deertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first A deduction of 331 per cent, will be made to the

THE TABLES TURNED! The Springfield (Massachusetts) Re-

publican says:

" Another Chapter in the Slave Case .-Catharine Lindsay, the servant girl of Mr. Hodgson, of Savannah, Ga., who was arrested and taken before Judge Dewey, at Northampton, on a writ of habeas corpus, through the agency of Dr. Hudson of West Soringfield, has sued said Hudson for false imprisonment, laying her damages at \$1,-000. The suit is brought in the Common pleas Court for Suffolk, which meets at Boston in October. As Hudson refused. to give the necessary bail, (\$1,500.) he was committed to jail in this town, on tant, he played the part of a good ' nonresistant,' and was about as helpless as a bag of cotton."

This is the girl, it will be recollected whom the abolitionist Dr. Hudson, and others, attempted to persuade and finally to force to leave her master-but in open court she spurned their offers, preferring to remain with her master. For this impertinent intermeddling, she has taken a capital plan to subdue the "philanthro-phy" of her professing friends. A few days in jail will cool the ardor of the fa-

four individuals of the mob, who came to dy adventurers; the hotel with the sheriff, to the grand jury, and they will probably be indicted for a riot. A civil suit will also be instituted for the loss of services consequent on the for famished people. labeas corpus.

Admirable result! This is the most thorough defeat of an abolition movement, which we have heard of. It "returns the chalice" to their own lips. They called in the law to aid them in their infamous designs. Let them have enough of it " to the full extent of the law."-Rich. Enq.

GREAT RAILROADS.

The cities of New York and Boston have each a great railroad project in hand, both of which have the same object in view-the attraction of the great lake trade of the West. It would seem from the annexed paragraphs that both projects will be speedily undertaken and prosecuted vigorously to completion:

From the New York Tribune.

The subscriptions to the Eric Road reach now two millions of dollars, and, with the feeling now existing in relation to the paramount importance of this road, there can be no doubt that the remaining million will be speedily taken. The directors are devoting their whole time to the work of obtaining subscriptions, and meet with such a liberal response from those whom they approach that they anticipate no difficulty in filling up the wanted amount.

Respecting the Boston scheme, we have the following information:

"We are informed that several large sums have been subscribed to the stock of the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railroad during the last week at Boston. The original subscription of \$25,000 of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence has been increased by the firm of A. & A. Lawrence to \$40,000. The \$150,000 guarantied by the Bostonians, with the 500,000, in the principal part of which has already been subscribed in the counties of St. Lawrence, Frankin, and Clinton, making 2,000,000, the eslimated cost of construction, and putting the road in operation, will, beyond all reasonable doubt, be subscribed in the course of a few weeks."

SUPERIOR COURT.

At the late September term of Orange ere was an unusual amount of business Larcery; two white men, and a free negro, whose trial was removed from Granville to this county.

loses T. Hopkins, (alias Thomas Jones, ad a half dozen other aliases,) a white nan from Virginia, was convicted for sealing a Horse, and having prayed for he benefit of clergy, was sentenced by e Court to receive thirty-nine lashes imlediately, to remain in prison until Tuesby of November court, when he is again receive thirty-nine, and then be disarged according to law. He has also

morrow, a white man convicted stealing money, was sentenced to reeive thirty-nine lashes, and be dischargaccording to law.

sealing a Horse, was sentenced to pay We continued, says the narrativeme of sixty dollars, and to be sold for

payment of the fine and costs. he remainder of the cases tried were misdemeanors; and most of them orimated, as is generally the case, in intem-Perance, Hillsboro' Recorder.

Maine Election.—The Kennebec Jourlas returns of the vote for Governor the State of Maine in 288 towns, as Ws: For Morse (Whig) 23,434; Anson (Dem.) 27,770 : scattering 5379 ; ority against Anderson 1,043. Last ear his majority in the same towns was

On Dits.—Reports from Washington

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CAROLINA WATCH

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



NEW SERIES, NUMBER 24, OF VOLUME II

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1845.

From the National Intelligencer.

FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

CONTINUED. The expedition had now travelled 1, 000 miles from the Dalles of the Columbia. The descent from the mountain was Monday last. In his arrest and commit- one of extreme difficulty and danger, and accomplished under great privations and sufferings. On the 25th " the forest," says the narative-

"Was imposing in the magnificence of the trees; some of the pines, bearing large cones, were 10 feet in diameter; cedars also abounded, and we measured one 281 feet in circumference four feet from the ground. This noble tree seemed here to be in its proper soil and climate. We found it on both sides of the Sierra, but most abundant on the west."

On the 27th, and several succeeding days, we have the following particulars Moreover, Mr. Hodgson has presented of the deplorable condition of these har-

"We had with us a large kettles and a mule being killed here, his head was boiled in it for several hours, and made a passable soup

"Below, precipices on the river forced us to the heights, which we ascended by a steep spur 2,000 feet high. My favorite horse, Proveau, had become very weak, and was scarcely able to bring himself to the top. Travelling here was good, except in crossing the ravines, which were narrow, steep, and frequent. We caught a glimpse of a deer, the first animal we had seen; but did not succeed in approaching him. Proveau could not keep up, and I dressed Indian came up, and made his salutaleft Jacob to bring him on, being obliged to tions in very well spoken Spanish. In answer ress forward with the party, as there was no grass in the forest. We grew very anxious as the day advanced and no grass appeared, for the lives of our animals depended on it to-night. They were in just such a condition that grass & repose for the night enabled them to get on the next day. Every hour we had been expecting to see open out before us the valley, which, from the mountain above, seemed almost at our feet. A new and singular shrub, which had made its appearance since crossing the mountain, was very frequent to-day. It branched out near the ground, forming a clump eight to ten feet high with pale green leaves of an oval form, and the body and branches had a naked appearance, as if stripped of the bark, which is very smooth and thin, of a chocolate color, contrasting well with the pale green of the leaves. The day was nearly gone; we had made a hard day's march, and found no grass. Towns became light headed, wandering off into the woods without knowing where he was going, and Jacob brought him back.

" Near hight fall we descended into the steep ravine of a handsome creek thirty feet wide, and I was engaged in getting the horses up immediately to his residence, and under his hosthe opposite hill, when I heard a shout from pitable roof we had a night of rest, enjoyment, Carson, who had gone ahead a few hundred and refreshment, which none but ourselves yards-"Life yet," said he, as he came up, "life yet; I have found a hill side sprinkled with grass enough for the night." We drove over precipices and were killed on our descent along our horses, and encamped at the place of the mountain; and some were lost with the about dark, and there was just room enough to make a place for shelter on the edge of the stream. Three horses were lost to-day."

On the 1st March, one of the men, named Dorosier, who had volunteered the day before to return and bring up Capt. Fre-MONT's favorite horse Proveau, had not come back to the camp, and uneasiness was felt at his absence, fearing he might have been bewildered in the woods; he, however, made his appearance in the eve-

"He came in, and, sitting down by the fire, perior Court, Judge Dick presiding, began to tell us where he had been. He imagined he had been gone several days, and in the criminal docket to be disposed of. thought we were still at the camp where he There were three convictions for Grand had left us; and we were pained to see that a future woollen factory. Very encouraghis mind was deranged. It appeared that he had been lost in the mountain, and hunger and fatigue, joined to weakness of body, and fear of perishing in the mountains, had crazed him. The times were severe when stout men lost their minds from extremity of suffering-when horses died-and when mules and horses, ready to die of starvation, were killed for food .-Yet there was no murmuring or hesitation."

ancholy one. On the 23d of March he wandered away from the camp, and nev- valley. Strong inducements were offered er returned to it again; nor has he since here for the settlement of mechanics, and ten indicted for Bigamy, and is a noto- been heard of. Capt. FREMONT calls him Capt. F.'s blacksmith desired to remain, one of his best men, whose steady good tempted by the guaranty of two dollars conduct had won his regard.

It was not until the 4th of March that. the travellers could be said to have surohn Mitchell, a free negro, convicted mounted the difficulties of their descent.

