct to be paid.

IN CIVIL MATTERS.

<i>Commencement of Suits.</i>				On Summons.			On Hearing.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Where the value of the property, claim, or demand:—									
does not exceed £10 ...	...	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
exceeds £10 and not exceed £25	...	...	...	0	5	0	0	5	0
“ 25	“	50	...	0	5	0	0	10	0
“ 50	“	100	...	0	10	0	0	15	0
“ 100	“	200	...	1	0	0	1	10	0
“ 200	“	300	...	1	10	0	2	5	0
“ 300	“	400	...	2	0	0	3	0	0
“ 400	“	500	...	2	10	0	3	15	0
“ 500	“	600	...	3	0	0	4	10	0
“ 600	“	700	...	3	10	0	5	5	0
“ 700	“	800	...	4	0	0	6	0	0
“ 800	“	900	...	4	10	0	6	15	0
“ 900	“	1000	...	5	0	0	7	10	0
is £1000 or upwards...	...	...	...	5	0	0	10	0	0
NOTE.—In all cases the value of the property involved and the amount of damages claimed must be stated in the writ of summons.									
The value of any land shall not be taken as less than £50 except by the direction of the Court.									
On a petition or claim for judicial relief or assistance, but not the recovery of money or property...				1	0	0	1	10	0

On filing every counterclaim, the hearing fee on the amount thereof.	£	s.	d.
Where an injunction is claimed in addition to damages, an extra hearing fee (in addition to that chargeable under the above scale) of	0	15	0
On filing any petition or claim to be heard before the Court not otherwise provided for (to include hearing fee)	0	10	0
On summons for the administration of the property of a deceased person, to include hearing	0	10	0
On drawing up administration decree (unless a reference is directed under Order XXXVIII.)	0	10	0
On drawing up order on further consideration where the property administered exceeds £200	1	0	0

NOTE.—If, at or before the commencement of the hearing, the whole cause of action is admitted, half the hearing fee shall be returned.

Interlocutory.

On settling down a case for Hearing after being struck out, or adjourned, through the default of any party, one half the Hearing fee, but in no case less than 2s. 6d., to be paid by, or recovered from the party in default.			
On filing every notice of motion (not specially charged)	0	2	6
On filing every affidavit (including all exhibits thereto) or any other document not specially charged... ..	0	1	0
On every order to show cause	0	2	6
On every other order drawn up by direction of the Court not being a non-suit or judgment	0	5	0
On every subpœna	0	1	0
On application for warrant to arrest absconding Defendant, or for interim attachment of property	0	5	0
On filing bond or security	0	10	0
On warrant for arrest of absconding Defendant	0	5	0
On warrant of attachment against property where the value is less than £50	0	5	0
On warrant of attachment against property where the value is £50 or upwards... ..	0	10	0
On application for warrant for detention of a ship	1	0	0
On warrant for detention of a ship... ..	2	0	0
On application for writ of foreign attachment	0	10	0
On writ of foreign attachment	2	0	0
Where an enquiry is directed and is ordered to be made by an Officer of the Court, on each sitting or adjourned sitting (to include any report)	0	10	0
Where an account is directed to be taken by an Officer of the Court, on every £50 or part thereof of the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment (to include any report)	0	2	0

Review and Special Case.

	£	s.	d.
On motion for review of Judgment if amount involved is under £50	0	5	0
On motion for review of Judgment in every other case ...	0	10	0
On settling every special case, from each party ...	0	5	0
On settling same down for hearing ...	1	0	0
On every new trial, an additional hearing fee shall be taken.			

Proceedings to enforce Decrees and Orders.

On every judgment debtor summons, to include hearing...	0	2	6
On every warrant of arrest and commitment (Form A. 26.) ...	0	2	0
On every warrant of execution or sequestration against property for less than £50	0	5	0
On every warrant of execution for £50 and upwards ...	0	10	0
On every warrant of arrest and imprisonment (Form A. 31.) ...	0	5	0
On every summons for the release of property from attachment.	0	2	6

Appeals.

	From D.C.			From Judge		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On motion for leave to appeal	0	5	0	1	0	0
On every bond	0	2	6	0	10	0
On order for leave to appeal	0	5	0	1	0	0
On making up Appeal Record, per folio of 72 words of the Record	0	0	4	0	0	4
On drawing Appeal Case, per folio	0	1	0	0	1	0
On fair copies thereof, per folio	0	0	4	0	0	4
Costs of transmission, and other charges, as the Court directs						
On setting down Appeal for hearing, the same fees as would be payable for summons and hearing fee in an original action, for the amount or subject matter in dispute on appeal.						

Probate and Administration.

On filing application for probate or administration...	0	5	0
On filing oath of Executor or Administrator ...	0	5	0
On taking justification of sureties, for each surety ...	0	2	6
On filing Administration bond	0	10	0
On Probate or Letters of Administration where the value of the property in respect of which the grant is made:—			
does not exceed £25			
exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	1	0	0
exceeds £50, for each £50 or fractional part thereof ...	1	0	0
On inventory of property when directed to be taken by an officer of the Court, for the first three hours or part thereof ...	0	6	0
Do. for every subsequent hour or part thereof ...	0	2	0
On application for leave to search index to Grants ...	0	1	0
On application for leave to inspect Grants... ..	0	2	6
On deposit of original Will for safe custody (O. L.I., R. 18, S.C.O. 1876.)	0	6	0

NOTE.—Under s. 41 of the Marriage Ordinance 1884, under certain circumstances both real and personal property must be taken into account in assessing the duty payable on a Grant of Administration. £ s. d.

Divorce.

On every citation	0	5	0
On filing petition	0	5	0
On filing answer or further pleading	0	5	0
On setting down case for hearing	0	15	0

NOTE.—All other fees, sanctioned by the Court, and not specifically provided for in this scale, shall be charged in conformity with the law and practice for the time being in force in England.

Service.

Service of a summons or any document under any branch of the Civil Jurisdiction	0	1	0
Every personal arrest	0	2	6
Execution of any writ against property	0	2	6
In cases of difficulty or where the property is of large amount the Court may authorise a larger fee not exceeding	1	0	0
Every man in possession, when necessary, for the first three days, each	0	2	0
For every subsequent day	0	1	6
Every sale under execution, including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property, where the property sold does not produce more than £300, 5 per cent; £400, 4 per cent; £500, 3 per cent; and where it exceeds £500, 2½ per cent			
When a constable or messenger executes any duty under this head at a greater distance than one mile and a half (English) from the Court, he is entitled in addition to the specified fees, to receive for every further complete mile less than five miles (one way)	0	0	6
If beyond five miles, at the rate of 2/6 a day for time necessarily occupied in travelling			
Where the Sheriff or Registrar executes any duty in person by the direction of the Court, he is entitled in lieu of mileage to his actual travelling expenses.			
For any duty not herein provided for, the Officer may receive such fee as the Court may allow.			

NOTE.—Where an Officer serves more than one Writ upon the same route, one mileage rate only is to be charged and apportioned upon the writs.

The fees under the head of "Service" shall be received by the Registrar for the use of the officers charged with the performance of the particular services.

Officers of Court.

	£	s.	d.
For taking statement of party, when directed by the Court, according to circumstances as the Court may allow	2/	to 10/	
For drawing bill of costs when directed by the Court, per folio of 72 words	0	0	6
* Taxing costs when directed by the Court, where the amount of the bill delivered does not exceed £5	0	2	0
* And for every additional £5 or fractional part thereof... ..	0	2	0
Making copy of any document when authorised by the Court per folio of 72 words	0	0	4

NOTE.—The fees under the head of "Officers of Court" shall be received by the Registrar for the use of the Officers charged with the performance of the particular services.

* Provided that no fee exceeding £5 shall be paid to any Officer for the taxation of a bill of costs, but the excess (if any) shall be paid into the Treasury.

Miscellaneous.

Commission to take evidence out of the jurisdiction	1	0	0
Commission to take evidence within the jurisdiction	0	5	0
For taking the acknowledgment of a married woman	1	0	0
On swearing every affidavit in a proceeding in Court, for each deponent	0	1	0
On swearing every affidavit (other than those required by s. 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1878) not in a proceeding in Court, for each deponent	0	2	0
On making a declaration (except where required by the regulations of a Government Department	0	1	0
On marking every exhibit or document annexed to any affidavit or declaration	0	0	6
On attesting the execution or signature by any party of any deed or instrument (other than agreements under the "Master and Servant Ordinance 1877,") not expressly provided for... ..	0	1	0
On affixing the seal of the Court to any document not in a proceeding	0	5	0
For certifying a copy of any document as an office copy, for every folio of 72 words or part thereof	0	0	2
On granting certificate of purchase of land sold in execution of decree	0	5	0
On appointment as Commissioner to administer oaths, &c.	1	1	0

IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every summons (to include hearing fee)	0	4	0
On every warrant to arrest (unless specially directed by the Court to be issued)	0	2	0
On each recognizance (except to prosecute or give evidence)	0	2	0
Warrant to levy on property	0	2	0

NOTE.—The Court may direct repayment, if it sees fit, of any fees paid in a Criminal Proceeding.

INQUESTS.

£ s. d.

FEES TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

On examination of the body, reporting thereon, and giving evidence at the Inquest	1	1	0
On every dissection, if necessary, in addition	1	1	0
On attending Inquest to give evidence each day after the first ...	1	1	0

NOTE.—These fees, together with necessary travelling expenses (if any), shall be paid out of the Colonial Treasury to the persons entitled thereto under the 193rd section of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance; but, by Ordinance No. 7, of 1879, none of the above fees are payable to Government Officers for services rendered at any Inquest on any prisoner or person confined in a Lunatic Asylum, except that where a *post mortem* examination is made by the direction of the Coroner there shall be payable a fee of one Guinea.

In all cases the Coroner shall certify (in addition to the performance of the service) whether the deceased was, or was not, at the time of his death, a prisoner or confined in a Lunatic Asylum. For further directions, see Consolidated Regulations, *sub tit* "Coroner."

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

	Per diem.
Professional men	1 1 0
Gentlemen, Merchants, Auctioneers	0 10 6
Native Chiefs and Captains... .. from 5/- to	0 10 6
Master Tradesmen, Pilots, Clerks	0 5 0
Artizans and Journeymen	0 2 0
Servants, Labourers, Canoemen, and the like	0 1 0
Women, according to station from 1/- to	0 5 0

NOTE.—The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid.

SMALMAN SMITH,

Chief Justice.

