

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

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IS SAFE."



RULERS. DO THIS AND LIBERTY
Gent. Harrison.

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CAPTAIN FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

From the National Intelligencer.
CONTINUED.
We have now to accompany Capt. FREMONT and his hardy and adventurous companions on their homeward route; and, in doing so, we hardly know whether the courage which never quailed before the dangers of that route, the perseverance which never faltered before obstacles apparently the most unconquerable, or the promptitude and never-failing resources which furnished the means by which courage and perseverance attained their ends, are most to be admired. It is sufficient that their happy combination in this instance led to a successful and most valuable result. We are confident that, whatever success may attend the third expedition, those engaged in it will deserve to be successful. We look for its return with increasing interest; confident that the aggregate production of the three expeditions of Capt. FREMONT will be a source of more than common honor and fame to him and his worthy fellow-laborers, and redound to the credit of the country.

We took leave of the expedition, in our notice, at the "Dalles" of the Columbia, about fifteen miles below the falls of the river, where Capt. F. had collected a supply of provisions sufficient for his party for not less than three months, also some live cattle. The number of horses and mules mustered by the expedition was 104 for "the sustenance of which, our reliance (says the Captain) was upon the grass which we should find, and the soft porous wood which was to be its substitute when there was none."

The expedition commenced its homeward march on the 25th of November, "At the request of Mr. Perkins," one of the missionaries at the Dalles—

"A Chinook Indian, a lad of nineteen, who was extremely anxious to see the whites, and make some acquaintance with our institutions, was received into the party, under my special charge, with the understanding that I would again return him to his friends. He had lived for some time in the household of Mr. Perkins, and spoke a few words of the English language."

The first object which attracted Capt. FREMONT'S attention was the Tlamath lake; the route of the expedition was therefore almost directly south. On the 30th the narrative furnishes the following interesting scientific information:

"Continuing a few miles up the left bank of the river, we encamped early in an open bottom among the pines, a short distance below a ledge of the Indians. Here, along the river the bluff present escarpments seven or eight hundred feet in height, containing strata of a very fine porcelain clay, overlaid, at the height of about five hundred feet, by a massive stratum of compact basalt one hundred feet in thickness, which again is succeeded above by other strata of volcanic rocks. The clay strata are variously colored, some of the very fine grained. Specimens brought from these have been subjected to microscopic examination by Professor Bailey, of West Point, and are considered by him to constitute one of the most remarkable deposits of fluviatile infusoria on record. While they abound in genera and species which are common in fresh water, but which rarely thrive where the water is even brackish, not one decidedly marine form is to be found among them; and their fresh-water origin is therefore beyond a doubt. It is equally certain that they lived and died at the situation where they were found, as they could scarcely have been transported by running waters without an admixture of sandy particles; from which, however, they are remarkably free.—Fossil infusoria of a fresh-water origin had been previously detected by Mr. Bailey in specimens brought by Mr. James D. Dana from the tertiary formation of Oregon. Most of the species in those specimens differed so much from those now living and known, that he was led to infer that they might belong to extinct species, and considered them also as affording proof of an alteration in the formation from which they were obtained, of fresh and salt water deposits, which, common enough in Europe, had not hitherto been noticed in the United States. Coming evidently from a locality entirely different, our specimens show very few species in common with those brought by Mr. Dana, but bear a much closer resemblance to those inhabiting the northeastern States. It is possible that they are from a more recent deposit; but the presence of a few remarkable forms which are common to the two localities renders it more probable that there is no great difference in their age."

The latitude of this place is 44 deg. 35 min. 23 sec., longitude 121 deg. 10 min. 25 sec.

