Town, where it was understood the enemy had assembled in great force. The route from Brumley to King Willey's, was very fatiguing, and in many places completely obstructed by large trees which had fallen across the path, and which it was necessary to cut through and remove, before they could bring forward the field piece. In some places, they had to cut a way around obstructions which could not be removed. On account of these difficulties, the army was seven hours in marching ten miles. After the middle of the day, a heavy discharge of musketry gave notice that the recaptured Africans, who had proceeded in advance, were engaged with the enemy. The field piece was immediately pushed forward, and soon they found themselves in front of the barricade, distant only twenty-five or thirty yards. They immediately opened fire, and after a few discharges, forced the enemy to abandon their position in front. The pioneers now rushed forward under the cover of the field piece, and cut through the barricade; so that the field piece was pushed into the enclosure, and the town was gained: the enemy having escaped through the opening in the rear. The position was well chosen, and had it been well defended, must have cost great loss, before it could have been carried. The barricade was constructed of logs, fifteen feet in length, with the interstices filled with smaller logs, so as to be completely proof against musketry. Numerous loopholes were left, through which they pointed their guns; and a small three-pounder was so placed, as to rake the approach to the town; which, on the other side, was fortified by a kind of *chevaux de frize*, formed by the branches and trunks of trees cut down and placed on the original dense undergrowth, so as to render it absolutely impervious. Behind this, they had placed a strong force to take the assailants in flank, should they attempt to force the barricade. Captain Johnson, observing this, ordered his men immediately to fire into the ambuscades, which they did with such effect as to dislodge the enemy, with the loss of several killed and wounded; while those within the barricade, were thrown into such confusion that they fired very much at random, and most of the shot passed over the heads of the assailants.

The loss of the colonists on this occasion was one killed, Lieut. James Thompson, who was shot while attempting to storm the barricade, and three wounded, two slightly, and one severely. On the part of the enemy there were fifteen killed,

and a great number wounded. The instigator of the war was shot through the shoulder, while in the very act of applying the match to the three-pounder. This was a most fortunate occurrence, for had this field-piece been fired, it must have carried destruction into the front ranks of the colonists; for it was found to be loaded nearly to the muzzle, with bits of iron bolts, pot metal, &c., and was so placed as to rake their position as they approached; and they were within twenty-five yards of its mouth, crowded together in a narrow space, so that the fire must have been very destructive. The battle commenced at half-past one o'clock, and at two o'clock the colonists were in possession of the town; which the recaptured Africans could not be restrained from firing, as they did also Brumley's Town, the same evening. The troops marched back to Caldwell, and passed the night, and then proceeded to Monrovia, where Lieut. Thompson was interred with the honours of war.

It was not long before messengers arrived from King Willie and King Brister, to sue for peace. They acknowledged themselves unable to contend with the colonists, and were willing to make every concession and reparation, for the insults and injuries which they had inflicted on the colony. They were told by Dr. Mechlin that if the Dey Kings wanted peace, they must come to the Cape themselves, when the terms on which it could be obtained would be made known to them. Accordingly, in a short time the Kings, Brister, Sitma, Ba Bey or King Long Peter, and Kai, or King Jemmy, presented themselves. King Willie sent his representative Baugh, or New Peter. They readily agreed to the terms proposed, and a treaty of peace was signed the following day.

The effects of this victory on all the native tribes was most salutary. They had deemed it impossible for the colonists to transport artillery through the dense forests of Africa. The determination to attack at once their fortified town, which was considered by them impregnable, struck them with consternation, and fully convinced them that they could not cope with the trained companies of the colony. And the distant settlements, established at Cape Mount and Grand Bassa, would be much safer from molestation than if these events had not occurred.

The condition of the colony in May 1832, may be satisfactorily learned from the following letter of Dr. Mechlin, the

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XIV. Books
3.
A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa
by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846