Terms .-- Two Dontags per annum in advance dertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first ders charged 25 per cent higher.

A deduction of 333 per cent. will be made to the he advertise by the year.



From the American Farmer. WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

As autumn has again, in the revolutions the seasons, come, it is meet that every which it may impose; and while he may he should spare no pains to have it deeply effects of frosts and thaws. ploughed; to see that there be no balks Rye.—This grain, if not already sown, this will be the more readily conceded by duct of grain. the thinking farmer, when he reflects that in the atmosphere, the rain, and the snow, of being profited by these fruitful sources of enrichment. Again, by deep tilth and minute subdivision of the soil, the root of the plants have a bed prepared, which, instead of offering any impediment to their embedding themselves beyond the reach of frosts-beyond the influence of sudden freezings and thawings-encourage their expansion, and increases the pasture on which they feetl.

With this introduction, we will turn our attention to see what should first claim our

Preparation of the Wheat ground .- In addition to what we have already said upon this subject, we will remark, that the sooner ground intended for wheat shall be ploughed and put in order for the reception of the seed, the better chance will the ground once ready and in good tilth, the farmer may choose his own time for sowing. And we would wish to impress this fact upon the mind of the wheat grower,-that wet lands are not adapted to the successful growing of the wheat crop, as they never fail to exert a pernicious influence upon the plants in the alternations of the weather during winter and early spring, and that it is impossible that healthful vegetation can be carried on, where the roots of the plants, during those periods, are buried in masses of mud and water. Besides good ploughing and fine tilth, it is essential that wheat fields should be secured by judiciously arranged water furrows, at intervals of some sixteen feet apart, so constructed, and so levelled, as that the water, which may fall, will speedily pass off, and be conducted to leading drains around the field, of sufficient depth and descent to receive and convey it away. It would be better that fields abounding in a superabundance of moisture should be blind-drained; but as there is not now time left for such labor, the next

Selection of the Seed .- Too much care annot be taken, in the choice of varieties, select those which combine the qualiles of early maturity, good flouring probould less care be observed in procuring he best and cleanest seed which can be btained; it should be plump, heavy, and ree from all extraneous matters, so that sowing it, the earth may not be filled with weeds also.

Preparation of, and putting in the seed. To prevent Smut, all seed wheat should well washed in clean water, so that all te lighter grains, and the seeds of weeds, may be skimmed off. To ensure this, the theat should be put into a hogshead, in mall quantities at a time; kept stirred, that the impure grains, and extraneous natters may be floated to the top. This rocess should be continued until all such te removed, and the water, which should drawn off and replenished occasionalceases to be colored by the operation. ther this has been effected, let a brine be hade of salt, or ley of ashes, sufficiently long to bear an egg, cover the seed wheat th it let it soak for twelve hours, then hain off the soak, spread the wheat on a hoor, sprinkle slaked lime, or ashes, over

BRUNER & JAMES.

Editors & Proprietors.



RULERS. Do THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 21, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

grain with the substance used. When this tongue! Eat it up quickly; Thear Ben is done, the seed will be ready for sowing. No more wheat must be taken out of the soak than can be sown each day, and care should be taken to plough it in as sown, agriculturist should set himself earnestly not more than about three inches deep .to work to fulfil those obligations of duty The harrow and roller should follow the plough. Seed thus prepared and put in, be thus engaged, let him see, that what- will besides being exempt from smut, come ever he may have done, shall be well done, up quicker, grow more rapidly, and, of and done in season, as he may rest assured, consequence, obtain a much better series that success in his calling very materially of roots before winter, than would such depends upon the observance of these rules. as may be sown without preparation, and In preparing his grounds for his fall grain, therefore be better able to withstand the

left untouched, and that it be thoroughly should be put in as early this month as pulverized by either the drag, or roller, possible, and with a view of providing and harrow. Although we are not of the pasture in early spring for the in-lamb creed of those who believe, that pulveri- ewes, it would be well to give it a suffivation possess the power of a panacea to cient fertilizing top-dressing, should the make sterile soils produce luxuriant crops, ground not be in good heart. From exwe are free to confess, that we do believe perience we are prepared to say, that the it will make any, whether poor or rich, eating down Rye in early spring does not yield in a greatly augmented ratio, and materially, if at all, interfere with the pro-