After travelling a distance of 235 miles from the Dalles of the Columbia, principally through a sandy pine forest, on December 10—

"The country began to improve; and about 11 o'clock we reached a spring of cold water on the edge of a savannah, or grassy meadow, which our guides informed us was an arm of the Tlamath lake; and a few miles further we entered upon an extensive meadow, or lake of grass, surrounded by timbered mountains—

This was the Tlamath lake. It was a picturesque and beautiful spot, and rendered more attractive to us by the abundant and excellent grass, which our animals, after travelling through pine forests, so much needed; but the broad sheet of water which constitutes a lake was not to be seen. Overlooking it, immediately west, were several snowy knobs, belonging to what we have considered a branch of the Cascade range. A low point covered with pines made out into the lake, which afforded us a good place for an encampment, and for the security of our horses, which were guarded in view on the open meadow. The character of courage and hostility attributed to the Indians of this quarter induced more than usual perception; and, seeing smoke rising from the middle of the lake (or savannah) and along the opposite shores I directed the howitzer to be fired. It was the first time our guides had seen it discharged; and the bursting of the shell at a distance, which was something like the second fire of the gun, amazed and bewildered them with delight. It inspired them with triumphant feelings; but on the camps at a distance the effect was different, for the smoke in the lake and on the shores immediately disappeared.

"The point on which we were encamped forms, with the opposite eastern shore, a narrow neck, connecting the body of the lake with a deep cove or bay which receives the principal affluent stream, and over the greater part of which the water (or rather ice) was at this time dispersed in shallow pools. Among the grass, and scattered over the prairie lake, appeared to be similar marshes. It is simply a shallow basin, which, for a short period at the time of melting snows, is covered with water from the neighboring mountains; but this probably soon runs off, and leaves for the remainder of the year a green savannah, through the midst of which the river Tlamath, which flows to the ocean, winds its way to the outlet on the southwestern side."

December 11.—We have the following interesting particulars relative to the Tlamath Indians:

"When we had arrived within half a mile of the village, two persons were sent advancing to meet us; and, to please the fancy of our guides, we ranged ourselves into a long line, riding abreast, which they galloped ahead to meet the strangers.

"We were surprised, on riding up, to find one of them a woman, having never before a squaw to take any part in the business of war. They were the village chief and his wife, who, in excitement and alarm at the unusual event and appearance, had come out to meet their fate together. The chief was a very prepossessing Indian, with very handsome features, and a singularly soft and agreeable as to attract general notice.

"The huts were grouped together on the bank of the river, which, from being spread out in a shallow marsh at the upper end of the lake, was collected here into a single stream. They were large round huts, perhaps 20 feet in diameter, with rounded tops, on which was the door by which they descended into the interior. Within, they were supported by posts and beams.

"Almost like plants, these people seem to have adapted themselves to the soil, and to be growing on what the immediate locality afforded. Their only subsistence at this time appeared to be a small fish, great quantities of which, that had been smoked and dried, were suspended on strings about the lodge. Heaps of straw were lying around; and their residence in the midst of grass and rushes had taught them a peculiar skill in converting this material to useful purposes. Their shoes were made of straw or grass, which seemed well adapted for a snowy country; and the women wore on their head a closely woven basket, which made a very good cap. Among other things, were parti-colored mats about four feet square, which we purchased to lay on the snow under our blankets, and to use for table cloths.

"Numbers of singular-looking dogs, resembling wolves, were sitting on the tops of the huts; and of these we purchased a young one, which, after its birthplace, was named Tlamath. The language spoken by these Indians is different from that of the Shoshonee and Columbia river tribes; and otherwise than by signs they cannot understand each other.—They made us comprehend that they were at war with the people who lived to the southward and to the eastward; but I could obtain from them no certain information. The river on which they live enters the Cascade mountains on the western side of the lake, and breaks through them by a passage impracticable for travellers; but over the mountains, to the northward, are passes which presents no other obstacle than in the most impenetrable forests. Unlike any Indians we had previously seen, these wore shells in their noses. We returned to our camp, after remaining here an hour or two, accompanied by a number of Indians.