The foregoing scale of Fees to be taken in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos was approved by the Legislative Council on the 26th day of September, 1889, and ordered to come into operation immediately after publication in the Gazette in lieu of Appendix B, to the Supreme Court Ordinance 1876, and of all other fees.

ALEX. F. TARBET,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Approved.

GEORGE C. DENTON,

Acting Governor.

COLONY OF LAGOS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE

OF

ORDINANCES, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.,

IN FORCE, 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	1864.	
Feb. 9.	No. 2. An Ordinance for repairing and maintaining the Road and Bank by the river side at Lagos.	
	1865.	
Jan. 7.	No. 2. An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire.	
	1866.	
Feb. 3.	No. 3. An Ordinance for licensing Boats and Canoes in the Settlement of Lagos. 1st March 1866, Came into operation.	
	1869.	
Mar. 18.	No. 7. An Ordinance to authorise the Government of Lagos to charge and fix the terms of a yearly rent on all Market Sheds, &c., and on Boat houses, &c., on the Wharves or Shores of the Lagoon belonging to the Government.	Repealed so far as relates to the Tax or Toll on Sheds by No. 7 of 1872.
	1870.	
Feb. 1.	No. 3. An Ordinance to authorise the repayment of of sums paid by the Board of Trade for the relief of distressed seamen belonging to the Port of Lagos.	
	1872.	
	No. 7. An Ordinance repealing parts of No. 7 of 1869, relating to Tax or Toll on Sheds, &c.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	1873.	
	No. 8. An Ordinance to regulate the sums of money payable as Rent for goods and Merchandise stored in Government Warehouses.	Refer to No. 10 of 1876, section 19.
	No. 11. An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from small-pox in the Settlement of Lagos.	Refer to No. 10 1878, section 60, and Order in Council of 1st July 1891.
	1874.	
Dec. 17.	No. 1. The Slave dealing Ordinance, 1874.	Amended by No. 5 of 1890.
Dec. 17.	No. 2. Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874.	Amended by No. 1 of 1875. <i>Note.</i> —It is a matter of doubt whether or not this Ordinance applies or was intended to apply to Lagos.
	No. 3. An Ordinance to make other provision for Customs Fees &c., in the Settlement of Lagos.	Schedule C. repealed by implication by section 14 of No. 10 of 1876. See No. 2 of 1890 as to fees for extra services to Assistant Collector.
	1875.	
May 10.	No. 1. The Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance.	Refer to note under No. 2 of 1874.
Dec. 31.	No. 6. An Ordinance to provide for the Authentication and Record of Ordinances.	
Dec. 31.	No. 7. An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Spirits. 1st January 1876, Came into operation. 28th June 1889. Extended to Kotonu. 16th April 1891. Extended by Order in Council to the whole of the Western District except Pokra. 19th April 1892. Extended by Order in Council to Mobido, Lege, Dasho, Igbogun Island in the Eastern District. 18th November 1892. Order in Council applying the provisions of the Ordinance to the territory lying between the town of Bayeku on the West and a point on the left bank of the Oshun River on the East.	Amended by No. 4 of 1880 as to sign boards, transfers of licences &c., and extended by No. 2 of 1889. So much of section 20 as relates to rewards to informers repealed by No. 7 of 1883.
	1876.	
Mar. 31.	No. 3. Interpretation Ordinance, 1876.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	1876.	
Mar. 31.	No. 4. Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876. Proclaimed January 22nd, 1877. 4th April 1877, Came into operation. 4th April 1877, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court (section 13, 16 and 22,) limited as to Probate, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes within the Protectorate of Lagos. 29th April 1878, Order under Schedule II, O. 47, r. 13, as to labour of judgment debtors. 30th June 1881, Rules as to Counsel's Retainers gazetted. 11th March 1885, Rule as to Administration of Estates gazetted. 8rd March 1886, Order in Council, Appah and Katannu to be part of Badagry District. 21st September 1889, Consolidated Regulations, Judicial Department. 26th September 1889, Schedule of Court Fees. 3rd April 1890, Order in Council redefining Districts for purposes of Jurisdiction and revoking the Order in Council of 4th April, 1877.	Section 22, ss. 4 and sections 37, 56 & 57 and Order x. of Schedule II. repealed by No. 3 of 1883 relating to the appointment &c. of District Commissioners, Coroners, Sheriffs & Deputy Sheriffs. Sections 3 to 10 repealed by No. 8 of 1886 which was repealed by No. 1 of 1888, altering the constitution of the Court and creating Court of Appeal &c. No. 9 of 1889, sole Judge to be styled Chief Justice. Refer to Order of the Queen in Council of July 5th 1889, under 7 & 8 Vic. c. 69, enabling Appeals to be brought from the decisions of the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council and providing rules for the conduct of such Appeals.
Mar. 31.	No. 5. Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1876. 4th April 1877, Came into operation. 4th April 1877, Order in Council under section 110 appropriating certain offences to be tried with a Jury.	No. 7 of 1879 repeals s. 193 so far as it relates to fees to Medical practitioners. Section 48 Part II. repealed by No. 3 of 1883. No. 15 of 1883 exempts legal practitioners from serving on Juries. See Summary Review Ordinance, No. 7 of 1884.
Apr. 19.	No. 8. The Public Lands Ordinance, 1876.	
Sep. 5.	No. 9. The Prisons Ordinance, 1876. 9th March 1878, Prison at Okoko Maiko, Lagos declared. 10th December 1881, Prisons at Leckie and Palma declared. 26th October 1883, Rules made under Rule 43 of Schedule as to labour of prisoners, gazetted.	Refer to No. 3 of 1884 providing for the treatment of sick prisoners in Government Civil Hospitals No. 3 of 1885 providing for the removal