> trail, the mere travelling and breathing the delightful air being a positive enjoyment. Our road led along a ridge inclining to the river, and the air and the open grounds were fragrant with flowering shrubs; and in the course of the morning we issued on an open spur, by which we descended directly to the stream .-Here the river issues suddenly from the mountains, which hitherto had hemmed it closely in ; these now bocome softer, and change sensibly their character: and at this point commences the most beautiful valley in which we had

> ever travelled. "Continuing the next day down the river, we discovered three squaws in a little bottom. and surrounded them before they could make their escape. They had large conical baskets,

for one was good for the other.

"We encamped in the evening on the shore of the river, at a place where the associated beauties of scenery made so strong an impression Beautiful Camp. The undulating river shore was shaded with the live oaks, which formed a continuous grove over the country, and the same grassy sward extended to the edge of the water; masses which were lying among the trees."

March 6th, " we continued on our road, thro' the same surpassingly beautiful country, entirely unequalled for the pasturage of stock by any thing we have ever seen. Our horses had now become so strong that they were able to carry us, and we travelled rapidly, over four miles an hour."

In the afternoon, "gradually entering a broad valley, we came unexpectedly into a large Indian village, where the people looked clean, and wore cotton shirts and various other articles of dress. They immediately crowded around us, and, we had the inexpressible delight to find one who spoke a little indifferent Spanish, but who at first confounded us by saying there were no whites in the country; but just then a wellto our inquiries, he informed us that we were upon the Rio de los Americanos, (the river of the Americans,) and that it joined the Sacramento river about ten miles below. Never did a name sound more sweetly! We felt ourselves among our countrymen; for the name of Ame. rican in these distant parts is applied to the citizens of the United States. To our eager inquiries he answered, 'I am a vaquera (cowherd) in the service of Capt. Sutter, and the people of this rancheria work for him.' Our evident satisfaction made him communicative : and he went on to say that Capt. Sutter was a very rich man, and always glad to see his country people. We asked for his house. He answered that it was just over the hill before us and offered, if we would wait a moment, to take his horse and conduct us to it. We readily accepted his civil offer. In a short distance we came in sight of the fort, and, passing on the way the house of a settler on the opposite side, (a Mr. Sinclair,) we forded the river, and in a few miles were met a short distance from the fort by Capt. Sutter himself. He gave us a most frank and cordial reception, conducted us

"Many of our horses and mules had fallen packs they carried. Among these was a mule with the plants which we had collected since leaving Fort Hall, along a line of two thousand miles' travel. Out of sixty-seven horses and mules with which we commenced crossing the Sierra, only thirty-three reached the valley of the Sacramento, and they only in a condition to

A very interesting account is given of Capt. Sutter and the settlement at New Helvetia. That gentleman has succeeded in converting the Indians in his neighborhood into a peaceable and industrious people. He employs a number of them in sandy and vegetation meager. agricultural operations, and there were a number of girls at the fort in training for ing accounts are given of the beauty of the settlement and fertility of the soil .-Captain Sutter trades with the Columbia settlements by means of the Sacramento, and Capt. FREMONT saw a schooner at the landing, which was shortly to proceed to Fort Vancouver for a cargo of goods.-The fate of poor Derosier was a mel- Several other persons, principally Americans, have established themselves in the and a half wages per day, and of five dolhad been represented. It was inconvenient to Capt. F. to spare so faithful d- use-"Rapidly along on a broad plainly-beaten but he consented to his remaining, in consideration of his good conduct. New Helvetia is situated in lat. 38 deg. 34 min. 42 sec. and in long. (about) 121 and a half.

The expedition resumed its journey on the 24th March, with an ample stock of provisions, and a large cavalcade of animals, consisting of one hundred and thirty horses and mules, and about thirty head of cattle, five of which were milch cows.