"In order to recruit a little the strength of our animals, and obtain some acquaintance with the locality, we remained here for the remainder of the day. By observation, the latitude of the camp was 42° 56' 51", and the diameter of the lake, or meadow, as has been intimated, about 20 miles. It is a picturesque and beautiful spot; and, under the hand of cultivation, might become a little paradise.—Game is found in the forest; timbered and snowy mountains skirt it, and fertility characterizes it. Situated near the heads of three rivers, and on the line of inland communication with California, near to Indians noted for treachery, it will naturally, in the progress of the settlement of Oregon, become a point for military occupation and settlement.

"From Tlamath lake, the further continuation of our voyage assumed a character of discovery and exploration, which, from the Indians here, we could obtain no information to direct and where the imaginary maps of the country, instead of assisting, exposed us to suffering and defeat. In our journey across the desert, Mary's lake, and the famous Buenaventura river were two points on which I relied to recruit

the animals and repose the party. Forming agreeably to the best maps in my possession, a connected water-line from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, I felt no other anxiety than to pass safely across the intervening desert to the banks of the Buenaventura, where in the softer climate of a more southern latitude, our horses might find grass to sustain them, and ourselves be sheltered from the rigors of winter and from the inhospitable desert. The guides who had conducted us thus far on our journey were about to return; and I endeavored in vain to obtain others to lead us, even for a few days, in the direction (east) which we wished to go. The chief to whom I applied alleged the want of horses, and the snow on the mountains across which our course would carry us, and sickness of his family, as reasons for refusing to go with us."

On the 13th, however, "in the midst of the wood, we heard the sound of galloping horses, and were agreeably surprised by the unexpected arrival of our Tlamath chief, with several Indians. He seemed to have found his conduct inhospitable in letting the strangers depart without a guide through the snow, and had come, with a few others, to pilot us a day or two on the way."

On the 14th the party struck a stream which subsequent information satisfied Capt. F. was the principal branch of the "Sacramento" river; and, consequently, that this main affluent of the bay of San Francisco had its source within the limits of the United States, and opposite a tributary to the Columbia, and near the head of the Tlamath river, which goes to the ocean north of 42°, and within the United States."

"December 15.—A present, consisting of useful goods, afforded much satisfaction to our guides; and, showing them the national flag, I explained that it was a symbol of our nation; and they engaged always to receive it in a friendly manner. The chief pointed out a course, by following which we would arrive at the big water, where no more snow was to be found."

On the 16th of December we have the following vivid description of the position of the expedition, and of the scenery which surrounded them;

"We travelled this morning through snow about three feet deep, which, being crusted, very much cut the feet of our animals. The mountain still gradually rose; we crossed several spring heads covered with quaking asp; otherwise it was all pine forest. The air was dark with falling snow, which every where weighed down the trees. The depths of the forest were profoundly still, and below we scarce felt a breath of the wind which whirled the snow through their branches. I found that it required some exertion of constancy to adhere steadily to one course through the woods, when we were uncertain how far the forest extended, or what lay beyond; and on account of our animals, it would be had to spend another night on the mountain. Towards noon the forest looked clear ahead, appearing suddenly to terminate, and beyond a certain point we could see no trees. Riding rapidly ahead to this spot, we found ourselves on the verge of a vertical and rocky wall of the mountain. At our feet—more than a thousand feet below—we looked into a green prairie country, which a beautiful lake, some twenty miles in length, was spread along the foot of the mountains, its shores bordered with green grass. Just then the sun broke out among the clouds, and illuminated the country below, while around us the storm raged fiercely. Not a particle of ice was to be seen on the lake, or snow on its borders, and all was like summer or spring. The glow of the sun in the valley below brightened our hearts with sudden pleasures, and we made the woods ring with joyful shouts to those behind; and gradually, as each came up, he stopped to enjoy the unexpected scene. Shivering on snow three feet deep, and stiffening in a cold north wind, we exclaimed at once that the names of Summer Lake and Winter Ridge should be applied to these two proximate places of such sudden and violent contrast.