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	1876.	
Sep. 5.	No. 9. The Prisons Ordinance, 1876.—(<i>continued.</i>) 26th March 1885, Schedule as to hard labour of prisoners, gazetted. 17th June 1886, Order in Council declaring Cells at Court Hall to be part of Prison. 13th July 1886, Order in Council amending Rule 69A. 24th March 1887, Regulations as to Prisoner's diet and gaol requisitions. 12th November 1887, Regulations as to Diet for European Prisoners. 21st September 1888, Regulations as to Visits of Medical Officer to Prison. 2nd March 1889, Order in Council declaring contagious Diseases Hospital a prison. 2nd March 1889, Order in Council declaring Ebute Ero and Tappa Stations prisons. 31st July 1891,—Order in Council Amending of Rules, 9, 32, 34, 41, 95. 21st August 1891, Regulations for the control and guidance of the Prison Infirmary Dispenser.	of insane persons to Sierra Leone. The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1884 and Order of the Queen in Council, December 13th 1889, Lagos Government Gazette, 1890, page 47.
Oct. 10.	No. 10. Customs Ordinance, 1876. 5th April 1877, Came into operation. 24th July 1887, Rules made under s. 79 regulating importation by inland carriage or navigation at Lagos. 2nd March 1889, Order in Council regulating the importation by inland carriage of goods (Apapa Custom House.) 2nd July 1889, Drawback Rules. 3rd April 1890, Rules for Regulating the importation of goods by the Addo River. 22nd August 1890, Order in Council restricting importation of fire-arms &c. 30th October 1890, Order in Council annulling Order of 22nd August, 1890. 24th November 1891, Order in Council under section 19 fixing Rent for Lumber in the Queen's warehouses. 10th March 1892, Prohibiting exportation of Arms, Ammunition, and Salt. 23rd August 1892, Prohibition of 10th March 1892, withdrawn as to Salt. 8th December 1892, Prohibition of the exportation of Cutlasses in proclamation of 10th March 1892, withdrawn.	As to the provisions of section 19, refer to No. 8 of 1873. Schedule C of No. 3 of 1874, as to Customs Fees repealed in part by s. 14 of No. 10 of 1876. Section 139 amended by No. 14 of 1877; sections 184 to 188 repealed by No. 7 of 1883. Office of Collector and Treasurer abolished by No. 4 of 1885. Office of Assistant Collector and Treasurer abolished by No. 4 of 1886. Section 14 amended and Title of No. 10 of 1876 amended by No. 15 of 1889. Section 14 further amended by No. 2 of 1890. Section 117 repealed by No. 3, of 1890. Sections 52 and 53 amended by the Customs Ordinance 1876 Amendment (Ship's Reports inwards at Lagos) Ordinance No 1 of 1891. Telegraphic Stores &c. exempted from payment of duties by No. 7 of 1891.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1877.		
Apr. 4.	No. 5. The Promissory Oaths Ordinance 1877.	Refer to No. 4 of 1885 as to office of Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Apr. 4.	No. 6. The Extradition Ordinance (Gold Coast Colony) 1877. 23rd November 1877, Order of the Queen in Council directing the Ordinance to have effect in the Colony as if it were part of the Extradition Act 1870. Order of the Queen in Council bringing Ordinance into operation proclaimed January 12th 1878.	
July 23.	No. 12. The Petitions of Right Ordinance, 1877.	
July 23.	No. 14. Customs Amendment Ordinance.	Amending s. 139 of No. 10 of 1876.
July 23.	No. 15. Lagos Swamps Improvement Ordinance 1877.	
July 23.	No. 16. The Master and Servant Ordinance, 1877. 1st January 1878, Came into operation.	Powers of Appeal extended by s. 5 of No. 7 of 1884.
Dec. 19.	No. 18. The Lagos Alien Children Registration Ordinance, 1877.	Section 19 as to Informers' rewards amended by No. 7 of 1883. Section 9 repealed by No. 5 of 1892 as to removal of Aliens.
1878.		
Jan. 17.	No. 2. Sales by Auction Ordinance, 1878. 1st February 1878, Came into operation.	Section 26 as to Informers' rewards amended by No. 7 of 1883.
Feb. 4.	No. 3. Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878. 1st September 1880, Rules made under section 52. 13th July 1886, Flag H to be flown when ship in charge of pilots. 3rd November 1887, Rules for Pilots. 31st August 1888, Carriage of Gunpowder.	Refer to "Quarantine Ordinance" No. 7 of 1880. See No. 1 of 1881 as to payments in respect of Kroomen received into Hospital; but see s. 15 of No. 3 of 1889. Refer to No. 13 of 1882 as to carriage and storage of gunpowder, & to Petroleum Ordinance No. 12 of 1889 and Rules thereunder, Feb. 1st 1890. As to exemption of Telegraph ships from dues under s. 46 refer to No. 7 of 1891. Refer to Inland Waters Navigation Ordinance No. 10 of 1891.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1878.		
July 5.	No. 10. Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878. 13th January 1879, Applied to Lagos. 5th November 1880, Applied to Eastern and Western Districts of Lagos. 2nd December 1882, Rules for the public slaughter house, Itolo, Offin. 3rd April 1883, Rules made under section 25. 25th June 1888, Regulations as to Carriages and Horses. 7th August 1888, Common Pound Rules. 30th November 1889, Marina Market Rules. 1st July 1891, Regulations for suppressing the epidemic of small pox. 4th August 1891, Providing places on the Marina Embankment for landing or placing lumber, bricks or other goods. 22nd November 1892, Lagos Meat Market Rules 1892.	Penalties for offences as to Public Markets provided by No. 12 of 1882. Amended by No. 10 of 1883 (Powers to forbid the keeping of swine). As to dogs refer to No. 7 of 1890 and Order in Council of April 18th, 1891. Revoked except as to sale of fish by Order in Council of 22nd November 1892
1879.		
May 22.	No. 3. Constabulary Ordinance, 1879. 31st July 1888, Rules and Directions for the guidance of the Constabulary in Criminal Matters. 22nd April 1892, Order in Council for temporarily increasing the strength of the Constabulary force.	Revoking all other Meat Market Rules. Section 13 as to term of enlistment repealed by No. 7 of 1887. See No. 11 of 1889 as to good conduct pay; No. 1 of 1892 repealing s. 57 and s. 58 and No. 4 of 1892 applying the provisions of the Army Act 1881 in certain cases.
May 22.	No. 4. Constables' Wills and Property Distribution Ordinance, 1879.	
July 7.	No. 7. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1879.	Amends section 193 of No. 5 of 1876 so far as it relates to fees to Medical practitioners in Government employment.
1880.		
Apr. 29.	No. 2. Demonetization Ordinance, 1880.	
Apr. 29.	No. 4. Amended Spirit License Ordinance, 1880.	Amending No. 7 of 1875 as to sign boards, transfers of licenses &c., and refer to No. 2 of 1889.
Sep. 1.	No. 7. The Quarantine Ordinance, 1880. 2nd February 1891, Order in Council, Bony declared an infected port. 27th September 1892, Proclamation declaring Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre infected ports.	Provisions not to affect No. 3 of 1878, & No. 10 of 1878. Amended by No. 2 of 1881 as to powers of officer administering the government. Revoked by Notice of 29th December 1892.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1880.		
Sep. 1.	No. 9. An Ordinance to indemnify the sender of a registered article through the post when a loss happens in this Colony. 1st September 1880, Came into operation.	
1881.		
Jan. 31.	No. 1. The Lagos Hospital Ordinance, 1881.	Amends No. 3 of 1878 and provides for payment for treatment of Kroomen & others in Lagos Hospital; but see s. 15 of No. 3 of 1889.
Jan. 31.	No. 2. Quarantine Ordinance Amendment Ordinance.	Amending No. 7 of 1880 as to powers of officer administering the government.
1882.		
May. 8.	No. 5. Political Prisoners Ordinance of 1882.	Political prisoners Doombuyah & Beah Jack from Sierra Leone.
Dec. 2.	No. 12. Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance 1878, Amendment Ordinance 1882. For Rules &c., See under No. 10 of 1878.	Penalties provided for offences as to Public Markets.
Dec. 12.	No. 13. Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878, Amendment Ordinance, 1882.	Makes provision for the carriage and storage of gunpowder within the harbour, see under No. 3 of 1878.
1883.		
Jan. 11.	No. 2. The Public Labour Ordinance, 1883.	Gives Governor in Council power to employ forced labour on Public works.
Jan. 12.	No. 3. The Supreme Court Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance 1883.	Repeals section 22, s.s. 4, sections 37, 56 and 57 and Order x. of Schedule II. of No. 4 of 1876 and section 48 of No. 5 of 1876.
Jan. 15.	No. 5. The Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1883.	Not applied to the Protected Territories of the Colony of Lagos and—submitted, provisions not applicable.
Jan. 18.	No. 7. The Informers' Rewards Ordinance, 1883.	Repeals provisions under No. 10 of 1876, No. 7 of 1875, No. 18 of 1877 and No. 2 of 1878 as to informers' rewards.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	1883.	
Mar. 24.	No. 8. The Registration Ordinance, 1883.	Repealed as to judgments by No. 12 of 1883. Section 19 repealed by the General Registry Ordinance No. 7 of 1888.
Oct. 26.	No. 10. The Town Police and Public Health Amendment Ordinance, 1883.	As to the keeping of swine; To be read & construed with No. 10 of 1878 and No. 12 of 1882.
Nov. 14.	No. 12. The Registration Ordinance 1883, Amendment Ordinance. To be deemed to have come into operation 24th March, 1883, vide section 7.	Repeals provisions of No. 8. of 1883 as to judgments.
Dec. 31.	No. 15. The Exemption from Juries Ordinance, 1883. 1884.	To be read with No. 5 of 1876.
Mar. 11.	No. 2. The Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1884.	
Mar. 12.	No. 3. The Sick Prisoners Removal Ordinance, 1884.	See marginal notes under No. 9 of 1876.
May 10.	No. 4. The Explosives Ordinance, 1884.	Makes provisions relating to Nitro-glycerine, dynamite &c. As to fire-arms, Ammunition and gun-powder, see No. 3 of 1892.
Sep. 2.	No. 7. The Summary Review Ordinance, 1884.	See No. 5 of 1876 and No. 16 of 1877.
Nov. 19.	No. 14. The Marriage Ordinance, 1884. 31st December, 1885, Came into operation. 31st December, 1885, Districts created.	Refer to General Registry Ordinance No. 9 of 1888.
Dec. 18.	No. 16. The Foreign Recruiting Ordinance, 1884. 10th April, 1889, Order in Council prohibiting Foreign Recruiting. 15th June, 1892, Order in Council permitting Recruiting for service in the Oil Rivers Irregulars.	
	1885.	
Apr. 2.	No. 1. The Travelling Ordinance, 1885.	
June 26.	No. 3. The Lunatics Removal Ordinance, 1885.	Refer to marginal notes under No. 9 of 1876. See Order of the Queen in Council of December 13th, 1889 under Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1884 as regards Lunatics, Gazette February, 1890, p. 47.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1885.		
Sep. 18.	No. 4. The Treasury and Customs Ordinance, 1885. 1st October, 1885, Order of Governor in Council under section 2, Duties of Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs defined.	Office of Collector of Customs and Treasurer abolished; and by No. 4 of 1886 the office of Assistant Collector and Treasurer was abolished.
1886.		
Feb. 13.	No. 1. An Ordinance to extend to the Colony of Lagos the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Settlement of Lagos hitherto in force in the Settlement of Lagos and adjacent territories.	
June 17.	No. 3. The Treasury Savings Bank Ordinance, 1886. 1st January 1887, Came into operation. 7th July 1886, Order in Council, Treasury Savings Bank Regulations.	
July 7.	No. 4. Treasury and Customs Ordinance, 1886.	Office of Assistant Collector and Treasurer abolished.
July 13.	No. 5. Telegraph Line Subsidy Ordinance, 1886. 4th September 1886, Brought into operation by Proclamation of 5th November 1886.	
Dec. 28.	No. 9. Telegraphic Messages (Protection of Property) Ordinance, 1886.	
1887.		
May 20.	No. 2. Navy Discipline (Drink and Desertion) Ordinance, 1887.	
May 30.	No. 3. The Education Ordinance, 1887. 1st July 1887, Came into operation. 2nd April 1891, Amended and Consolidated Education Rules.	
Aug. 2.	No. 5. Doombuyah and Beah Jack (Detention) Ordinance, 1887.	Legalizing Detention in Lagos—See No. 5 of 1882.
Dec. 31.	No. 7. Constabulary Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1887.	Repeals section 13 of No. 3 of 1879 as to period of enlistment.
1888.		
Feb. 17.	No. 1. Supreme Court Ordinance, 1888.	Amended by No. 9 of 1889.
June 25.	No. 2. The Passengers Ordinance, 1888.	
Sep. 1.	No. 4. Stamp Ordinance, 1888. 31st March 1889, Proclamation bringing Ordinance into operation on May 16th, 1889. 27th September 1889, Order in Council repealing the duties specified in the Schedule under the title "Commission."	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1888.		
Sep. 21.	No. 5. Detention of Kwabina Atcheri Ordinance, 1888.	Gold Coast political prisoner.
Oct. 17.	No. 6. Supply Ordinance, 1889.	
Oct. 29.	No. 7. The Falsification of Accounts Ordinance, 1889.	
Nov. 6.	No. 8. The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888. 6th March 1889, Came into operation.	Amended in part by No. 13 of 1889.
Nov. 19.	No. 9. The General Registry Ordinance, 1888. 1st January 1889, Came into operation.	Repeals a. 19 of No. 9 of 1883.
1889.		
Feb. 14.	No. 1. Adulteration of Produce Ordinance, 1889.	
Feb. 14.	No. 2. Spirit License Ordinance, 1875, Extension Ordinance, 1889. 31st May 1889, Came into operation. 28th June 1889, Applying the Ordinance to Ketonn. 16th April, 1891, Extending provisions of the Ordinance to the whole of the Western District except Pokra. 19th April, 1892, Extended by Order in Council to Mobido, Lege, Dasho, Igbogun Island in the Eastern District 18th November, 1892, Order in Council applying the provisions of the Ordinance to the territory lying between Bayeku on the West and a point on the left Bank of the Oshuu River on the East.	See marginal notes under No. 7 of 1875.
Feb. 14.	No. 3. Hospitals and Dispensaries Ordinance, 1889. 2nd August, 1889, Hospital Rules, 1889. 7th November, 1889, Ereko Dispensary Rules, 1889. 17th February, 1890, Hospital Rules, 1890.	Refer to "The Hospital and Dispensary attendants (Disciplinary Offences) Ordinance" No. 3 of 1891 Also to No. 1 of 1881.
June 11.	No. 4. Supplementary Supply Ordinance, 1889.	
June 11.	No. 5. Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance, 1889. 1st January 1890, Came into operation. 21st May, 1892, Order in Council defining Districts for the purposes of the Ordinance. 18th June, 1892, Order in Council fixing the salaries of Officers in the Registrar General's Office. 18th June, 1892, Rules for the Office of the Registrar General. 22nd November, 1892, Order in Council made under section 43 relating to Vaults and Brick graves.	Coming into operation delayed by No. 17 of 1889. Sections 14, 39, 42, 62, 65, and Schedule N. repealed by No. 1 of 1890.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1889.		
Aug. 8.	No. 6. Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1889. 1st August, 1891, Came into operation. 1st August, 1891, Order in Council prescribing fees to be taken by Inspectors of Weights and Measures. 30th July, 1892, Notice of appointment of time and place for examination of Weights and Measures by Deputy Inspectors.	Coming into operation delayed by No. 18 of 1889.
Aug. 12.	No. 8. Statutory Law Revision Ordinance, 1889.	
Aug. 17.	No. 9. Supreme Court Ordinance, 1889.	Sole Judge to be styled Chief Justice.
Sep. 3.	No. 13. Foreign Trials of Criminals (Expenses) Ordinance, 1889.	
Sep. 3.	No. 11. Constabulary Ordinance, 1879, Amendment Ordinance, 1889.	As to good conduct pay. To be read with No. 3 of 1879.
Sep. 27.	No. 12. Petroleum Ordinance, 1889. 1st February, 1890, Order in Council appointing landing places for Petroleum. 1st February, 1890, Rules regulating landing, carriage, and storage of Petroleum. 1st February, 1890, Rules under section 3 as to mooring of ships carrying Petroleum.	
Oct. 29.	No. 13. Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1889.	Amending No. 8 of 1888.
Nov. 2.	No. 14. Supply Ordinance, Colony of Lagos, 1890.	
Nov. 7.	No. 15. Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment Ordinance, 1889.	Provides for remuneration to Customs Officers for extra services. Amends section 14 of No. 10 of 1876. As to payment of fees for extra services to the Assistant Collector of Customs, see No. 2 of 1890.
Nov. 30.	No. 16. Parcel Post (Compensation for loss or damage) Ordinance, 1889.	
Dec. 30.	No. 17. Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance, 1889.	Delaying the coming into operation of No. 5 of 1889.
Dec. 30.	No. 18. Weights and Measures Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance, 1889.	Delaying the coming into operation of No. 6 of 1889.
1890.		
Jan. 28.	No. 1. Births, Deaths and Burials Amendment Ordinance, 1890.	Repeals sections 14, 39, 42, 62 and 65 and Schedule N. of No. 5 of 1889.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1890.		
Jan. 28.	No. 2. Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment Ordinance, 1890.	Amends section 14 of No. 10 of 1876 as to fees for extra services to Assistant Collector of Customs.
Feb. 18.	No. 3. Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment (Export Entries) Ordinance, 1890.	Repeals section 117 of No. 10 of 1876.
Feb. 18.	No. 4. The Post Office Ordinance, 1890. 2nd April, 1891, Came into operation.	
Apr. 3.	No. 5. The Foreign Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1890. 3rd April, 1890, Applying Customs Laws to the kingdom of Pokra. 28th August, 1891, Applying the laws of the Colony to the kingdoms of Addo, Igbessa and Ilaro. 16th December, 1892, Applying the Ordinances &c., of the Colony to the kingdom of Pokra.	Amends the Slave dealing Ordinance No. 1 of 1874.
June 27.	No. 6. Supplementary Supply Ordinance, 1890.	
Sep. 17.	No. 7. The Dogs Ordinance, 1890. 18th April, 1891, Applying sections 1 to 12 and 22 to 24 to the Island of Lagos.	The provisions of sections 33 and 34 of "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance" No. 10 of 1878 not affected.
Oct. 30.	No. 9. The Supply Ordinance, 1890.	
Oct. 30.	No. 10. The Lights, Buoys and Beacons Ordinance, 1890. 27th April, 1891, Came into operation. 30th April, 1891, Order in Council exempting local Steamers from the payment of light dues. 17th July, 1891, Rules for the management of the Lighthouse at Abekun. 21st August, 1891, Order in Council exempting the S.S. "Kwarra" from the payment of light dues. 22nd February, 1892, Order in Council exempting S.W. Coast Mail Steamers from the payment of light dues. 11th November, 1892, Order in Council exempting the S.S. "Teck" from the payment of light dues.	
1891.		
Feb. 10.	No. 1. The Customs Ordinance 1876, Amendment (Ship's Reports Inwards at Lagos) Ordinance.	Amends sections 52 and 53 of No. 10 of 1876.
Feb. 10.	No. 2. The Official Secrets Ordinance, 1891.	
Mar. 3.	No. 3. The Hospitals and Dispensary Attendants (Disciplinary Offences) Ordinances, 1891.	Refer to "Hospitals and Dispensaries Ordinance" No. 3 of 1889.
Mar. 14.	No. 5. The Detention of Asada Owopa Ordinance, 1891.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. and Title.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	1891.	
Apr. 16.	No. 6. The Census Ordinance, 1891. 18th April, 1891, Order in Council limiting the extent of the Protectorate of which a Census is to be taken. 18th April, 1891, Order in Council postponing the taking of the Census as regards so much of the Eastern District as lies west of the Ode Line and as regards the Central District except the town of Lagos. 23rd April, 1891, Order in Council extending the time for taking the Census in the town of Lagos. 30th September, 1891, Order in Council extending the time for laying the abstract of the Census Returns before the Legislative Council.	
May 26.	No. 6A. The Supplementary Supply Ordinance, 1891.	
July 31.	No. 7. The Telegraph Ships and Materials (exemption from Duties) Ordinance, 1891. 26th October, 1891, Came into operation.	
Oct. 23.	No. 9. The Supply Ordinance, 1892.	
Dec. 30.	No. 10. Inland Waters Navigation Ordinance, 1891. 1892.	
Apr. 19.	No. 1. The Constabulary Ordinance, 1879, Amendment Ordinance, 1892. 22nd April, 1892, Order in Council for temporarily increasing the strength of the Constabulary Force of the Colony.	Repeals first paragraph of section 57 and section 58 of No. 3 of 1879.
May 21.	No. 2. The Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage Ordinance, 1892.	
May 21.	No. 3.* Fire-arms, Ammunition and Gunpowder Ordinance, 1892.	Repealing No. 8 of 1890.
June 18.	No. 4. The Constabulary Discipline Ordinance, 1892.	Refer to No. 3 of 1879
June 18.	No. 5. The Alien Children Amendment Ordinance, 1892.	Repeals section 9 of No. 18 of 1877.
June 22.	No. 6. The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1892.	Repealing No. 8 of 1877, No. 10 of 1886 and No. 4 of 1891. Consolidating and amending the Customs Tariff Ordinances.
June 22.	No. 7. The Wharfage Dues Abolition Ordinance, 1892. 19th August, 1892, Order in Council revoking the Order of 15th June, 1892, Proclaiming Pier or Wharf of T. E. Tomlinson & Co. to be a Customs House Pier.	Repeals No. 7 of 1889.
Aug. 3.	No. 8. The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1892.	
Oct. 3.	No. 9. The Detention of Abaku Ordinance, 1892.	
Nov. 22.	No. 10. The Supply Ordinance, 1893.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
PROCLAMATIONS.		
1886. Feb. 13.	Proclamation of Letters Patent of 13th January, 1886, erecting Lagos into a separate Colony to be called the Colony of Lagos.	
June 25.	Proclamation bringing into operation "An act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace," passed on the 9th of August, 1870.	
1890. Mar. 10.	Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Pokra.	
1891. Aug. 5.	Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Igbessa.	
Aug. 8.	Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Addo.	
Aug. 13.	Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Ilaro.	
1892. Nov. 4.	Proclamation of Sovereignty over territory on the North bank of the Lagos Lagoon lying between Bayeku on the West and a point on the left bank of the Oshun River on the East.	
Dec. 6.	Proclamation declaring that the Ordinances, &c. of the Colony of Lagos apply to the aforesaid territory.	
ORDERS OF THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.		
1887. Dec. 29.	Order under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1843, conferring on the Legislature of the Colony of Lagos power and jurisdiction over adjacent protected territories.	
1889. July 5.	Order under 7 and 8 Vic. C. 69, enabling appeals to be brought from the decisions of the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council and providing Rules for the conduct of such appeals.	
July 5.	Order repealing an Order of the 24th of September, 1886, under which the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony was constituted a Court of appeal from the Judgments, &c. of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos.	