Preparation of the Seed .- We would advise that seed Rye be submitted to a simare to be found most, if not all of the ele- ilar soak as that recommended for wheat, ments of fertility, and that by having his as should it answer no other end, it would grounds in a state the best adapted to at- facilitate germination, and cause the plants tract and appropriate these elements to to grow off vigorously and encourage the to live with her. I am sure she will find nine men; among whom were several of I had all day refrained from drinking, reserving their uses, the better chance will he stand formation of roots, and thus prevent what is termed winter killing. The ground allotted to Rye should be ploughed in about three inches in depth, when the ground should be harrowed, and afterwards rolled -nor would we consider our work well done unless we sowed a few bushels of lime and ashes to the acre, say 5 of each, unless the soil had been previously limed

> Quantity of Seed to the acre .- A bushel of Rye should always be sown to the acre. In the selection care should be observed to get the best seed that can be obtained, and if possible that which was grown at some distance from your own neighborhood.

Grant Thornborn's Opinion of Bachelors .-. Those consummate blockheads, bachelors, they too must join in the hue and ery to deface and defame the most beauthere be of the crop being a good one, as tiful part of creation. Conscious that they are running contrary to all laws, human and divine, they come forth with hard words in place of argument-" that they are not able," say they, "to support a wife;" why, it costs you more in six months for the toddies you drink, and the tabacco you use and give away, (two articles you can well dispense with, and an article arm, and feeds her at his board-He that bly long ago found out : hears the young ravens cry, will never suffer the young yankees to starve. When advertise me as leaving his bed and board, you have got enough to buy furniture, you carrying off his children, &c.; therefore I Here the fowl of the air will teach you- terested in the matter that said Arthur in the Spring he looks out his mate; he Irons, since his marriage, has had neither has not now a stick or a straw towards bed nor board which was not purchased housekeeping-together they gather the with my money; that all the furniture sticks and straws, and in a few days a which I took away I purchased and paid dwelling is prepared for the young. But for myself; that he had no money which the bachelers in everything put the cart did not belong to me; and as to getting before the horse, always wrong end fore- trusted on his account, he cannot get trust-

> for a bird," thus running quite cross-grain- that I prefer living alone to living with a ed in the face of nature.

When I was worth \$150, I married .-My wife earned thirty-one and a quarter cents with her needle, I earned seventybest plan is, to do as we have advised a- five cents with my hammer; yet I never love, provide them amply with sufficient to this day was without a loaf of bread and a shilling; you have heard how Lawrie Todd began house-keeping; the inven- notices, which we give verbatim. Thoutory was true; we had but three chairs, sands stopped to read them, we need hardone more than our need; you may have a ly say, were highly amused. "The man hundred, yet you can only sit on one at a that white-washed the City Hall? is untime. Had I my life to begin anew, and questionably the author of notice number es, and resistance of the fly; nor in the same circumstances, I would do just one. as I did then; at the age of twenty-two, I would rather lodge by the bush with the woman of my choice, than to strut over a Turkey carpet, gape on the sofa, yawn by the piano, and dream over the side-board, in all the dark, gloomy, and horrible forebodings of a bachelor of forty, for they know the time is past-twenty-five years that can never be recalled.

> Government of Children .- Mrs. Conant, Editress of the Mother's Monthly Jonrnal, gives a pretty good specimen of family management in the following dialogue:

Child .- Mother, I want a piece of cake. Mother .- I havn't got any-it's all gone, C .- I know there is some up in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the

M.—Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children. C .- No it don't (whining,) I want a

piece of cake. M.—Be still, I say; I shan't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.

C.—(Still crying.) I want a piece of cake; I want a piece of cake.