"We now immediately on the verge of the forest land, in which we had been travelling so many days; and looking forward to the east, scarce a tree was to be seen. Viewed from our elevation, the face of the country exhibited only rocks and grass, and presented a region in which the artemisia became the principal wood, furnishing to its scattered inhabitants fuel for their fires, building material for their huts, and shelter for the small games which ministers to their hunger and nakedness.—Broadly marked by the boundary of the mountain wall, and immediately below us, were the first waters of that great interior basin which has the Wahsatch and Bear river mountains for its eastern, and the Sierra Nevada for its western rim, and the edge of which we had entered upwards of three months before at the Great Salt Lake.

"When we had sufficiently admired the scene below, we began to think about descending, which here was impossible, and we returned towards the north, travelling always along the rocky wall. We continued on for four or five miles, making ineffectual attempts at several places; and at length succeeded in getting down at one which was extremely difficult of descent. Night had closed in before the foremost reached the bottom, and it was dark before we all found ourselves together in the valley. There were three or four half dead dry cedar trees on the shore, and those who first arrived kindled bright fires to light on the others. One of the miles rolled over and over two or three hundred feet into a ravine, but recovered himself, without any other injury than to his pack; and the howitzer was left midway the mountain until morning. By observation the latitude of this encampment is 42° 57' 22". It delayed us until near noon the next day to recover ourselves and put every thing in order; and we made only a short camp along the western shore of the lake, which, in the summer temperature we enjoyed to-day, justified the name we had given it. Our course would have taken us to the other shore, and over the high

lands beyond; but I distrusted the appearance of the country, and decided to follow a plainly beaten Indian trail leading along this side of the lake. We were now in a country where scarcity of water and of grass makes travelling dangerous, and great caution was necessary."

On Christmas day the party had made a tour of 469 miles from the Dalles, and were in latitude 42 deg. 00 min. 09 sec., and longitude (about) 121 deg., consequently on the division-line between Oregon and Mexico. The narrative says:

"We were roused on Christmas morning by a discharge from the small arms and howitzer with which our people saluted the day, and the name of which we bestowed on the lake. It was the first time, perhaps, in this remote and desolate region, in which it had been so commemorated. Always, on days of religious or national commemoration, our voyageurs expect some unusual allowance; and, having nothing else, I gave them each a little brandy, (which was carefully guarded, as one of the most useful articles a traveller can carry,) with some coffee and sugar, which here, where every eatable was a luxury, was sufficient to make them a feast. The day was sunny and warm; and, resuming our journey, we crossed some slight dividing grounds into a similar basin, walled in on the right by a lofty mountain ridge. The plainly beaten trail still continued, and occasionally we passed camping grounds of the Indians, which indicated to me that we were on one of the great thoroughfares of the country. In the afternoon I attempted to travel in a more eastern direction; but after a few laborious miles, was beaten back into the basin by an impassable country. There were fresh Indian tracks about the valley, and last night a horse was stolen. We encamped on the valley bottom, where there was some cream-like water in ponds, colored by clay soil and frozen over.—Chenopodiaceous shrubs constituted the growth, and made again our fire wood. The animals were driven to the hill, where there was tolerably good grass."

The general course of the expedition was now again south. On New Year's eve it had travelled a distance of 571 miles from the Dalles, and its position was far from being an enviable one.

"Here," says Capt. F., "we concluded the year 1843, and our New Year's eve was rather a gloomy one. The result of our journey began to be very uncertain; the country was singularly unfavorable to travel; the grasses being frequently of a very unwholesome character, and the hoofs of our animals were so worn and cut by the rocks that many of them were lame and could scarcely be got along."

"New Year's day, 1844.—We continued down the valley, between a dry looking black ridge on the left and a more snowy and high one on the right. Our road was bad along the bottom, being broken by gullies and impeded by sage, and sandy on the hills, where there is not a blade of grass, nor does any appear on the mountains. The soil in many places consists of a fine powdery sand, covered with a saline efflorescence; and the general character of the country is desert."

