brought in several presents—are very grateful. They commence moving down to this place to morrow. It is one of the towns from which they were driven by the Po River people, eight years ago. I expect to leave here for Palmas on the 23d inst. and for Monrovia next week. I hope to be able to rectify matters on the Cavally River next week. I anticipate no difficulty, in fact one of the objects had in view in getting up the expedition was to make such an impression on the tribes on that river, as well as up and down the coast, as will render the formation of an agricultural settlement on that river safe. Our people in Maryland County must have an agricultural settlement up the Cavally, or they will have no basis of individual or county prosperity. Take away the annual expenditures of the Protestant Mission, and the County would be helpless. It would run down. Many of the inhabitants would be tempted to move away. I have had my eye to this from the day of my first visit in 1857.

Sir, a grand agricultural settlement should, without delay, be formed where good cane, coffee and rice land abound, until this is done, Maryland County has no substantial prosperity. I hope you will reflect on this, and in case you agree with me, I hope you will do what you can to assist us in consummating such a measure. Excuse these sheets, they are written hurriedly amid pressing engagements, perplexities and ill health. I have not time to read them over so as to correct. Hon. J. T. Gibson is with me as one of my aids, with whom I advise freely on all subjects.

with me as one of my aids, with whom I advise freely on all subjects.

With my best wishes for you and your family connections on board

with you.

I subscribe myself, though hastily, yet respectfully,

Signed,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

On the morning of the 4th of February the troops for the Padee Expedition embarked, and on the evening of the same day started for Palmas. His Excellency, the President, with a portion of the troops, started the next day in the Seth Grosvenor. The troops arrived at Grand Bassa on the evening of the 5th instant, and on the following day forty-seven men and officers embarked. On the next day, about eight o'clock, the three vessels were in Sinoe harbor. The following day was spent in making cartridges and cylinders, as those made at Monrovia were not all shipped. On the following day fifty men, rank and file, embarked from Sinoe. The President having transferred his flag from the Seth Grosvenor to the Government Schooner Quail. He did not reach Palmas until the morning of the 12th, the other two vessels having arrived the day previous. The two following days were employed in disciplining and exercising the

On the morning of the 14th, His Excellency dispatched the Fourth Regiment, under command of Major Pinket, together with three companies of the First Regiment, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. Lawrence, to Half Garroway via. the Beach, twenty-five miles from the Cape to await the arrival of the vessels with the other troops, where they would land and join them, in order to take up the line of march against the enemy at Garroway proper and Po River. They arrived at the destined place on the afternoon of the same day, at half past six o'clock. On the morning of the 15th inst. at six o'clock, A. M. leaving the Quail and Randall, with over a hundred men on board, laying almost within musket shot of the Po River Town. The President proceeded back to Half Garroway in the Seth Grosvenor with two more companies, with the intention of

landing, and joining the land forces, and continued the march from Half Garroway proper and Po River, to cover the landing of the troops on board the Quail and Randall. Having reached Garroway the roughness of the sea prevented the landing of more than three-fourths of the troops, and several companies and field officers. Seeing further landing perhaps for two or more days would be impracticable, the President determining to lose no time, proceeded with a deficiency of officers about noon, on the 16th, to Garroway, which is about seven miles from Half Garrowaythey had hardly proceeded two miles before they were attacked by the enemy from a high cliff, consisting mostly of large rocks, which extended from an almost impassable forest to the sea shore. Upon this elevation, which was a natural fortress, and which rose abruptly on the side toward us, the natives had collected in large numbers to dispute our passage.-Seeing nothing remained but either a desperate and speedy rush right on ahead or a retreat. After halting three hundred yards off to rest and give direction to the officers, the 4th Regiment, after having fired three volleys, were directed to rush ahead and pass the defile on the left, and two companies of the 1st and 2d Regiment, were commanded to advance with rapidity and scale the cliff flanking on the right, while the rear companies were kept in reserve for emergency, and in ten minutes they had carried every thing before them, and passed the height. At this place the enemy sustained a great loss. After having rested the troops thirty minutes, the line of march was resumed, and in five minutes our forces were again attacked by the enemy lying in ambush. Two companies were sent to dislodge them. The enemy, however, continued fighting and retreating, until they reached an enclosed town, where they joined the main body to give obstinate resistance. One more company was then added to each of the divisions, and after having fired three volleys, the town was entered.

After resting three quarters of an hour and set fire to the town, and immediately took up the line of march, they had hardly proceeded 300 yards before a similar attack from ambush was made; several of the men were wounded. Our forces, however, marched onward, and in an hour reached another town, which, after a severe contest, was taken and burnt. The troops then proceeded to the main town in Garroway, called "Will's Town," which was situated on an elevated spot to the S. E. side of Garroway River, which divides Garroway from Po River country. The march of our troops from the last town to Will's Town was unmolested, which they entered at 6 o'clock; here they found the vessels anchored off awaiting their arrival.

The Po River people, who were the allies of the Garroway people, and who had collected together at Garroway, hearing of the success of our forces, returned again to Po River and hoisted the white flag, at the same time abandoning the town. On the 18th, Will's Town was set on fire, and immediately afterward the army was in motion, and on the same day crossed the River and entered the towns that had been abandoned by

In a half hour from their arrival at these towns, a messenger arrived from the King of the Po River tribes, bearing a white flag and a white plate, beseeching in the name of the King that the war should be prosecuted no further, and declaring that they would be satisfied to occupy any portion of the country that the President might name, and endeavor in the future to be loyal citizens.

The President sent the messenger back to the King to inform him he must come himself, for he would not treat with any of his subjects, and

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