

Adansi and the other allies of Her Majesty, formerly subject to the king of Ashanti.

Article 4.—The king, on the other part of himself and of his heirs and successors, does hereby further renounce forever all pretensions to supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina, or any other part of the British forts and possessions on the Coast.

Article 5.—The king will at once withdraw all his troops from Appollonia and its vicinity, and from the neighborhood of Dixcove, Sekondi, and the adjoining coast-line.

Article 6.—There shall be freedom of trade between Ashanti and Her Majesty's forts on the Coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandise from the Coast to Kumassi, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast.

Article 7.—The king of Ashanti guarantees that the road from Kumassi to the river Prah shall always be kept open, and free from bush to a width of fifteen feet.

Article 8.—As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashanti are henceforth to be friends forever, the king, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavors to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feeling of all Christian nations.

Article 9.—One copy of this treaty shall be signed by the king of Ashanti and sent to the administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days from this date.

Article 10.—This treaty shall be known as the treaty of Formana.

Captain Glover had in the meantime crossed the Ordah and entered Kumassi on the 29th of February. He heard that the king had accepted the terms and left for his return to Cape Coast. Sir Garnet reached the Coast on the 19th of February, and by the 27th all the European regiments had embarked. Sir Garnet sailed for England on the 4th of March.

The unhealthiness of the climate of the Gold Coast was strikingly illustrated during the campaign of 1874. Seventy-one per cent. of sickness occurred amongst white troops landed and forty-three per cent. were invalided to England, while ninety-five per cent. of sickness took place in the Naval Brigade and ninety-nine per cent. were invalided to England. This was among a

body of men full of health and vigor, and who had been subjected to a searching medical examination before being landed, and were only some seven weeks in the country during the healthiest time of the year. More than forty officers died, and only six of them from wounds.

On the 13th of March, an Ashanti embassy arrived at Cape Coast and presented the treaty which had been sent from Formana by Sir Garnet Wolseley, marked on the foot by the king with two crosses in token of consent.

On the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the Government of Sierra Leone and formed into a separate colony styled the Gold Coast Colony. Within less than two years after the burning of Kumassi, thanks to the policy of the Government of non-intervention, nearly the whole of their lost territory was recovered, and they escaped the payment of the greater part of the indemnity.

Prempeh, king of Ashanti, was placed upon the stool on the 26th of March, 1888.

We now come to the period of the Ashanti expedition of 1895 and 1896, which is doubtless well known to all present and will require but a brief account at the present time.

The condition of affairs in Ashanti, and violation by the king of the treaty of 1874, as regarded the suppression of the practice of offering human sacrifices, the freedom of trade and the maintenance of communications, had engaged the attention of the Government for some years. All endeavors to induce the king to observe his engagements proved fruitless, and it became necessary to send an armed expedition to Kumassi to enforce the conditions of the treaty. The objects of the expedition were achieved without bloodshed, but the loss by the severity of the climate proved serious, among others that of Prince Henry of Battenburg.

The force employed consisted of some 700 Houssa Military Police, 500 of the West India regiment, and about 300 European troops and 30 Special Service officers. The conditions were more favorable than in 1873-1874. The prestige of the Ashantis had been shattered by Lord Wolseley: the chief of Kumassi had not the support of as many of the neighboring states. The knowledge of the country was greater, and of the theatre of war, and a fairly good road available from Cape Coast Castle to Prahsu on the Prah. On the other hand, the Ashantis were better armed with a large number of Sniders and an abundant supply of ammunition. The West India troops were armed with magazine rifles, and the regular troops with the

Martini-Henry and the short bayonet. The bulk of the force consisted of native troops, on account of considerations of expense and diminution of transport. A composite battalion was formed for service on this expedition composed of picked men and good marchers, who were in twenties (two non-commissioned officers, one bugler, and 17 privates) from the 2nd Grenadier Guards, 1st Scots Guards, 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Leinster Regiment, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, a total of some 250 of all ranks, for the provisional battalion. They assembled at Aldershot for organization. The 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment were taken from Gibraltar.

Lord Wolseley took up his duties in Pall Mall on the very day that it was decided to send a force to the Gold Coast. Within 24 hours of the decision of the Cabinet to send this expeditionary force, the arrangements were being quickly carried out. Sir Francis Scott sailed for the Gold Coast the 23rd of November, 1895. On the 9th of December, 4,000 carriers, each with a load of 50 pounds started, from Cape Coast Castle for Prahsu, a distance of 72 miles from the Coast. From Prahsu to Kumassi the distance is 65 miles. Eight rest camps were built along the route, and at which water was obtainable from all but one. Offers of assistance were received on all hands from the tribes in the interior of the colony. The artillery and Army Service Corps reached Mansu, about half way from the Coast to Prahsu, on the 23rd of December. The field telegraph was laid as far as Prahsu by the 22nd of December, and headquarters brought into direct communication with the frontier. Sir Francis Scott and his staff arrived at Mansu on the 28th of December after an arduous march of 21 miles over a road which ran for a great part through forest and bush. The heat was oppressive, but water was found to be good, though in color about as dark as coffee, and in cases it had to be carried long distances and had to be boiled and filtered before being given out for consumption. Prahsu was reached on the first of January. The dampness of the climate told upon the troops. Their general health, however, was decidedly better than in the case of the last expedition.

The expedition was brought to a satisfactory end without the firing of a shot. All ranks performed a very difficult operation in a manner which speaks highly for their discipline, endurance and general efficiency.