"Our direct course," says Capt., "was east; but the Sierra would force us south, above five hundred miles of travelling, to a pass at the head of the San Joaquin river." This pass, retheir escape. They had large conical baskets, which they were engaged in filling with a small least on the State Department to seat on the Supreme Bench, in the place that on the Supreme Bench, in the place of Mr. Joseph Walker. "From the pass we were to seat on the Supreme Bench, in the place of Mr. Joseph Walker. "From the pass we were to seat on the Supreme Bench, in the place of Mr. Joseph Walker. "From the pass we were to seat on the Supreme Bench, in the place of Monterey, and still forced on south distinct of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now best of the Pacific ocean, already far south of the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now degrees which they were engaged in filling with a small desolate gorge of a mountain range on the plant (crodium cicutarium) just now degrees which they were engaged in filling with a small desolate gorge of a man proposes to name after its discoverer, Mr. Joseph Walker. "From the pass we were to mountain range on the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now deserved to the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now deserved to the least plant (crodium cicutarium) just now deserved to the leas

the plant, which they signified to us was good of the Pacific, to Santa Fe of New Mexico .- he had obtained from the priests leave to spend to eat, making signs also that it was to be From the pass to this trail was one hundred and a few days with his relations in the Sierra .cooked by the fire. We drew out a little cold fifty miles. Following that trail through a de- Having seen us enter the pass, he had come horse meat, and the squaws made signs to us sert, relieved by some fertile plains indicated down to visit us. He appeared familiarly acthat the men had gone out after deer, and that by the recurrence of the term vegas, until it quainted with the country, and gave me definite in the morning, which consisted principally of we could have some by waiting till they came turned to the right to cross the Colorado, and clear information in regard to the desert the rich orange colored Californian poppy, min we observed that the horses ate with great our course would be northeast until we reavidity the herb which they had been gathering; gained the latitude we had lost in arriving at the pass with a strong disposition to vary my Reaching the top of the spur, which was covand here also, for the first time, we saw Indians the Eutah lake, and thence to the Rocky Moun- route, and to travel directly across towards the end with fine bunch grass, and where the bills eat the common grass-one of the squaws pull. tains, at the head of the Arkansas. This course Great Salt Lake, in the view of obtaining some were very green, our guide pointed to a small ing several tufts, and eating it with apparent rel- of travelling, forced upon us by the structure of acquaintance with the interior of the Great Ba. hollow in the mountain before us saying, and Seeing our surprise, she pointed to the the country, would occupy a computed distance sin, while pursuing a direct course for the fron. este piedra hay agua.' He appeared to know horses; but we could not well understand what of two thousand miles before we reached the tier; but his representation, which described it every nook in the country. We continued on she meant, except, perhaps, that what was good head of the Arkansas; not a settlement to be as an arid and barren desert, that had repulsed all being Spanish or Indian, indicated that it penetrate it, determined me for the present to ine among granite boulders; here nightshade had been but little trod by American feet .-Though long, and not free from hardships, this on us that we have given it the name of the route presented some points of attraction, in Basin, perhaps crossing its rim on the South, completely solving the problem of any river, ex- part of the desert to trade with his people, had cept the Colorado, from the Rocky Mountains and we made our fires near some large granite on that part of our continent-and seeing the southern extremity of the Great Salt lake, of year before.

> On the 27th March they had advanced through the beautiful valley of the Sacramentos and its tributaries, a distance of ninety-seven miles from New Helvetia.

"About 1 o'clock," says Captain F., "we came again among innumerable flowers; and few miles further, fields of the beautiful blueflowering lupine, which seems to love the neighborhood of water, indicated that we were approaching a stream. We here found this beautiful shrub in thickets, some of them being 12 feet in height. Occasionally three or four plants were clustered together, forming a grand bouquet about ninety-feet in circumference and ten feet high; the whole summit covered with spikes of flowers, the perfume of which is very sweet and grateful. A lover of natural beauty can imagine with what pleasure we rode among these flowering groves, which filled the air with a light and delicate fragrance. We continued our road for about half a mile, interspersed through an open grove of live oaks, which, in form, were the most symmetrical and beautiful we had yet seen in this country. The ends of their branches rested on the ground, forming somewhat more than half a sphere of very full and regular figure, with leaves apparently smaller than usual.