On the 3d January, "A fog so dense that we could not see a hundred yards, covered the country, and the men that were sent out after the horses were bewildered and lost; and we were consequently detained at camp until late in the day. Our situation had now become a serious one. We had reached and run over the position where, according to the best maps in my possession, we should have found Mary's lake, or river. We were evidently on the verge of the desert which had been reported to us; and the appearance of the country was so forbidding that I was afraid to enter it, and determined to bear away to the southward, keeping close along the mountains, in the full expectation of reaching the Buenaventura river. This morning I put every man in camp on foot—myself, of course, among the rest—and in this manner lightened by distribution the loads of the animals. We travelled seven or eight miles along the ridge bordering the valley, and encamped where there were a few bunches of grass on the bed of a hill torrent, without water. There were some large artemisias; but the principal plants are chenopodiaceous shrubs. The rock composing the mountains is here changed suddenly into white granite. The fog showed the tops of the hills at sunset, and stars enough for observations in the early evening, and then closed over us as before. Latitude by observation, 40° 48' 15".

"January 4.—The fog to-day was still more dense, and the people again were bewildered. We travelled a few miles around the western point of the ridge, and encamped where there were a few tufts of grass but no water. Our animals were in a very alarming state, and there was increased anxiety in the camp."

"January 5.—Same dense fog continued, and one of the mules died in camp this morning. I have had occasion to remark, on such occasions as these, that animals which are about to die leave the band, and coming into the camp, lie down about the fires."

On the 6th January they arrived, says the narrative, "at the most extraordinary locality of hot springs we had met during the journey. The basin of the largest one has a circumference of several hundred feet; but there is at one extremity a circular space of about fifteen feet in diameter, entirely occupied by the boiling water. It boils up at irregular intervals, and with much noise. The water is clear, and the spring deep; a pole about sixteen feet long was easily immersed in the centre, but we had no means of forming a good idea of the depth. It was surrounded on the margin by a border of green grass, and near the shore the temperature of the water was 206°. We had no means of ascertaining that of the centre, where the heat was greatest; but, by dispersing the water with a pole, the temperature at the margin was increased to 205°, and in the centre it was doubtless higher. By driving the pole towards the bottom, the water made to boil up with increased force and noise. There are sev-

eral other interesting places, where water and smoke or gas escape, but they would require a long description. The water is impregnated with common salt, but not so much as to render it unfit for general cooking; and a mixture of snow made it pleasant to drink."

"Our situation now required caution. Including those which gave out from the injured condition of their feet, and those stolen by Indians, we had lost, since leaving the Dalles of the Columbia, fifteen animals; and of these, nine had been left in the last few days. I therefore determined, until we should reach a country of water and vegetation, to feel our way ahead, by having the line of route explored some fifteen or twenty miles in advance, and only to leave a present encampment when the succeeding one was known.

"Taking with me Godey and Carson, I made to-day a thorough exploration of the neighboring valleys, and found in a ravine in the bordering mountains a good camping place, where water in springs, and a sufficient quantity of grass for a night. Over-shadowing the springs were some trees of the sweet cotton-wood, which, after a long interval of absence, we saw again with pleasure, regarding them as harbingers of a better country.—To us, they were eloquent of green prairies and buffalo. We found here a broad and plainly marked trail, on which there were tracks of horses, and we appeared to have regained one of the thoroughfares which pass by the watering places of the country. On the western mountains of the valley, with which this of the boiling spring communicates, we remarked scattered cedars—probably an indication that we were on the borders of the timbered region extending to the Pacific. We reached the camp at sunset, after a day's ride of about 40 miles. The horses we rode were in good order, being some of those that were kept for emergencies and rarely used."

"Mr. Preuss had ascended one of the mountains, and occupied the day in sketching the country; and Mr. Fitzpatrick had found, a few miles distant, a hollow of excellent grass and pure water, to which the animals were driven, as I remained another day to give them an opportunity to recruit their strength. Indians appear to be every where prowling about like wild animals; and there is a fresh trail across the snow in the valley near."