SMALMAN SMITH,—C.J.

January, 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

AUGUST, 1892.

SHERIFF.

1. The Sheriff may in any case apply to the Court for directions as to the conduct of sales of property in execution of decrees and no licensed auctioneer is to be employed to conduct such sales without specific directions in that behalf being given in each case.

2. Before any Certificate of Purchase of Land (Judicial Form A 42) is issued, the Sheriff or the Auctioneer, if any, conducting the sale, is required to swear to, and file an affidavit, shewing that the sale was a bona fide sale, and was conducted in a proper manner, and that the purchase money had been paid or duly accounted for, and verifying the particulars of the account sales.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

3. On an Officer being appointed as District Commissioner, or to act as District Commissioner, he shall forthwith report himself to the Chief Justice, who will give to him personally such special directions or instructions as he may deem necessary, with respect to the discharge of judicial functions within the district to which he shall be appointed.

4. He will also with all convenient despatch, after being relieved of such duties, report himself personally to the Chief Justice.

CHIEF REGISTRAR.

5. When a motion paper is filed, forward same to the Chief Justice who if he thinks fit to direct that the motion may be heard in the first instance as an "Order to shew cause" will write across, or on the motion paper, "Fix a day." O. XXVIII, R. 7.

The mover may then give notice for the day so fixed to the other side, and the motion may be argued as an "order to shew cause" in the first instance.

In all other cases, and where no such direction is given, the motions shall be *ex-parte* in the first instance, *i.e.*, without notice to the other side, and should be in the form of an application for an "order to shew cause."

The party filing the Motion Paper must make enquiry as to the direction of the Court in relation thereto, and take the necessary steps.

6. Cases when adjourned should not be adjourned "generally," but to a fixed date, with liberty to apply. In the event of no application being made upon, or previous to, the date so fixed, the action may be discontinued at the cost of the defaulting party.

7. The Chief Registrar will bring forward for the directions of the Chief Justice, at the end of each week, all or any Departmental requisitions, which may not have been duly complied with.

RULES OF PROCEDURE WHERE ACCOUNTS OF ENQUIRIES ARE DIRECTED TO
BE TAKEN OR MADE BY AN OFFICER OF COURT.

8. On an order of reference for the taking of an account or the making of an enquiry being drawn up, the Plaintiff or other party having the conduct of such order, or his Counsel, shall apply to the Chief Registrar or Deputy Registrar as the case may be, for an appointment to proceed on the order of reference and pay to him the proper fee.