M.—(Rising hastily and reaching a

coming. Now don't tell him you've had

(Ben enters.) C .- I've had a piece of cake; you can't have any. Ben .- Yes I will; mother give me a

M .- There, take that; it seems as if never could keep a bit of any thing in the house. You see sir, (to the child) if you get any thing next time. (Another room.) C .- I've had a piece .

of cake! Young Sister .- Oh, I want some too. C.-Well, you bawl, and mother'll give

A Love Sick Widow .- A young widow of Boston, of most respectable family, has fallen desperately in love with a Mr. Bragge, of New York, who has already a wife and one child. The widow is determined to have Mr. B., and has so fascinated him, that he has been arrested by his wife, on a charge of designing to abanpapers. The letter concludes thus:

"My dear Henry, if the old woman will go, and you tell me she is gone, I am determined to go to New York-nothing shall prevent me. When shall I see my on the Missouri frontier, on the 29th of dear Henry? Shall I see him soon? I should think if she was deserted, she would sooner go, or feel willing to do so. Perhaps she thinks she can yet persuade you herself mistaken once in her life."

fault of finding sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars to provide for his wife and family. The affair is a remarkable one throughout, and has created considerable excitement among the friends of the respective parties.

As good as if it were Æsop .- The Nantucket Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of

" A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into a vat of beer, was in iminent danger of drowning and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied. " It is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you." The mouse piteously replied, that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused puss to sneeze; and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called the mouse to come out-"you sir, did you not promise that I should eat you?"_ "Ah!" replied the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at that time!"

Good Spunk .- In the Woonsocket Patriot we notice the advertisement of Mrs. Mary Irons, wherein she gives old Irons that your fathers never saw,) than it would such a dose as will not set well on his take to support a sensible woman a twelve stomach. Mary is an ironer and crimper, month. He that hangs creation on his as the good-for-nothing Arthur has proba-

"Whereas. Arthur Irons has seen fit to ed himself where he is known; that I can They say, "as they get a nest, they look better maintain myself than he can; and rum jug!

MARY IRONS."

Negro mode of advertising .- On the huge pile of brick in front of the old Washington Hall, were conspicuously placed on the 4th of July, the following

FORFTH OB JULY.

Manunder Hero in de Feele ob de Wite Washin College Over in Orange street Beg lieve to kenounce to the Kullerd & wite gemmen of new York & prooline dat der will be a grand Wite Washin Match to cum off dis day it bein de glorius Annumwersary ob De birth Dey ob Tom Dore. The match to cum off Twixt Peter Peterson and NicHolas Williams Esq.

at 12 clock precisely

This was scratched, not painted on a dirty piece of cotton sheeting, and stuck high up to the left; on the right some ten feet apart on a smaller piece of the same material, was notice No. 2. Too Dollers REWORD Will Be Pade for Deteckshun of de Perpecators of dat_______ LYBLE. By de rale Pete Peterson boot & Shue Black 57 Mercer st. Ketch him if

Save your Salt Barrels .- Dried fruit kept in d salt barrels, will be saved from the depredation of insects. This fact is one of great imand stir up the mass, so as to coat each piece.)—There, take that, and hold your rels will keep grain uninjured from insects.

From the National Intelligencer. CAPTAIN FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We have derived much satisfaction and nformation from an attentive perusal of the narrative of the second expedition of this enterprising and talented young officer. Our opinion respecting Captain Fremont's peculiar fitness for the position he was placed in has been already expressed. The manner in which he conducted this second expedition, amidst scenes of difficulty and danger far exceeding those which attended the former one; the highly satisfactory way in which he has discharged all the duties and accomplished all the purposes comtemplated; and the successful issue to his perilous undertaking achieved by his courage, his skill, his sound judgment, and, we will add, his hudon his family. One of the widow's let- manity, his correct sense of moral obligaters to Mr. B. is given in the New York tion and love of right, entitle him to the

highest praise. Capt. Fremont departed on his second expedition from the little town of Kansas, May, 1843. His party consisted principally of Creole and Canadian French, and Americans-amounting in all to thirty- covered with a smooth crust of glistening white. those who had accompanied him on his Mr. Bragge continues in prison, in de- former tour. Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick was selected as the guide, and Mr. Charles Preuss was associated with the expedition in the same capacity as before. The party were armed generally with Hall's carbines, and were furnished with a brass twelve pound howitzer. The camp equipage and provisions were transported in twelve carts, each drawn by two mules, and a light covered wagon, mounted on springs, conveyed the instruments.

