

The first discovery in settlement of this country was by the procurement of Sir Walter Raleigh in conjunction with some public spirited gentlemen of that age, moder the protection of Queen Elizabeth, for which reason it was then named Virginia, being begon on that part called Rosnoke Island, where the raise of a fort are to be seen this day, as well as some old English come which have been lately found in June a brease can a tourder born and one old English come which have been factor, d, and a brase gun, a powder born and one il quarter gun, made of iron staves and sed with the means metal. \* \* A fur-confirmation of this we have from the teras Indians, who either then lived on noke Island or much frequented it. Those us that several of their ancestors were be people and could talk in a book as we do: hite people and could take it as the people and could take it in the treat of which is confermed by gray eyes ling found frequently among those Indians and any others. 

It is probable that this titlement miscarried for want of timely suples from England, or through the treachery the natives—Lawson's Travels Among Caro-

An expedition under Sir Richard Grenville, Sir Ralph Lane, Governor, and 108 others, landed in Rosnoke Island in July, 1685. The ships left the colonists in August and returned to England. This colony governed by Lane achieved no permanent location, and after the residence of a year returned with Sir Francis Drake to England.

\* \* A few days after a ship despatched by Sir Walter Raleigh arrived loaded with every essential of comfort, and soon after Sir Richard Grenville and three ships searched in vain for Lane. Sir Richard left fitteen men at Rosnote Island and returned to England.

\* Raleigh sent White as Governor and a number of colonists. as Governor and a number of colonists and female, who arrived in July (1587)

covered. \* \* Lawson, the carliest histo-rian of Carolina, believes that the English, despairing of all relief from the long absence of their friends, amalgamated with the In-dians, in confirmation of which he learned from the Hatteras Indians that several of their ancestors were white people and could talk in a book, the truth of which is confirmed by gray ores being among these indians and no others.—Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

Had the emigrants perished or escaped with their lives to Crostan, and through the friendship of Manteo become familiar with Indians, the conjecture has been hazarded that the deserted colony, neglected by their own countrymen, were hospitably adopted into the tribe of Hatteras Indians and became amalgamated with the sons of the forest. This was the belief of the institute at a later day, and was thought to be confirmed by the physical character of the tribe, in which the English and Indian race sectured to have been blended.—Bancroft's History of the United Starcs, vol. 1.

At the Foot of the Cuff.

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Bancroft's History of the United Starte, vol. 1.

O the authority of all the historians for the discosition of Sir Walter Ruleigh's missing colony is Lawson. It is a guess that has served up to this time, since something must be hazarded to account for the complete disappearance of more than one hundred prope. It would serve as well as any other for all time if physical conditions were not really against it. Nobody seems to have taken the trouble to consider all the facts and circumstances. It is sufficiently in the country in the country of the conditions were not really against it. Nobody seems to have taken the trouble to consider all the facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little to consider all the facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little to consider all the facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a little facts and circumstances. It was from physical evidence of a late of the country of the little country of the country of the little countr

runs a moving sawmill in the county, has brevity and reservation of all Kentucky

country itself. It would be wise to infer that if they got to the interior, back of the mountains, the shadows of which they may have seen, they would be safe, and having once started there would be no going back, because going back would be going to certain death. There would be nothing to do but pitch onward, forever on, because no matter how far they might go they might still encounter Indians. It would be rea-sonable for them to expect that somewhere they would reach the end of the Indian

In Many Battles.

Unhappily there was no end, for the an-cestors of the Cherokees were all over the untry; six nath the Guif, the mountain Cherokees claimed the country as theirs beyond the Cumberland Mountains, and the place that is now Kentucky was a hunting ground of all the Southern Indians and of the Northwest

tribes about the Ohio River
As doubt's here expressed that Lawson's discovery of white blood in the Hatteras Indians was the white blood of the Roanoke colony rather than the white blood of the adventurers of the beginning of the seventeenth century, so by reflection the suggestion may be discarded that the victims of the massacre of Bloody Craek, Wolfs county, Ky., may have been the colony from Roanoke Island in favor of the suggestion that the unfortunate people were a party of much later date from the colonies of North Carolina or Virginia. Little fragments of history aid the de-cision. In 1767 "the country beyond the

Cumberlands was to the people of Virginia as doubtful and obscure as America itself to the people of Europe before the voyage of Columbus. \* \* \* Whether invoyage of Columbus. Whether in-habited by men or heasts or both or neither they knew not. If inhabited by men they were supposed to be Indians, for such al-ways intested the frontiers, and this had been a powerful reason for not exploring