9. On receiving such application the Chief Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall demand and receive in the case of the taking of an account the *ad-valorem* fee to be calculated on the amount shown by the account to have been received at the rate fixed by the Scale of Fees, and in the case of an enquiry the fee for the first sitting.

10. On granting a first appointment, the Chief Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall attach in book shape, for the purpose of Referee's notes, a reasonable number of sheets of foolscap paper ruled with one quarter margin and head them with the short title and distinctive number of the suit and a note of the order of reference. He shall then enter on the Notes the date and hour of the appointment granted, and shall affix in the margin stamps equivalent to the amount of the fee then payable and received by him, which shall remain uncanceled until the sitting.

11. On granting any subsequent appointment, the Chief Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall in like manner demand and receive the proper fee (if any), enter the date and hour of the appointment in the Referee's Notes, and affix in the margin thereof stamps equivalent to the amount of the fee (if any), then payable and received by him. Such stamp shall remain uncanceled until the sitting.

12. Before granting an appointment to settle the Referee's report on an account directed to be taken, the Chief Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall demand and receive the fee, calculated at the rate fixed by the Scale of Fees, on the sum (if any) by which the amount found by the Referee's draft report to have been received shall exceed the amount on which the *ad-valorem* fee has already been paid, and shall affix in the margin of the Referee's Notes stamps equivalent to the amount of the fee then paid. Such stamps shall remain uncanceled until the sitting.

13. On holding any sitting, the Referee shall forthwith cancel the stamp or stamps which shall have been affixed to his Notes as aforesaid; and he shall then enter in the margin the names of the Counsel, or parties attending before him.

14. The Referee shall keep in his Notes a record of all proceedings before him in the matter of the reference.

15. When the whole subject matter of the reference has been gone into, the Referee shall draft his report; such report shall set forth in paragraphs numbered consecutively all the facts found by the Referee; and may if the facts warrant it, contain a statement that any party or his Counsel has

bestowed an extra amount of labour in facilitating the conduct of the reference. The draft report shall be settled in the presence of the parties or their Counsel at a sitting held for the purpose. When settled the report is to be signed by the Referee and transmitted to the Court together with the Referee's Notes.

SMALMAN SMITH,
Chief Justice.

August, 1892.

(FORM.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

Suit No. of 189 .

[BROWN] v. [JONES]

NOTES OF REFERENCE.

Order of Reference dated day of
date. Tuesday the day of , 189 at m.

Stamp

[Mr. Brief for
Plaintiff.]

[Defendant in
person.]

date. Thursday the day of , 189 at m.

Stamp

(FORM OF REPORT.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

Suit No. of 1890.

Between JOHN BROWN *Plaintiff*
AND
WILLIAM JONES *Defendant*

In pursuance of the directions contained in the Order made in this cause on the day of 189 . I hereby certify that the result of the [accounts and enquiries] which have been taken and made pursuant to such Order as follows:—

The Plaintiff and Defendant have attended [by their respective Counsel] [in person.]

1. [The Plaintiff is entitled to recover from the Defendant the sum of £ .]
2. &c.

Dated this day of 1891.

Signature of Referee.

LAGOS TREATIES.

TREATY of Peace, Friendship and Commerce between the ALAFIN of Oyo, the BALOGUN, the MAYE, the ABESI, the AGBAKIN, the OTUN BALE of Ibadan, the QWA of Ilesha, the ORE of Otun, the AJERO of Ijero, the OLAJUDO of Ido, the SERIKI of Ilesha, the QNI of Ife, the OBALUFE, the OBAJIO, the OBALORAN, the AJARAWU, the ARODE, the ARISANRO, the BALOGUN of Ife, the OGUNSUA of Modakeke, the BALOGUN, the OTUN of Modakeke, the AWUJALE of Jebu, and the BALOGUN of Jebu.

WHEREAS the kings, balęs, baloguns, and chiefs above enumerated, parties to this treaty and to the conditions and articles of agreement hereinafter set forth, profess to be earnestly desirous to put a stop to the devastating war which has for years past been waged in their own and adjoining countries, and to secure the blessings of a lasting peace to themselves and their peoples, and have appealed by their envoys and messengers duly accredited to His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of Lagos, as representing Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to mediate between them, and to arbitrate and determine such terms and conditions as shall secure a just and honourable peace to the contending parties, and have each and all of them agreed to abide by such arbitration and determination, and to do his or their utmost endeavour to carry into effect the terms and conditions so arranged and determined ;

And whereas the envoys and messengers duly accredited by the aforesaid kings, balęs, baloguns, and chiefs, have been received in audience by His Excellency the Governor, and have themselves assented both verbally and in writing to the terms and conditions of peace hereinafter specified, and have agreed to be bound thereby and faithfully to observe the same.

Now this is to certify that the kings, balęs, baloguns, and chiefs aforesaid hereby ratify and confirm the said agreement made and entered into by their envoys and messengers for them and on their behalf, and solemnly pledge themselves faithfully, loyally, and strictly to observe and carry out the following terms and conditions so far as they are individually or collectively concerned.

1. There shall be peace and friendship between the kings, balęs, baloguns, and chiefs, the signatories to this treaty, and their peoples respectively, and the kings, balęs, baloguns, and chiefs aforesaid hereby engage for themselves and their peoples that they will cease from fighting, and will remain within or retire to their own territories as herein provided, and will in all things submit themselves to such directions as may seem necessary or expedient to the Governor of Lagos for better and more effectually securing the objects of this treaty.

2. The kings, chiefs, and peoples composing the Ikitiparapo alliance or confederation on the one hand, and the balę, balogun, chiefs, and people of Ibadan on the other, shall respectively retain their independence.

3. The Alafin and the Qwa shall stand to each other in the relationship of

the elder brother to the younger as before when the Ikiti countries were independent.

4. The towns of Otan, Irēsi, Ada, and Igbajo shall form part of the territories of Ibadan, and be subject to the balę, balogun, and chiefs of Ibadan. Such of the inhabitants of the towns aforesaid as desire to leave shall be permitted to do so at such time and in such manner as the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall direct after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, and such people shall not be molested by the signatories, their peoples, or allies.

5. In order to preserve peace, the town of Modakękę shall be reconstructed on the land lying between the Qşun and the Qba rivers to the north of its present situation, and such of the people of Modakękę as desire to live under the rule of the balę and balogun of Ibadan shall withdraw from the present town to the land mentioned at such times and in such manner as the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall direct after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, and such of the people as desire to live with the Ifęs shall be permitted to do so, but shall not remain in the present town of Modakękę, which shall remain the territory and under the rule of the king and chiefs of Ifę, who may deal with the same as they may think expedient.

6. Except as herein provided, the boundaries of the territories of the respective parties and signatories shall remain as at present; and shall not be interfered with.

7. The Kiji camp shall be broken up, and the contending parties agree quietly and peaceably and without any demonstration to withdraw their armies and their peoples at such time or times, in such manner, and by such routes as shall be directed by the Governor, his envoy or messengers, after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned.

8. The signatories engage themselves at or immediately after the signature of this treaty, or at such times as may be directed by the Governor, his envoy or messenger, after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, to withdraw their peoples and warriors and allies employed or associated with contending peoples or armies at Modakękę, Isqya, or elsewhere, and wherever such allies or people or warriors may be employed in war, or likely to foster or promote war, and further, when their peoples, warriors, and allies have been withdrawn and the camp at Kiji broken up and dispersed, to do their utmost by peaceful and friendly means to bring about peace at Qfa.

9. The signatories bind themselves to endeavour, in every legitimate and peaceful way, to promote trade and commerce, and to abstain from dissensions and acts likely to promote strife.

10. The signatories agree, if any cause of strife or dissension should still exist after the ratification and carrying out of these conditions which is not dealt with, or sufficiently or fully dealt with herein, to refer such cause or matter unreservedly to the arbitration of the Governor of the Lagos Colony, and peaceably, and without resorting to strife or provocation, to await his determination thereof, and abide by it, testifying their gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for efforts already made and undertaken in their interest, and their sincerity and earnestness in the cause of general peace and good-will.

11. The armistice now existing between the hostile forces in the camps

of Kiji and Isqya shall be prolonged, and the signatories bind themselves to cease from all warlike operations or acts of provocation, and to do their utmost to promote friendly relations until the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall be able to and shall communicate with the signatories hereto.

12. As a guarantee of good faith, and for the further and better securing the objects of this treaty, and the faithful and strict observance of the terms and conditions thereof, the signatories agree to place in the hands of the Governor, his envoy or messenger, as and when he may determine, such of their leading chiefs as he may require as hostages, who will continue and remain with him on the battle-field of Kiji, whilst the armies and peoples of the respective signatories are dispersing therefrom, and for and during such time or period as the circumstances or necessities of the case may require, or to give such other or further guarantees as may seem just or expedient to the Governor, his envoy or messenger.

In witness thereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals the days and dates specified:—

X ADEYEMI, Alafin of Qyo, June 25, 1886.
 X AJAYI, Balogun of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X OSUNTSKI, Maye of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X FIJABI, Abesi of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X FAGINMI, Agbakin of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X TAJO, Qtun Bale of Ibadan, June 14, 1886.
 X AGUNLOYE, Qwa of Ilesha, July 7, 1886.
 X OKINBALOYE, Ore of Qtun, July 3, 1886.
 X OYIYOSOYE, Ajero of Ijero, July 3, 1886.
 X ODUNDUN, Ologudo of Ido, July 3, 1886.
 X OGEDEMGEE, Seriki of Ilesha, July 2, 1886.
 X DERIN, Qni of Ife, July 18, 1886.
 X AWOTIONDE, Qbalufe of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X QBAMUYIWA, Obrejia of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X AKINTOLA, Qbaloran of Ife, July 16, 1886.
 X OSUNDULU, Ajaruwa of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X JOJO, Arode of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X AWORINLO, Arisanore of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X QYA, Balogun of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X OGUNWOLE, Ogunsua of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.
 X SOWO, for Balogun of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.
 X AYANILEYE, for Qtun of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.
 X ABOKI, Awujale of Jebu, June 9, 1886.
 X NOFOKAN, Balogun of Jebu, June 10, 1886.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of the undersigned after the terms and conditions therein contained had been interpreted and explained by us or one of us to the respective signatories.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSON, Clerk in Holy Orders, Messenger,
and Interpreter.

CHAS. PHILLIPS, Clerk in Holy Orders, Messenger,
and Interpreter.