"The Californian poppy, of a rich orange color, was numerous to-day. Elk and several bands of antelope made their appearance.

"Our road was now one continued enjoy ment; and it was pleasant, riding among this assembiage of green pastures with varied flowers and scattered groves, and out of the warm green spring, to look at the rocky and snowy peaks where lately we had suffered so much.'

On the 1st of April the party met with bands of elk, one of which numbered about two hundred. On the 4th they were still on the banks of the San Joaquin.

"Here the country appears very flat; oak trees have entirely disappeared, and are replaced by a large willow nearly equal to it in size. The river is about one hundred yards in breadth, branching into sloughs, and interspers. ed with islands. At this time it appears sufficiently deep for a small steamer, but its navigation would be broken by shallows at low water.' "The prairies along the left bank are alive with immense droves of wild horses, and they have been seen during the day at every opening through the woods which afforded us a view across the river. Latitude, by observation 37° 08' 00", longitude 120° 45' 22"."

The route of the expedition led through a tolerably fertile and pleasant country until the 12th April, when the soil became

"Towards the close of the afternoon we and gravelly bed, and the swiftest stream we have crossed since leaving the bay. The bottoms produced no grass, though well timbered with willow and cottonwood; and, after ascending it for several miles, we made a late encampment on a little bottom, with scanty grass. In greater part the vegetation along our road consisted now of rare and unusual plants, among which were many entirely new."

On the 13th, "we reached the bottom of a creek without water, over which the sandy beds were dispersed in many branches. Immediately where we struck it the timber terminated, and below, to the right, it was a broad bed of which, with other indications, informed us was lars, if he proved as good a workman as the creek issuing from the pass, and which on the map we have called Pass creek. We ascended a trail for a few miles along the creek, and suddenly found a stream of water five feet ful a man as this blacksmith had proved, wide, running with a lively current, but losing itself almost immediately. This little stream showed plainly the manner in which the mountain waters lose themselves in sand at the eastern foot of the Sierra, leaving only a parched desert and arid plains beyond. The stream enlarged rapidly, and the timber became abundant as we ascended. A new species of pine made its appearance, with several kinds of oaks, and a variety of trees; and the country changing its appearance suddenly and entirely, we found ourselves again travelling among the old orchard-like places. Here we selected a delightful encampment in a handsome green oak hollow, where, among the open bolls of the trees, was an abundant sward of grass and pea vines. In the evening a Christian Indian rode ported to be good, the Captain very properly and a sombrero, and speaking Spanish fluently. avoid reflecting upon our position and composi-

seen upon it; and the names of places along it, by its sterility all the attempts of the Indians to at the foot of the ridge, running in a green ravrelinquish the plan; and, agreeably to his ad. and borders of buckwheat, with their white vice, after crossing the Sierra, continue our in- blossoms around the granite rocks, attracted on tended route along its eastern base to the Span. notice as familiar plants. Several antelo tracing the Sierra Nevada-turning the Great ish trail. By this route a party of six Indians, were seen among the hills, and some large who had come from a great river in the eastern just started on their return. He would himself which had managed (as they frequently do) to return the next day to San Fernande, and, as our roads would be the same for two days, he which the northern part had been examined the offered his services to conduct us so far on our way. His offer was gladly accepted." "April 14 .- Our guide joined us this morn-