"Latitude of the boiling springs, 40° 49' 40". On the 15th of January the expedition reached the inlet of a large fresh-water stream, which, says Captain F.—

"We all at once were satisfied was neither Mary's river nor the waters of the Sacramento, but that we had discovered a large interior lake, which the Indians informed us had no outlet.—It is about thirty-five miles long and, by the mark of the water-line along the shores, the spring level is about twelve feet above its present waters. The chief commenced speaking in a loud voice as we approached; and parties of Indians armed with bows and arrows issued from the thickets. We selected a strong place for our encampment—a grassy bottom, nearly enclosed by the river, and furnished with abundant fire-wood.—The village, a collection of straw huts, was a few hundred yards higher up. An Indian brought in a large fish to trade, which we had the inexpressible satisfaction to find was a salmon trout; we gathered around him eagerly. The Indians were armed with our delight, and immediately brought in numbers; so that the camp was soon stocked. Their flavor was excellent, superior in fact to any fish I had ever known. They were of extraordinary size—about as large as the Columbia river salmon—generally from two to four feet in length."

"These Indians were very fat, and appeared to live an easy and happy life. They crowded into the camp more than was consistent with our safety, retaining always their arms; and, as they made some unsatisfactory demonstrations, they were given to understand that they would not be permitted to come armed into the camp; and strong guards were kept with the horses. Strict vigilance was maintained among the people, and one-third at a time were kept on guard during the night. There is no reason to doubt that these dispositions, uniformly preserved, conducted our party securely through Indians famed for treachery.

"In the mean time, such a salmon-trout feast as is seldom seen was going on in our camp; and in every variety of manner in which fish could be prepared—boiled, fried, and roasted in the ashes—was put into requisition; and every few minutes an Indian would be seen running off to spear a fresh one. Whether these Indians had seen whites before we could not be certain; but they were evidently in communication with others who had, as one of them had some brass buttons, and we noticed several other articles of civilized manufacture. We could obtain from them but little information respecting the country. They made on the ground a drawing of the river, which they represented as issuing from another lake in the mountains three or four days distant, in a direction a little west of south; beyond which, they drew a mountain; and further still, two rivers; on one of which they told us that people like ourselves travelled. Whether they alluded to the settlements on the Sacramento, or to a party from the United States which had crossed the Sierra about three degrees to the southward, a few years since, I am unable to determine.

"I tried unsuccessfully to prevail on some of them to guide us for a few days on the road, but they only looked at each other and laughed."

On the 24th of January we meet with the following traits of Indian life and manners:

"A man was discovered running towards the camp as we were about to start this morning, who proved to be an Indian of rather advanced age—a sort of forlorn hope, who seemed to have been worked up into the resolution of visiting the strangers who passing through the country.—He seized the hand of the first man he met as he came up, out of breath, and held on, as if to assure himself of protection. He brought with him in a little skin bag a few lbs. of the seeds of a pine tree, which to-day we saw for the first time, and which Dr. Torrey has described as a new species, under the name of *pinus monophyllus*; in popular language, it might be called the *nut pine*. We purchased them all from him. The nut is oily, of very agreeable flavor, and must be very nutritious, as it constitutes the principal subsistence of the tribes among which we were now travelling. By a present of scarlet cloth and other striking articles we prevailed upon this man to be our guide of two days' journey. As clearly as possible by signs, we made him understand our object; and he engaged to conduct us in sight of a good pass which he knew. Here we ceased to hear the Shoshonee language; that of this man being perfectly unintelligible. Several Indians, who had been waiting to see what reception he would meet with, now came into camp; and, accompanied by the new comers, we resumed our journey."

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent. higher. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

ON BEING SLANDERED.

Not all they say or do can make
My head, or tooth, or finger ache,
Nor mar my shape, nor scar my face,
Nor put one feature out of place;
Nor will ten thousand thousand lies,
Make me less virtuous, learned or wise;
The most effectual way to banish
Their malice is, to let them talk.