Affix to Treaty dated June 4, 1886.

The undersigned Envoys and Messengers duly accredited to his Excellency the Governor of the Lagos Colony, to convey to the Governor the terms and conditions which they and the Kings, Balęs, Baloguns, and Chiefs, who have dispatched them duly accredited as aforesaid, are willing to observe, abide by, and carry into effect, in order to secure peace to their respective peoples and countries, having heard the foregoing treaty and the terms and conditions thereof read over, and the same having been interpreted and fully explained to them, solemnly agree themselves to abide thereby, and faithfully and loyally to observe the same; in testimony whereof they have hereto set their hands and seals this 4th day of June, 1886:—

Name of Messengers.			Accredited by
X	OBAOSETAN	...	} Alafin of Qyq.
X	BELEWU	...	
X	AINDE	...	Balogun of Ibadan.
X	ATERE	...	Mayę.
X	ELEGBEDE	...	Tajo, the Qtun Balę.
X	APELIDIAGBA	...	} Qwa of Ileša.
X	OLUKONI	...	
X	FATUYE	...	Ore of Qtun.
X	ORISALUSI	...	Ajero of Ijero.
X	QBASA	...	Orungunda of Ido.
X	DAODU	...	Seriki of Ileša.
X	APELIDIAGBA	...	} Qni of Ifę.
X	OLUKONI	...	
X	AINDE	...	Ogunsua of Modakeķę.
X	AWOINMESIN	...	} Awujalę of Jębn.
X	OGUNDEKO	...	
X	ODUSAJO	...	Balogun of Jębu,

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Administrator.
J. SMALMAN SMITH,
H. HIGGINS, Assist. Col. Secretary
and Private Secretary.
C. PHILLIPS and S. JOHNSON,
Governor's Messengers, In-
terpreters on this occasion.

PROCLAMATION of Peace between the IBADANS and the EKITIPARAPOS, at Kiji-Mesi Battle-field, September 23rd, 1886.

WHEREAS through the friendly mediation of His Excellency the Governor of Lagos an understanding has been brought about, and a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce concluded between the Alafin of Qyq, the Balogun, the Abęsę, the Mayę, the Agbakin, and the Qtun Balę of Ibadan, the Qwa of Ileša, the Ore of Qtun, the Ajero of Ijero, the Olojudo of Ido, the Seriki of Ijęša, the Qni, the Balogun, the Qbalufę, the Qbalqran, the Qbajio, the

Ajaruwa, the Arode, and the Orisanire of Ife, the Ogunṣua, the Balogun and the Otun of Modakẹkẹ, and the Awujalẹ and the Balogun of Jẹbu;

And whereas the said treaty has this day been ratified in our presence by the said signatories or representatives duly authorised in that behalf;

And whereas due provision has been made by us, after conference with the heads of the Governments principally concerned, or their representatives duly accredited to us, for the complete fulfilment of the conditions of the said treaty;

Now, therefore, we, special Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor of Lagos for the purpose of executing the said treaty in accordance with the provisions thereof, do hereby proclaim in the name of the signatories of the said treaty that peace has this day been established, and shall henceforth continue for ever, between the signatories of the said treaty and between their respective peoples.

Dated at Kiji-Mesi Battle-field this 23rd of September, 1886.

(Signed) HENRY HIGGINS, }
 OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

RATIFICATION of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce concluded between the Ibadans and the Ekitiparapọs, 1886.

We, the undersigned signatories and duly authorised representatives of signatories of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, signed in the months of June and July in the current year by the Alafin of Qyọ, the Balogun, the Abẹṣẹ, the Mayẹ, the Agbakin, and the Otun Balẹ of Ibadan, the Qwa of Ileṣa, the Ore of Otun, the Ajero of Ijero, the Olujudo of Ido, the Seriki of Ijẹṣa, the Qni, the Balogun, the Qbalufẹ, the Qbaloran, the Obajio, the Ajaruwa, the Arode and the Orisanire of Ife, the Ogunṣua, the Balogun, and the Otun of Modakẹkẹ, and the Awujalẹ and the Balogun of Jẹbu, and having for its object the termination of the war between the Ibadans and their allies on the one hand and the Ekitiparapọ Confederacy on the other hand, hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and all and singular the conditions and stipulations thereof, and do further agree to, and approve, of the following provisions for the more perfect fulfilment of the same, made after conference with the Governments of the parties principally concerned or their representatives, by the special Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Lagos, as representing Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to carry the same treaty into effect.

1. Peace between the signatories of the treaty and their people shall be proclaimed by the Commissioners immediately after the signing hereof.

2. Immediately after the proclamation of peace the breaking up of the camps at Kiji and Oke-Mesi respectively shall begin, and upon the signal being given by gun-fire in the Commissioners' camp, the Ibadans encamped in the Kiji camp and Ekitiparapọs encamped in the Oke-Mesi camp shall simultaneously begin quietly and peaceably and without any demonstration to withdraw from their said respective camps.

3. The Ibadans encamped in the Kiji camp shall return to their homes by way of Ikirun, Oṣogbo, Ede, and Iwo, and by way of Ikirun, Ilobu, Ejigbo,

and Qyq, and the Ekitiparapq encamped in the Qta-Mesi camp shall return to their homes by way of Mesi-Ipole and Mesi-Igbodo, Esa-Oke, and Esa-Egure.

4. The evacuation of the said Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall be completed by 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, when a signal gun shall be fired in the Commissioners' camp, after which, without further warning, the said Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall be destroyed by fire at such time and in such manner as the Commissioners shall deem expedient.

5. The camps at Modakękę, Isqya, and elsewhere shall be broken up on such day and in such manner as the Commissioners, after their arrival at the quarters prepared for them by the Modakękęs and the Ifęs on their battlefield, shall determine, and thereupon the Ifęs shall be reinstated in their town of Ile Ifę, and the Modakękęs shall forthwith withdraw provisionally to the towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, Odunabou. The Modakękęs shall not build or inwall any town south of the Qşun river, and shall remove from the said towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, and Odunabou to the land between the Qşun and the Qba rivers, and north of the present town of Modakękę, before the end of the month of March in the year 1888; and for their faithful compliance with the provisions of this article the authorities at Ibadan undertake to be responsible.

6. During the time that the Modakękęs shall inhabit the said towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, and Odunabou, they shall be at liberty to cultivate and carry away the produce of their present farms at Modakękę, without molestation from the Ifęs. They, on their part, shall not in any way molest the Ifęs.

7. Such of the Modakękęs as shall desire to live with the Ifęs shall give notice of such desire to the Commissioners within the time limited by the Commissioners for the breaking up of the said camps at Modakękę, Isqya, and elsewhere, and any Modakękę who shall not have given such notice shall be conclusively deemed to have elected not to live with the Ifęs. The Commissioners may make such restrictions as they shall deem expedient as to the number of Modakękęs to be permitted to live with the Ifęs.

8. Those of the inhabitants of the town of Otan, Iręsi, Ada, and Igbajq, who shall desire to remove from those towns shall be permitted to do so, with all their movable property and without molestation, at any time before the end of the month of January 1887. Any inhabitant of any of the said towns who shall not have left such towns before the expiration of the said term shall be conclusively deemed to have elected to become a subject of the authorities of Ibadan.

9. The hostages given to the Commissioners by way of security for the due observance of the article of the said treaty relating to the breaking up of the Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall remain with the Commissioners, so long as the Commissioners shall deem expedient.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals the 23rd day of September, 1886:—

✕	OBAOSETAN,	} Representing the Alafin of Qyq.
✕	BELEWU,	
✕	AJAYI, Balogun of Ibadan.	
✕	ADEJUMQ, representing the Abęşę of Ibadan.	
✕	QSUNTOKI, Mayę of Ibadan.	

- X FAJINMI, Agbakin of Ibadan.
 X ELEGBEDE, representing the Otun Bale of Ibadan.
 X APELIDIAGBA, representing the Owa of Ife.
 X FATUYI, representing the Ore of Otun.
 X ORISALUSI, representing the Ajero of Ijero.
 X QEASA, representing the Olojudo of Ido.
 X OGEDEMGBE, Seriki of Ijesa.
 X AFOLAGI, } Representing all the
 X OSUNDULU, Ajarawu of Ife, } Ife signatures of the
 X TOJO, Arode of Ife, } Treaty.
 X AKINPE, representing the Ogunṣua of Modakeke.
 X SOWO, Acting Balogun of Modakeke.
 X AYANLEYE, Acting Otun of Modakeke.
 X AWONIMESIN, } Representing the Awujale of Jebu.
 X OGUDEKO, }
 X OKUNLAJA, representing the Balogun of Jebu.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

(Signed) HENRY HIGGINS, Acting Colonial Secretary.
 OLIVER SMITH, Queen's Advocate.
 Special Commissioners.
 CHARLES PHILLIPS, Clerk in Holy Orders.
 SAMUEL JOHNSON, Clerk in Holy Orders.
 Interpreters on this occasion.

UNDERTAKING given by the Ife Representatives at the Kiji-Mesi Battle-field on the 23rd of September, 1886.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile and unjust and whereas His Excellency the Governor of Lagos, to whom the Ife nation is greatly indebted for having magnanimously mediated between them and their enemies, would be pleased to hear that the Ife nation has abolished the said practice. Now, therefore, we representing the Council of the Ifes and the Oni of Ife, all other the Ife signatories of the Treaty of Peace concluded in this present year between the Ibadans and their allies and the Ekitiparapo Confederacy, do hereby promise and declare that before the arrival of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Lagos to represent him in the execution of the said Treaty at the quarters prepared for their reception on the Modakeke-Isqya battle-field, the Council of the Ifes shall pass a law abolishing the said detestable practice, and that Derin, the Oni elect of Ife, shall confirm such law immediately upon coming to the throne.

Witness our hands and seals this 23rd day of September, 1886.

X APOLAJI.
 X OSUNDULU.
 X TOLO.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
 OLIVER SMITH. } Special Commissioners.

Abolition of the Custom of Human Sacrifice by the Council of Ife.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust, and whereas His Excellency the Governor of Lagos, to whom the Ife nation is greatly indebted for having magnanimously mediated between them and their enemies, will be pleased to hear that the Ife nation has abolished the said detestable practice; and whereas the Council of Ife has already undertaken, through its representatives at Kiji, to abolish the said abominable practice;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, members of the Council of Ife, hereby declare and promise that the said practice of immolating human beings is, and henceforth for ever shall remain, abolished in the Ife country.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals on the date hereunder written opposite our names.