ing on the trail; and, arriving in a short distance at an open bottom where the creek forked, we continued up the right-hand branch, which was enriched by a profusion of flowers, and handsomely wooded with sycamore, oaks, cottonwood, and willow, with other trees, and some shrubby plants. In its long strings of balls this sycamore differs from that of the United States, and is the platanus accidentalis stead of green, the hills were purple and orange, of Hooker—a new species, recently described among the plants collected in the voyage of the separately gathered. A pale straw color, with Sulphur. The cottonwood varied its foliage a bright yellow, the rich red orange of the pop flying plentifully through the air. Gooseber- spot with a floral beauty, and on the border of grounds, which were not very easy to ascertain, he air was filled with perfune, as if we were entering a highly cultivated garden; and, instead of green, our pathway and the mountain sides were covered with fields of yellow flow. ers, which here was the prevailing color. Our ourney to-day was in the midst of an advanced spring, whose green and floral beauty offered a delightful contrast to the sandy valley we had ust left. All the day, snow was in sight on the butt of the mountain, which frowned down upon us on the right; but we beheld it now with feelings of pleasant security, as we rode along between green trees and on flowers, with humming birds and other feathered friends of the traveller enlivening the serene spring air. As we reached the summit of this beautiful pass, and obtained a view into the eastern country, we saw at once that here was the place to take leave of all such pleasant scenes as those around The distant mountains were now bald rocks again; and below the land had any color but green. Taking into consideration the nature of the Sierra Nevada, we found this pass an excellent one for horses; and with a little labor, or perhaps with a more perfect examination of the localities, it might be made sufficiently practicable for wagons. Its latitude and longitude may be considered that of our last encampment, only a few miles distant. The elevation was not taken-our half-wild cavalcade making it too troublesome to halt before night when once started.

"We here left the waters of the bay of San

Francisco, and, though forced upon them con-

trary to my intentions, I cannot regret the necessity which occasioned the elevation. It made me well acquainted with the great range of the Sierra Nevada of the Alta California, and showed that this broad and elevated snowy ridge was a continuation of the Cascade Range of Oregon, between which and the ocean there is still another and a lower range, parallel to the former and to the coast, and which may be called the Coast Range. It also made me well acquainted with the basin of the San Francisco bay, and with the two pretty rivers and their valleys, (the Sacramento and San Joaquin,) reached a tolerably large river, which empties which are tributary to that bay; and cleared into a small lake at the head of the valley; it up some points in geography on which error had is about thirty-five yards wide, with a stoney long prevailed. It had been constantly represented, as I have already stated, that the bay of destroyed our band of fine mules and horses, San Francisco opened far into the interior, by some river coming down from the base of the a disease called the foot evil; and a traveller Rocky Mountains, and upon which supposed should never venture on it without having his stream the name of Rio Buenaventura had been bestowed. Our observations of the Sierra Nevada, in the long distance from the head of the Sacramento to the head of the San Joaquin, and of the valley below it, which collects all the two Mexicans a man and a boy. The name waters of the San Francisco bay, show that this of the man was Andreas Fuentes, and that of neither is nor can be the case. No river from the boy, (a handsome lad, 11 years old,) Pablo the interior does or can cross the Sierra Nevada-itself more lofty than the Rocky Mountains; ing of six persons, the remaining four being the and as to the Buenaventura, the mouth of which dry and bare sands. There were many tracks seen on the coast gave the idea and the name and Santiago Giacome, a resident of New Mexof Indians and horses imprinted in the sand, of the reputed great river, it is, in fact, a small ico. With a cavalcade of about thirty horses, eam of no consequence, not only below the they had come out from Puebla de los Sierra Nevada, but actually below the Coast | near the coast, under the guidance of Giacome, Range—taking its rise within half a degree of in advance of the great caravan, in order to trathe ocean, running parallel to it for about two degrees, and then falling into the Pacific near Monterey. There is no opening from the bay San Francisco into the interior of the continent. The two rivers which flow into it are comparatively short, and not perpendicular to the coast. but lateral to it, and having their heads towards Oregon and Southern California. The open lines of communication north and south, and not eastwardly; and thus this want of interior communication from the San Francisco bay. now fully ascertained, gives great additional value to the Columbia, which stands alone as the only great river on the Pacific slope of our continent which leads from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains, and opens a line of communication from the sea to the valley of the Miss-"Our cavalcade made a strange and gro-

into the camp, well dressed, with long spurs, tesque appearance, and it was impossible to

four or five languages heard at once; above dred horses and mules, half wild; American, Spanish, and Indian dresses and ec ments intermingled—such was our composition. Our march was a sort of procession. Score head on the flanks; a front and rear divisio the pack animals, baggage, and horned cattle in the centre; and the whole stretching a quarter of a mile along our dreary path. In this form we journeyed, looking more as if we belonged to Asia than to the United States of America.