"To make the exploration as useful as possible, I determined," says Capt. Fremont, "in conformity with my general instructions, to vary the route to the Rocky Mountains from that followed in the year 1842. The route then was up the valley of the Kansas river, and to the head of the Arkansas, and to some pass in the mountains, if any could be found, at the sources

"By making this deviation from the former route, the problem of a new road to Oregon and California, in a climate more genial, might be solved, and a better knowledge obtained of an important river and the country it drained, while the great object of the expedition would find its point of commencement at the termination of the former, which was at that great gate in the ridge of the Rocky Mountains called the South Pass, and on the lofty peak of the mountain which overlooks it, deemed the highest peak in the ridge, and from the opposite sides of which four great rivers take their rise, and flow to the Pacific or the Mississippi.'

The route appears to have been for many days through a pleasant and level prairie country, intersected with numerous streams, in general well timbered on will then go to housekeeping and marry. hereby give notice to all who may feel in- their margin with ash, elm, cotton-wood, and very large oak. This agreeable state of things did not, however, long continue; for, the narrative says:

"Shortly after leaving our encampment on the 26th June, we found suddenly that the nature of the country had entirely changed. Bare sand hills every where surrounded us in the undulating ground along which we were moving, and the plants peculiar to a sandy soil made their appearance in abundance."

The 4th of July was spent at St. Vrain's fort, in latitude 40 deg. 16 min. 52 seconds north, and longitude west 105 deg. 12 min.

The party were in the neighborhood of Pike's peak on the 11th of July. We are told respecting the country through which they were now travelling, that-

so very small as not to require mention, these prairies are every where covered with a close es, among which the most abundant is the buffalo grass, (sisleria daciyloides.) Between the ANDREW POLK JACKSON Eso M D president Platte and Arkansas rivers, that part of this region which forms the basin drained by the waters of the Kansas, with which our operations made us more particularly acquainted, is based upon a formation of calcareous rocks.-The soil of all this country is excellent, admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and would support a large agricultural and pastoral population. A glance at the map accompany. ing this report, along our several lines of travel, will show you that this plain is watered by many streams. Throughout the western half of the plain these are shallow, with sandy beds, becoming deeper as they reach the richer lands approaching the Missouri river; they generally have bottom lands, bordered by bluffs varying from fifty to five hundred feet in height .-In all this region the timber is entirely confined to the streams. In the eastern half, where the soil is a deep, rich, vegetable mould, retentive of rain and moisture, it is of vigorous growth and of many different kinds; and throughout the western half it consists entirely of various species of cotton-wood, which deserves to be called the tree of the desert—growing in sandy soils where no other tree will grow; pointing out the existence of water, and furnishing to the traveller fuel, and food for his animals."

the celebrated Springs, from which the Boiling Springs' River takes its name, and gives the following graphic sketch of their locality:

"Leaving the camp to follow slowly, I rode ahead in the afternoon in search of the springs. In the mean time, the clouds, which had been gathered all the afternoon over the mountains, began to roll down their sides; and a storm so violent burst upon me, that it appeared I had entered the store-house of the thunder storms I continued, however, to ride along up the river until about sunset, and was beginning to be doubtful of finding the springs before the next day, when I came suddenly upon a large smooth rock, about twenty yards in diameter, where the water from several springs was bubbling and boiling up in the midst of a white incrustation with which it had covered a portion of the rock. As this did not correspond with a description given me by the hunters. I did not stop to taste the water; but, dismounting, walked a little way up the river, and, passing through a narrow thicket of shrubbery bordering the stream. stepped directly upon a huge white rock, at the foot of which the river, already become a tor rent, foamed along, broken by a small fall. A deer which had been drinking at the spring was startled by my approach, and, springing across the river, bounded off up the mountain. In the upper part of the rock, which had apparently been formed by deposition, was a beautifu white basin, overhurg by current bushes, i which the cold clear water bubbled up, kept in constant motion by the escaping gas, and overflowing the rock, which it had almost entirely myself for the spring; and as I could not well be more wet than the rain had already made me, I lay down by the side of the basin, and drank heartily of the delightful water. The annexed sketch is only a rude one, but it will enable you to form some idea of the character of the scenery and the beauty of this spot, immediately at the foot of lofty mountains, beautifully timbered, which sweep closely round, shutting up the little valley in a kind of cove. As it was beginning to grow dark, I rode quickly down the river, on which I found the camp a few miles below.