✕ AWOTUNDE, Obalufe of Ife, November 2, 1886.
 ✕ ORAMUYION, Obagis of Ife, November 2, 1886.
 ✕ AWONRILE, Orisamile of Ife, November 2, 1886.
 ✕ TOJO, Asoje of Ife, November 2, 1886.

Signed and sealed in our presence, after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
 OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

Enactment for the Abolition of Human Sacrifices in the Ekiti Countries.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust in the eyes of all civilised nations and right-minded persons, and whereas the said practice has fallen into disuse in the Ekiti Countries, and the present time appears opportune for its total abolition in those countries; and whereas the Ekitis are under a deep and lasting obligation to His Excellency the Governor of Lagos for having established peace between them and their late enemies, the Ibadans, and for having thereby secured the independence of the said Ekiti Countries; and whereas His Excellency the Governor of Lagos desires no other proof of the gratitude of the Ekitis for what he has done for them than that they should abolish the said abominable practice; and whereas the Ekitis have resolved to abolish the said practice accordingly:

Now, therefore, we the undersigned representing all the Ekiti Kings and countries, and being duly authorised to speak in their name and on their behalf, do hereby enact, ordain, and declare as follows, viz:—

1. The practice of immolating human beings, whether at the festival of any deity, or before, at, or after the funeral of any king or subject, or any other public or private occasion, shall be and hereby is abolished for ever.

2. It shall be, and hereby is, constituted a criminal offence for any one in any Ekiti Country, or for any subject of any Ekiti King, to perform or participate in, or to aid or abet others in performing, or participating in any human sacrifice.

3. Every such criminal offence shall be punished by the infliction of a heavy fine, imprisonment, or forced labour.

4. No person condemned to death for a crime shall be utilised for the purpose of human sacrifice.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of September, 1886.

✕ OKINBALOYE, Ore of Otun.

✕ OYIYOSOJE, Ajero of Ijero.

✕ ODUNDUN, Olojudo of Ido.

I guarantee the enactment of the above written provisions.

✕ OGEDEMGBE, Seriki of Ijesa.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

Enactment for the Abolition of Human Sacrifices in Ijesha.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings, is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust in the eyes of all civilised nations and right-minded persons; and whereas the said practice has fallen into disuse among the Ijesas, and the present time appears opportune for its total abolition in the Ijesa Country; and whereas the Ijesas are under a deep and lasting obligation to His Excellency the Governor of Lagos for having established peace between them and their late enemies, the Ibadans, and for having thereby secured the independence of the Ijesa Country; and whereas His Excellency the Governor of Lagos desires no other proof of gratitude of the Ijesas for what he has done for them than that they should abolish the said abominable practice; and whereas the Ijesas have resolved to abolish the said practice accordingly:

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, as representing the Ijesa nation, do hereby, enact, ordain, and declare as follows, viz:—

1. The practice of immolating human beings, whether at the festival of any deity or before, at, or after the funeral of any king or subject, or on any other public or private occasion, shall be and hereby is abolished for ever.

2. It shall be and is hereby constituted a criminal offence for any one in the kingdom of Ijesa, or for any subject of the Ijesa King to perform or participate in, or to aid or abet others in performing, or participating, in any human sacrifice.

3. Every such criminal offence shall be punished by the infliction of a heavy fine, imprisonment, or forced labour.

4. No person condemned to death for a crime punishable with death under the laws of the Ijesa Country, shall be utilised for the purpose of sacrifice.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of September, 1886.

✕ AGUNLOYE, Owa of Ilesha,

✕ OGEDEMGBE, Seriki of Ijesa.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

THE JEBU TREATY.

AGREEMENT made at Lagos this 21st day of January, in the year 1892, between GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c., Her Heirs and Successors on the one part, and the Awujale, Chiefs, Elders and People of Jebu for themselves, their heirs and successors on the other part.

WHEREAS the Awujale, Chiefs, Elders and People of Jebu, by their authorised and accredited Messengers, have assented to the demand of Her Majesty's Government for open roads and free traffic for all people whether Native or European, through the territory of Jebu, now therefore, we the said authorised Messengers and Representatives of the Awujale and people of Jebu, do as testified by our signatures affixed hereto, agree in the name of the said Awujale and people of Jebu and on their behalf to the following Article:—

1. From henceforth we will keep open and free to traffic all roads and rivers passing through Jebu territory.

2. The said roads and rivers shall be free to all persons whatever, Native or European, who desire to pass through Jebu either from the Interior to Lagos, or from Lagos to the Interior, and to all produce and property.

3. No tolls, fees or imposts of any kind whatsoever shall be levied upon any person or property passing through Jebu either by land or by water, either from Lagos to the Interior or from the Interior to Lagos.

4. The Awujale Authorities and people of Jebu shall use their best endeavour to maintain the peaceable use of the said roads and rivers to all people wishing to use them.

5. All disputes that may arise upon, or in reference to the use of the said roads and rivers shall be adjusted by Arbitrators appointed by the two parties to this Agreement and in any case where the Arbitrators so appointed shall not agree, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos whose decision shall be final. The Governor of Lagos reserves the right of stationing an officer or officers in Jebu to secure the faithful observance of the provisions of this Agreement, and to guard the interests both of the Jebus, and of the strangers making use of the said roads and rivers.

6. The Awujale and Authorities bind themselves to endeavour in every legitimate and peaceful way to promote trade and commerce, and to abstain from dissensions and acts likely to promote strife with neighbouring kingdoms and tribes.

7. In consideration of the faithful observance of all the foregoing Articles of this Agreement, the Governor of Lagos will make from the date hereof, unto the Awujale of Jebu a yearly present to the value of Five Hundred Pounds sterling, but such present may upon breach or neglect of all, or any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement and at the discretion of the

Governor of the Colony of Lagos for the time being be altogether withdrawn or suspended.

Done at Lagos this 21st day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(Signed) G. T. CARTER.

Witnesses to the above signature made in our presence.

(Signed) GEORGE C. DENTON,
ALFRED REED ELLIOTT,
ANDREW L. HETHERSETT.

Falanq, Qduntan, Odukoya, Bamiwo,—Agunrin.

Okoya, Jale, Jaegun, Famoyede,—Ogboni.

Ogundeyi, Qşq, Ogundipe,—Pampa.

Otenaika, Oluleun, Nenaye, Sabanaijo, Qşundeq, }
Kumabasi, Ilumq, Qşin, Lusewe, Bamijo, }
Okulaja,—Parakoyi.

We the undersigned declare that we were present when the above Agreement was interpreted to the above named Messengers and Representatives at Government House, Lagos, on the 21st day of January, 1892, and that in our presence and in public meeting the said Messengers and Representatives declare that it was contrary to the custom of their country to make their marks or touch paper but that they in the name of the Awujale and people of Jebu and on their behalf agreed to all the terms of the Agreement and undertook to carry them out and declared that they were authorised to do so. The said Representatives further signified their acceptance of the terms by taking the country oath on kolas and water.

(Signed) J. A. OTONBA PAYNE,
JACOB WILLIAMS.

Witnesses to the signatures of the above named J. A. O. Payne and Jacob Williams made in our presence this 21st day of January, 1892.

(Signed) GEORGE STALLARD,
C. J. GEORGE.

Certified true copy.

E. A. LOVELL,
Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, by His Excellency GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS I have it in command from Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA through Her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to assert the Sovereign rights of Her Majesty over certain territory lying between the town of Ba-

yeku on the West, and a point on the left bank of the Qşun River on the East, both in the Jëbu Territory, the same having been ceded in sovereignty to Her Majesty with consent of the King and local Authorities thereof;

Now therefore I, Gilbert Thomas Carter, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos do hereby proclaim and declare to all men that from and after the date of these presents the full sovereignty of the territory on the north bank of the Lagos Lagoon situated between the town of Bayeku in Latitude $6^{\circ} 34' 13''$ N., and of Longitude $3^{\circ} 35' 5''$ E., extending as far North as the Latitude of the town of Itqiki on the Ibu River which has been determined to be Latitude $6^{\circ} 44' 54''$ N., and eastward to a point corresponding with Latitude $6^{\circ} 44' 54''$ N., on the left bank of the Qşun River, extending to the mouth of the said river, inclusive of all towns situated in the said territory, rest together with their dependencies in Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, Her Heirs and Successors for ever.

Given under my hand at Epe this fourth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(Sgd.) G. T. CARTER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Sgd.) F. W. LOANE,
Lieut. and Commander H.M.S. "Alecto."

(Sgd.) R. L. BOWER,
Capt. Asst. Inspector Lagos Constabulary.

Witness.

(Sgd.) C. J. P. BOYLE,
Clerk & Interpreter.

PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated the 4th day of November, 1892, certain territory on the north bank of the Lagos Lagoon situated between the town of Bayeku in Latitude $6^{\circ} 34' 13''$ N., and of Longitude $3^{\circ} 35' 5''$ E., extending as far north as the Latitude of the town of Itqiki on the Ibu river which has been determined to be Latitude $6^{\circ} 44' 54''$ N., and eastward to a point corresponding with Latitude $6^{\circ} 44' 54''$ N., on the left bank of the Qşun river extending to the mouth of the said river, inclusive of all towns situated in the said territory, was declared to have been ceded in sovereignty to Her Majesty with consent of the King and local Authorities thereof;

Now therefore I, Gilbert Thomas Carter, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, do hereby declare that all the Ordinances Rules and Orders for the time being in force in the said Colony apply to and are in force in the said territory.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Colony of Lagos, in the

said Colony this 6th day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

By Command,

G. DENTON,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

THE EGBA TREATY.

TREATY of Friendship and Commerce made at Abokuta in the Egba Country, this 18th (eighteenth) day of January, in the year 1893, between His Excellency GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, for, and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India &c., Her Heirs and Successors on the one part, and the undersigned King (ALAKE) and Authorities of Abokuta representing the Egba Kingdom, for and on behalf of their Heirs and Successors on the other part. We the undersigned King and Authorities do, in the presence of the Elders, Headmen and people assembled at this place, hereby promise:—

1st. That there shall be peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen and Egba subjects, and should any difference or dispute accidentally arise between us and the said subjects of the Queen, it shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos for settlement as may be deemed expedient.

2nd. That there shall be complete freedom of Trade between the Egba Country and Lagos, and in view of the injury to commerce arising from the arbitrary closing of roads, we the said King and Authorities hereby declare that no roads shall in future be closed without the consent and approval of the Governor of Lagos.