"We continued in a southerly direction a cross the plain, to which, as well as to all the country so far as we could see, the yucca trees gave a strange and singular character."

"We rode rapidly during the day, and in the afternoon emerged from the yucca forest at the foot of an outlier of the Sierra before us, and came among the fields of flowers we had seen beautiful road, and reached a spring in the slope hares. Men were sent back this evening is search of a wild mule with a valuable pack hide itself along the road. By observation the latitude of the camp is 34° 40' 42", and longi tude 118° 20'. The next day the men returned with the mule."

The Indian guide left the party on the 17th : he bore off south, and in a day's ride would arrive at San Fernando, one of several missions in this part of California, where the country is so beautiful that it is considered a paradise; and the name of its principal town (Puebla de los Angeles) would make it angelic. We continued on through a succession of valleys, and came into a most beautiful spot of flower-fields; inwith unbroken beds, into which each color was with white tufts, and the feathery seeds were py mingled with fields of purple, covered the nearly ripe, were very abundant on the the sandy deserts seemed to invite the travell mountain; and as we passed the dividing to go no further. Riding along through the perfumed air, we soon after entered a defile overgrown with the ominous artemesia tridentata which conducted us into a sandy plain covered more or less densely with forests of yucca."

"Our road (on the 19th) was still in an east erly direction along the ridge over very bad travelling ground, broken and confounded with crippled trees and shrubs; and, after a difficult march of 18 miles, a general shout announced that we had struck the great object of our search -THE SPANISH TRAIL-which here was running directly north. The road itself, and its course, were equally happy discoveries to us.-Since the middle of December we had continually been forced south by the mountains and by deserts, and now would have to make six degrees of northing to regain the latitude on which we wished to cross the Rocky Mountains. The course of the road, therefore, was what we wanted; and, once more, we felt like going homewards. A road to travel on, and the right course to go, were joyful consolations to us;and our animals enjoyed the beaten track like ourselves. Relieved from the rocks and brush, our wild mules started off at a rapid rate, and in 15 miles we reached a considerable river. timbered with cottonwood and willow, where we found a bottom of tolerable grass. As the animals had suffered a great deal in the last few days, I remained here all next day, to allow them the necessary repose; and it was now necessary, at every favorable place, to make a little halt. Between us and the Colorado river we were aware that the country was extremely poor in grass and scarce for water, there being many journadas, (days' journey,) or long stretches of 40 to 60 miles, without water, where the road was marked by bones of animals.

" Although in California we had met with people who had passed over this trail, we had been able to obtain no correct information about it: and the greater part of what he had heard was found to be only a tissue of falsehoods. The rivers that we found on it were never mentioned, and others, particularly described in name and locality, were subsequently seen in another part of the country. It was described as a tolerably good sandy road, with so little rock as scarcely to require the animals to be shod; and we found it the roughest and rockiest road we had ever seen in the country, and which nearly Many animals are destroyed on it every year by animals well shod, and also carrying extra

In the afternoon of the 24th, " we were sur-

prised by the sudden appearance in the camp of Hernandez. They belonged to a party consist. wife of Fuentes, the father and mother of Pablo vel more at leisure, and obtain better grass .--Having advanced as far into the desert as was considered consistent with their safety, they halted at the Archilette, one of the customary camping grounds, about 80 miles from our encampment, where there is a spring of good water, with sufficient grass, & concluded to await there the arrival of the great caravan. Several Indians were soon discovered lurking about the camp, who, in a day or two after, came in, and, after behaving in a very friendly manner, took their leave, without awakening any suspicions.
Their deportment begat a security which prov-Their deportment begat a security w ed fatal. In a few days afterwards, suddenly party of about one hundred Indians appeared in sight, advancing towards the camp. It was too late, or they seemed not to have presence of mind to take proper measures of safety; and the Indians charged down into their camp, shout-ing as they advanced, and discharging flights of arrows. Pablo and Fuentes were on horse. guard at the time, and mounted accoring to the