From the Lexington [Ky.] Observer & Reporter Sept. 3.
Counterfeiting Establishment Broken
up and Counterfeiters Arrested.

The most extensive counterfeiting establishment, perhaps in the United States, has been just discovered in our State, within forty miles of this place, which has doubtless, however, been in existence a great length of time. It is upon the farm formerly owned and occupied by the father of present occupants—John Banton—who was for years before he left for Texas suspected of carrying on the counterfeiting of coin at this establishment. Indeed, if we remember rightly, he was once or twice arrested many years ago, upon this charge, but being a very astute man, with considerable property, he was always enabled to escape the punishment to which he was justly entitled. Finally, however, he was compelled to leave the State, and at the last accounts from him was in that hitherto land of refuge felons—Texas. His farm and effects he left in possession of his three sons, one of whom is since dead, where they have been since residing.

It seems that some two months ago, G. W. Robinson, (familiarily known about here as "Wash Robinson") who was raised in Madison county in this State, and who followed gambling as a means of livelihood, was arrested in Columbus, Georgia, for passing counterfeit money. The money consisted of notes on the Bank of Charleston, and the South Western Rail Road Bank, and such was the skill with which they were executed, that he succeeded in passing one hundred and ninety dollars, in notes of various denominations from \$5 to \$100, upon a keen-sighted broker of that place, receiving in return gold at but 2 per cent. discount. Shortly after the exchange was made, one of the notes was upon examination thought to be not genuine, which led to a more critical examination of the whole of them, when they were all found to be counterfeit. One half of the business men of Columbus, however, protested that they were genuine, until subsequent events forced upon them the conviction of their baseness.

Robinson was thereupon arrested, but protested vehemently his innocence, stating that he was a Kentucky drover, and had received this money for stock he had sold. His room, however, was searched, and in the lining of a fellow lodger's cloak, it was discovered that he had concealed near a thousand dollars of the same money, and also a bunch of skeleton keys, which he had with him to answer certain purposes when his counterfeit money failed him. He was tried before an examining court, and the evidence being as we have stated, there was no hesitation as to his guilt and he was sent on for final trial before the Criminal Court. Shortly after his imprisonment he was taken sick, and was so ill, that the physician supposed he must die. Under this belief himself, he sent for several gentlemen, and made a full confession and detailed all the circumstances about the counterfeit money which has been found upon him. He told them that he procured the money, as an agent for its disposal, from the Banton's (John and William) in Lincoln county, in this State, where there was an extensive manufacturing establishment, for notes as well as coin, and that it was in constant operation. He accurately described to them every portion of the buildings as well as the apparatus, and gave them the names of many of their agents for the disposal of the money throughout the U. States.

Upon the information being furnished, Mr. A. K. Ayer, a merchant of Columbus, and a gentleman of the highest respectability, started for Kentucky, and reached Stanford on Friday last. The establishment of the Banton's is about 5 miles from that place. A warrant for their arrest, upon the information of Mr. Ayer, having been issued, that gentleman with the Sheriff and a number of the citizens proceeded to the farm of the Banton's. They were not at home when they arrived, but being in the neighborhood, were found and arrested. They then proceeded to the establishment of the Banton's, which they completely broke up, and found the most complete and extensive establishment for counterfeiting, that is to be found, perhaps in the United States—presses, one of which will weigh fully five thousand pounds—stamps, dyes—crucibles, with a large quantity of metals, and in fact every thing necessary for the business. The Banton's were taken to Stanford, tried on Saturday, and sent on for further trial—the Court at the same time ordering the Sheriff to take in to possession all the above described articles.

The above facts we have from Mr. Ayer himself, to whom the people of Kentucky, and indeed of the whole Union, are under heavy obligations, for his exertions in detecting and breaking up this establishment, and in bringing the counterfeiters to the punishment they will undoubtedly receive at the hands of a jury.

Wine and Olives: It is said a large Italian colony are coming over to settle in Texas, for the purpose of cultivating the vine and olive trees, and for the manufacture of wine and oil.