"The morning of the 18th was beautiful and clear, and, all the people being anxious to drink of these famous waters, we encamped immediately at the springs, and spent there a very pleasant day. On the opposite side of the river is another locality of springs, which are entirely of the same nature. The water has a very agreeable taste, which Mr. Preuss found very much to resemble that of the famous Selter springs in the grand duchy of Nassau."

July 30 .- The narrative states: "We continued our march up the stream, along a green sloping bottom, between pine hills on the one hand, and the main Black hills on the other. towards the ridge which separates the waters of the Platte from those of the Arkansas. As we approached the dividing ridge, the whole valley was radiant with flowers; blue, yellow, pink, white, scarlet, and purple, vied with each other in splendor. Esparcette was one of the highly characteristic plants, and a bright-look. ing flower (gaillardia aristata) was very frequent; but the most abundant plant along our road to-day was geranium maculatum, which is the characteristic plant on this portion of the dividing grounds. Crossing to the waters of the Platte, fields of blue flax added to the magnificence of this mountain garden; this was occasionally four feet in height, which was a luxuriance of growth that I rarely saw this almost universal plant attain throughout the jour-

The party were on the 2d of August on a fork of the Laramie river, in latitude the wonders which they related were not the 41 dcg. 45 min. 59 sec. and longitude 106 deg. 47 min. 25 sec.

" At this place (says Capt. F.) I became first acquainted with the yampah, (anethum graveolens,) which I found our Snake woman engaged in digging in the low timbered bottom of the creek. Among the Indians along the Rocky Mountains, and more particularly among the Shoshonee, or Snake Indians, in whose territory it is very abundant, this is considered the best among the roots used for food. To us, it was an interesting plant-a little link between the savage and civilized life. Here, among the Indians, its root is a common article of food, which they take pleasure in offering to strangers; while with us, in a considerable portion of America and Europe, the seeds are used to "With occasional exceptions, comparatively, beibutaries of the Colorado than in any other mind had become tolerably well filled with their part of this region; and on that stream, to which the Snakes are accustomed to resort every year and vigorous growth of a great variety of grass. to procure a supply of their favorite plant, they have bestowed the name of Yampah river .-Among the trappers it is generally known as Little Snake river."

"In the afternoon we took our way directly across the spurs from the point of the mountain, where we had several ridges to cross; and although the road was not rendered bad by the nature of the ground, it was made extremely rough by the stiff tough bushes of artemesia tridendata, in this country commonly called sage.

"This shrub now began to make its appearance in compact fields; and we were about to quit for a long time this country of excellent pasturage and brilliant flowers. Ten or twelve buffalo bulls were seen during the afternoon; and we were surprised by the appearance of large red ox. We gathered around him as if he had been an old acquaintance, with all our domestic feelings as much awakened as if we had come in sight of an old farm house. He had probably made his escape from some party of emigrants on Green river; and, with a vivid remembrance of some old green field, he was pursuing the straightest course for the frontier that the country admitted. We carried him along with us a prize; and when it was found

Indians. I have been told by Mr. Bent's per ple of an ox born and raised at St. Vrain's fort, which made his escape from them at Elm grove near the frontier, having come in that year wit the wagons. They were on their way out, an saw occasionally places where he had enter and lain down to rest; but did not see him fo about 700 miles, when they overtook him on the road, travelling along to the firt, having unaccountably escaped Indians and every other mis

On the north fork of the Platte:

"In the precipitous bluffs were displayed a succession of strata containing fossil vegetable remains, and several beds of coal. In some o the beds the coal did not appear to be perfectly mineralized; and in rome of the seams it was compact and remarkably lustrous. In these latter places there were also thin layers of a very fine white salts, in powder."

