in Ohio, much effort was made to induce the Legislature to enact a law ordering their removal, and to prevent the further admission of others of the like unfortunates. A decision has been rendered in the District Court of Philadelphia, by which the city railway companies are adjudged legally competent to eject colored persons from their cars. It was proposed during the session of the Federal Senate just closed, to incorporate in the Constitution a provision that "the elective franchise shall not be exercised by any person of the African race in whole or in part." The ancestors of these men possessed the right of suffrage before this instrument was framed. So it was declared by a recent member of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justis Curtis stated that "at the time of the ratification of the articles of confederation, all free native born inhabitants of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves, were not only citizens of those States, but such of them as had the other necessary qualifications, possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other citizens."

While this popular feeling may be looked upon as inexpedient, unrepublican and oppressive, yet its existence and exercise proves that this population have no encouragement to regard this country as a permanent residence. Indeed, existing circumstances press heavily upon them the necessity of removal. The popular mind is fixed upon Liberia as their ultimate home. There alone can they escape from the burdensome power caused mainly by the vast increase of whites by native birth and immigration, and where the latter will be dependent upon them for missionary and commercial agencies.

The Colonization Society advocates and helps the settlement of the American free peeple of color in Liberia, not because unfriendly to their improvement here but because it appears certain that it is neither in the power of benevolence or legislation to remove their disabilities, and to save them from influences which must repress hope and weaken exertion. Causes will operate there to develope the talents, invigorate the faculties, and dignify their purposes. There they will not be depressed by the consideration of their past condition, and by the presence of another race of superior powers and attainments.

Upon this high and unexceptionable ground, the wise, the patriotic and religious of every portion of the Union may cordially unite. The citizens, the States, and the General Government, can join in its intent upon accomplishing a great and good end by virtuous means. The latter is estimated to have appropriated to help the Indians in this country $200,000,000 within the last thirty years. These disbursements have arisen now to over $5,000,000 annually. If Congress can thus constitutionally grant money to remove and settle the Indians, why can it not pursue the same course for the Africans? The people of color are beginning to appreciate the fact that invaluable as freedom is to others, it is comparatively of little value to them. They are looking to Africa as their ultimate home, and where the whites will be dependent upon them for missionary and commercial agencies. One hundred and eight of the colored residents of Pennsylvania were colonized in Liberia during the years 1859 and 1860, and as large a number are now desirous of sharing in the same bounty. Let all aid the Colonization Society in the settlement of these people in that Republic. Help will be required only until the commerce which is rapidly growing between Africa and this country will furnish facilities for the same emigration from America to Africa, that is now taking place between Europe and this continent.—*Colonization Herald.*

We give below, an interesting letter from President Benson, on the Garroway war, also, an account of the same, which was kindly furnished Dr. Hall, by Mr. J. N. Lewis of Monrovia. It will be seen, that wars carried on by the Liberians against the natives around them, are neither wanton nor bloody, and only engaged in for the purpose of quieting their own internal disturbances, and bringing them more completely under the milder and more elevating rule of the Liberian Government, to which they had already sworn allegiance.

TOWN OF "PO RIVER," NEAR GARROWAY,
25 *miles N. W. Cape Palmas.*

JAMES HALL, M. D.

Dear Sir,—Though pressed with business and somewhat unwell, yet I feel unwilling this opportunity should escape without penning you a hasty line, especially as I know you feel a peculiar interest for the welfare of the Colony of your formation. I have not time to particularize, General Lewis will furnish you with any particulars of my operations down here that you may wish.

My leading object in prosecuting this campaign has been to restore and establish peace, quietude and good conduct among the various tribes, so they may be able in safety to devote themselves to industrial pursuits,—to convince them of the superiority of our power, but that it is exercised with justice, and that it is to their interests to be loyal and obedient to our laws. While dealing promptly with them in the way of punishment, at the same time watching for and embracing the first prudent opportunity to convince them that we employ force against them reluctantly, as a dernier resort. We had a hard fight commencing about five miles below Garroway, all the way up the beach and through the woods to Will's town near the river.

The Po River and Garroway people had there combined their forces against us. Our troops behaved well and manfully, and succeeded in forcing their way to Will's town, burning all the towns captured on the route.

We lost three men, among whom was major Pinket, of Palmas, a very gallant man, and had some 10 or 12 wounded, though not mortally. That days work thoroughly convinced the Po River people that their best policy would be to yield and sue for mercy, and thus simultaneously with our taking and entering Will's town, they, the Po River people, hoisted the white flag at their towns just across the river, and threw their gates open. Next morning sent a flag of truce to beg for an audience. The King was demanded; he came yesterday, and after talking over matters in presence of the chiefs of Grand Sess, Widdebo, Half Garroway Rock, Middle and Fishtown, our allies, all of whom have troops here, and the most humble confessions and humiliating concessions having been made by him, instead of driving him and his people entirely from this section of country as our native allies asked and begged me to do, I fined him and people an amount equalling about one thousand dollars, about seven hundred of which is to be paid to day and to morrow; in fact about one-third has been paid this morning. I have agreed to allow them reside near Po River, about 10 miles from here, and will send up men from this camp day after to morrow for the purpose of fixing the boundary line between them and the Padoes. The Padoes and their chief have visited the camp every day since we have been quartered here (say from 18th) and have

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