3rd. That we the said King and Authorities pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to foster and promote trade with the Countries adjoining Egba and with Lagos.

4th. That we the said King and Authorities will as heretofore, afford complete protection and every assistance and encouragement to all Ministers of the Christian religion.

5th. It is further agreed and stipulated by the said Gilbert Thomas Carter on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England, that so long as the provisions of this Treaty are strictly kept, no annexation of any portion of the Egba Country shall be made by Her Majesty's Government without the consent of the lawful Authorities of the Country, no aggressive action shall be taken against the said Country, and its independence shall be fully recognised.

6th. The said King and Authorities having promised that the practice of

offering human sacrifices shall be abolished in the one township where it at present exists, and having explained that British subjects have already freedom to occupy land, build houses, and carry on trade and manufacture in any part of the Egbá Country, and likewise that there is no possibility of a cession of any portion of the Egbá Country to a Foreign Power, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, it is desired that no special provision be made in regard to these subjects in this Treaty.

Done at Abẹ̀okuta this Eighteenth day of January, 1893.

(Signed) ^{his} OSOKALU, \bowtie King Alake.
mark.

^{their}
OSUDARE,—Onlado. \bowtie } Representatives of King
SORUNKE,—Jaguna. \bowtie } Alake and Egbá United
OGUNDEYI,—Magaji. \bowtie } Kingdom.
marks.

(Signed) G. T. CARTER,—Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos.

Witnessed at Abẹ̀okuta this Eighteenth day of January, 1893.

(Signed) G. B. HADDON-SMITH,—Political Officer.
R. L. BOWER,—Captain, Asst. Inspector Lagos Constabulary.
J. B. WOOD,—Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.
A. L. HETHERSETT,—Clerk & Interpreter, Governor's Office.
E. R. BICKERSTETH,—Trader.
W. H. TINNEY SOMOYE,—Clerk to the Egbá Authorities.

I the undersigned do swear that I have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing treaty to the contracting parties, in the Yoruba language.

(Signed) A. L. HETHERSETT.

Witness to Signature.

(Signed) E. R. BICKERSTETH,—Trader.

THE OYO TREATY.

TREATY made at Oyo in the Yoruba Country this third day of February in the year 1893, between His Excellency GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Lagos, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., Her Heirs and Successors, on the one part, and the undersigned KING ALAFIN of Oyo, and Head of Yoruba-land for and on behalf of His Heirs and Successors on the other part. I the undersigned ALAFIN of Oyo do hereby promise:—

1st. That there shall be peace between the subjects of the Queen of England and Yoruba subjects, and should any difference or dispute accidentally

arise between us and the said subjects of the Queen, it shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos for the time being, whose decision shall be final and binding upon us all.

2nd. That British subjects shall have free access to all parts of Yoruba-land and shall have the right to build houses and possess property according to the laws in force in this country. They shall further have full liberty to carry on such trade and manufacture as may be approved by the Governor of Lagos.

3rd. That I the said Alafin of Oyó agree to allow a right of way to Lagos to all persons wishing to go there.

4th. That I the said Alafin of Oyó pledge myself to use every means in my power to foster and promote trade with the countries adjoining Yoruba-land and with Lagos.

5th. That I the said Alafin of Oyó will afford complete protection and every assistance and encouragement to all Ministers of the Christian religion.

6th. That I the said Alafin of Oyó solemnly promise to abolish the practice of offering human sacrifices and to prohibit it throughout the country under my control.


7th. That I the said Alafin of Oyó will not enter into any war or commit any act of aggression on any of the chiefs bordering on Lagos by which the trade of the country with Lagos shall be interrupted or the safety of the persons and property of the subjects of the Queen of England shall be lost, compromised, or endangered.

8th. That I the said Alafin of Oyó will at no time whatever cede any of my territory to any other power, or enter into any agreement, treaty or arrangement with any Foreign Government, except through and with the consent of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of England, &c.

9th. It is hereby agreed that all disputes that may arise between the parties to this Treaty shall be enquired into and adjusted by two arbitrators, the one appointed by the Governor of Lagos, the other by the Alafin of Oyó, and in any case when the arbitrators so appointed shall not agree the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos, whose decision shall be final.

10th. In consideration of the faithful observance of all the foregoing articles of this Treaty the Governor of Lagos will make from 1st January next ensuing unto the King of Oyó a yearly present of One hundred pounds, but such present may upon breach of all or any one or more of the provisions of this agreement, and at the discretion of the Governor of Lagos for the time being, be altogether withdrawn or suspended.

11th. I likewise pledge myself to obtain the consent and co-operation of all the subordinate Kings and Authorities of representative Towns in Yoruba-land to the provisions of this Treaty.

his
ADEYEMI,  Alafin of Oyó and Head of Yoruba-land.
mark.

(Signed) G. T. CARTER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Colony of Lagos.

Done at Oyó this third day of February, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Signed in the presence of—

(Signed) G. B. HADDON-SMITH,—Political Officer.

I the undersigned do swear that I have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing agreement to the contracting party in the Yoruba language.

(Signed) A. L. HETHERSETT.

Witness to Signature.

(Signed) G. B. HADDON-SMITH,—Political Officer.

No. 1.

ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, SIGNED AT PARIS, AUGUST 10, 1889.

THE Undersigned, selected by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Government of the French Republic for the purpose of preparing a general understanding with a view to settle all the questions at issue between England and France with regard to their respective possessions on the West Coast of Africa, have agreed on the following provisions :—

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1.—On the Slave Coast, the line of demarcation between the spheres of influence of the two Powers shall be identical with the meridian which intersects the territory of Porto-Novo at the Ajarra Creek, leaving Pokrah or Pokea to the English Colony of Lagos. It shall follow the above-mentioned meridian as far as the 9th degree of north latitude, where it shall stop. To the south it shall terminate on the sea-shore after having passed through the territory of Appah, the capital of which shall continue to belong to England.

The navigation of the Ajarra and of the River Addo shall be free and open to the inhabitants and boats of both Protectorates.

Sec. 2.—French traders shall be guaranteed full liberty of trade with such districts as shall not be included in the French sphere of influence, and especially as regards the Egbas.

English traders shall likewise be guaranteed full liberty of trade with such districts as shall not be included in the English sphere of influence.

Sec. 3.—Guarantees shall also be given in favour of the inhabitants of Katanu and of the French portion of the territory of Appah. These inhabitants shall be free to leave the country should they so desire and those who remain shall be protected by the French authorities against any act of aggression on their property on the part of the King of Porto Novo or of his people.

Similar guarantees shall be given in favour of the inhabitants of the territory of Pokrah.

Sec. 4.—It is furthermore agreed that (1) the English Government shall have full liberty of political action to the east of the frontier-line; and that (2) the French Government shall have full liberty of political action to the west of the frontier-line.

Sec. 5.—In consequence of the understanding defined as above, and with a view to obviate any conflict to which the daily relations of the inhabitants of the Porto Novo country with those of Pokrah might give rise if a Custom-house were to be established by one or other of the Contracting Parties on the Ajarra Creek, the English and French Delegates agree in recommending to their respective Governments the neutralization from a Customs point of view of that portion of the territory of Pokrah which is comprised between the Ajarra Creek and the Addo until such time as a definitive Customs Agreement can be arrived at between the French establishments of Porto Novo and the Colony of Lagos.

Annex 2.

PORTO NOVO.

Sec. 1.—“The meridian which intersects the territory of Porto Novo at the Ajarra Creek” shall be taken to mean:—

1. (To the north of the Porto Novo lagoon) the middle of the stream of the Ajarra or Ajera River to the point where the said river ceases to separate the Kingdom of Porto Novo from that of Pokrah, and from thence the meridian thereof as far as the 9th parallel of north latitude.
2. (To the south of the Porto Novo lagoon) the meridian of the middle of the Ajara River, where it flows into the Porto Novo lagoon.

The frontier-line has been based in this Convention upon the sketch survey of the inland water communication in the Colony of Lagos by Harbour-master Speeding, 1886.

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Colony of Lagos...	1	Names of Towns or Districts around the Colony wherein the Chiefs are allowed stipends ...	33
Reigning Kings of Lagos ...	6	African Banking Corporation Limited	33
Titles of the White-cap Chiefs, &c. ...	6	Fishing Stakes ...	34
Minor Chiefs, War-chiefs or Captains called Oḡagun...	6	Oyster Bed ...	34
Ancient Powers of Chiefs ...	6	Fisheries ...	34
Native Names of Consuls ...	7	Scale of Cowries and Rate of Exchange in Silver and Gold Coins ...	34
Judges ...	7	African Direct Telegraph Company Limited...	36
Great Fires ...	8	Nations and Tribes in the Colony of Lagos ...	37-38
Civil Wars ...	9	Badagry ...	39
Miscellaneous ...	10	Jebu ...	40
Native Names of Commercial and other Houses in Lagos ...	17	Abeokuta ...	42
Deaths ...	17	Oyṣ and Ibadan...	45
Roads and Trade ...	18	The Cause of Ijaye War ...	46
Payne's Directory of Native Doctors...	19	Porto Novo ...	47
Places of Christian Worship ...	19	Dahomey.—Reigning Kings ...	49
Grammar Schools ...	20	Annual Raids of the Dahomians ...	49
Mahomedan Mosques ...	21	Dahomey ...	50
Return of the Number of Schools in the Colony of Lagos, 1891 ...	21	Niger ...	53
Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c., in the Colony of Lagos, 1891 ...	22	The African Banking Corporation ...	55
Names of Streets ...	22	The Origin and Termination of the Ilorin-Ibadan War ...	56
Names of Public Offices, Officers, &c....	23	Consolidated Regulations of the Judicial Department ...	61
Names of Things useful in Commercial Business ...	24	Fees to be taken in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos ...	72
Principal Headmen of Companies holding the Rank or Title of Giwa ...	25	Judicial Department.—Schedule of Ordinances, Orders in Council, &c. ...	78
Rules and Regulations of the Giwa Companies ...	25	Judicial Department.—Departmental Instructions ...	92
Offences ...	27	Lagos Treaties ...	95
Articles for Exportation ...	28	The Jebu Treaty...	104
Table of Interest...	29	The Egba Treaty...	107
Census of the Colony of Lagos and its Dependencies, 1891 ...	30	The Oyṣ Treaty ...	108
Area of Lagos and its Protectorate ...	31	The Delimitation of the English and French Possessions on the West Coast of Africa ...	110
Currency ...	32		