"On the 13th of August the expedition took its way along the upland, towards the dividing ridge which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific waters, and crossed it by a road some miles further south than the one we had followed on our return in 1842. We crossed very near the table mountain, at the southern extremity of the South Pass, which is near twenty miles in width, and already traversed by several different roads. Selecting as well as I could, in the scarcely distinguishable ascent, what might be considered the dividing ridge in this remarkable depression in the mountain, I took a barometical observation, which gave 7,490 feet for the elevation as bove the Gulf of Mexico. You will remember that in my report of 1842 I estimated the elevation of this pass at about 7,000 feet; a correct observation with a good barometer enables me to give it now with more precision. Its importance, as the great gate through which commerce and travelling may bereafter pass between the valley of the Mississippi and the north Pacific, justifies a precise notice of its locality and distance from leading points, in addition to this statement of its elevation. As stated in the report of 1842, its latitude at the point where we crossed is 42 deg. 24 min. 32 seconds; its longitude 109 deg.; its distance from the mouth of the Kansas, by the common travelling route. 962 miles; from the mouth of the Great Platte, along the valley of that river, according to our survey of 1842, 822 miles; and its distance from St. Louis about 400 miles more by the Kansas, and about 700 by the Great Platte route; these additions being steamboat conveyance in both instances. From this pass to the mouth of the Oregon is about 1,400 miles by the common travelling route; so that under a general point of view it may be assumed to be about half way between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, on the common travelling route, Following a hollow of slight and easy descent, n which was very soon formed a little tributary to the Gulf of California, (for the waters which flow west from the South Pass go to this gulf.) we made our usual halt four miles from the pass, in latitude by observation 42 deg. 19 min. 53 sec. Entering here the valley of Green riv. er-the Great Colorado of the West-and inclining very much to the southward along the streams which form the Sandy river, the road led for several days over level uninteresting plains; to which a low, scrubby growth of artemesia gave a uniform dull grayish color; and on the evening of the 15th we encamped in the Mexican territory, on the left bank of Green river, 69 miles from the South Pass, in longitude 110 deg. 05 min. 05 sec., and latitude 41 deg. 53 min. 54 sec., distant 1,031 miles from the mouth of the Kansas. This is the emigrant road to Oregon, which bears much to the southward, to avoid the mountains about the western heads of Green river-the Rio Verde of the

The proximity of Capt. Fremont to the "Great Salt Lake," on August 21, suggested the following observations:

"We were now entering a region which for us possessed a strange and extraordinary inter-We were upon the waters of the famous lake which forms a salient point among the remarkable geographical features of the country. and around which the vague and superstitious accounts of the trappers had thrown a delight. ful obscurity, which we anticipated pleasure in dispelling, but which, in the mean time, left a field for the exercise of our imagination.

"In our occasional conversations with the few old hunters who had visited that region, it had been a subject of frequent speculation; and less agreeably because they were highly exaggerated and impossible.

"Hitherto this lake had been seen only by trappers who were wandering through the country in search of new beaver streams, caring very little for geography; its islands had never been visited; and none were to be found who had entirely made the circuit of its shores; and no instrumental observations or geographi cal survey, of any description, had ever been made any where in the neighboring region.-It was generally supposed that it had no visible outlet; but among the trappers, including those in my own camp, were many who believed that somewhere on its surface was a terrible whirlpool, through which its waters found their way to the ocean by some subterranean communication. All these things had made a frequent flavor soup. It grows more abundantly, and in subject of discussion in our desultory conversagreater luxuriance, on one of the neighboring tions around the fires at night; and my own indefinite pictures, and insensibly colored with

> ieve, and half expected to realize." Here, too, we meet with the following interesting passages:

> their romantic descriptions, which, in the pleas-

ure of excitement, I was well disposed to be-

"We continued our road down the river, and at night encamped with a family of emigrants two men, women, and several children-who appeared to be bringing up the rear of the great caravan. I was struck with the fine appearance of their cattle, some six or eight yoke of oxen, which really looked as well as if they had been all the summer at work on some good farm. It was strange to see one small family travelling along through such a country, so remote from civilization. Some years since, such, a security might have been a fatal one : but since their disastrous defeats in the country a little north, the Blackfeet have ceased to visi these waters. Indians, however, are very uncertain in their localities; and the friendly feelings, also, of those now inhabiting it may be

in the morning that he had wandered off, I to our hearts. The edge of the wood, for sevwould not let him be pursued, for I would rather eral miles along the river, was dotted with the have gone through a starving time of three en-tire days, than let him be killed after he had groups at different camps, where the smokes On the 17th July Capt. Fremont visited successfully run the gauntlet so far among the were rising lazily from the fires, around which