

proceedings on habeas corpus almost the only authorities bearing on the questions arising out of the subject, are the opinions of State Executives. So far as I have been able to examine them I find them against the position assumed by your Excellency. These controversies have had reference mainly to the sufficiency of affidavits, the forms of requisition and to the construction that should be given to the terms "othercrimes" as used in the Constitution.

Prior to the act of 1830, Mr. Edmund Randolph, then Attorney General of the United States, in discussing the very point raised by your communication of the 2d, says, "In the present instance a grand jury convened before two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have made it (the charge of guilt) and thus have furnished the ground for bringing the foregoing persons to formal trial. Should such a procedure as this, be declared to be incompetent as a charge, the object of this article in the Constitution must either be defeated or be truly oppressive. *Ibr, be-tween an indictment and trial there is no intermediate examination of the facts and to wait for the examination of an absent culprit, before a demand would compel a judgement to be rendered behind his back.*

Governor McDonald, of Georgia, in a communication to Gov. Seward, of New York, in June 1841, when insisting upon the delivery of a fugitive on a requisition sustained by affidavits only remarks:—"The object of the Constitution is to secure the arrest of a criminal in the State to which they may flee, to be tried in the State within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed and not to try them before arrest in the State where they may be found. All that the Constitution intends is, that when a person charged with treason, felony or other crimes, in one State shall escape into another, the officers of the United or if your Excellency please, of the State in which he may be found shall arrest him upon the same evidence of guilt and no more than would have justified his arrest in the State whence he fled. An indictment is nothing more, than an accusation or charge of crime," and "it cannot be pretended that the evidence on which the Grand Jury based their charge should be communicated to enable your Excellency to determine whether their conclusions were erroneous in law."

That learned gentleman further remarks, "that no discretion to pass upon its sufficiency was intended to be conferred upon the Executive upon whom the requisition is made, by the act of Congress requiring a copy of the bill of indictment to accompany the demand in certain cases, and yet the submission of a copy of the bill of indictment would "not be an idle ceremony," nor the provisions of law directing it "unmeaning and useless," for as the bill of indictment is an authority in the State where it is found to the presiding judge to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the accused, so is an authenticated copy of it authority in the State to which he may have fled for a warrant or order for his arrest there."

In a case before Judge Ray, of South Carolina, decided in 1841, "where certain persons were brought before him by habeas corpus, who were under arrest by order of the Executive of South Carolina for the purpose of being delivered to an agent of the Government of New York, who had demanded them as fugitives from justice in that state, bills of indictment having been found against them, their discharge was moved for on various grounds; but the judge decided that he had no power or authority to discharge the prisoners, or in any way whatever to interfere with the mandate of the Executive—that the rendition of fugitives from justice, is a ministerial duty imposed upon the Executive authority, by the Constitution and laws, and that it might be considered as a case excepted out of the State Habeas Corpus act by the constitution and laws of the United States."

As to the plea that an impression was created or an understanding had between the attorney's in the trial for the freedom of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, I cannot see that it can relieve you or myself from our obligation to carry out the demands of the law, in the prosecution against M'Creary, I cannot doubt that Judge Bell and Judge Campbell, attorney's on the part of Pennsylvania, as well as also the attorney's on the part of your State, did what they considered to be right under all the circumstances. But I cannot recognize no official connection between the trial for the freedom of the Parker Girls, and the prosecution against Thomas M'Creary and John Merritt, for an offence against the laws of this State. Judge Campbell did not appear in the defence of the Parker Girls, in the capacity of Attorney General but as one of the attorney's selected by the Governor, under the resolutions of the Legislature. His powers were the same as those of his associate, Judge Bell and no more. But as Attorney General, under a late law of the State, he could exercise no greater than an advisory power over the proceedings. The power to stay the prosecution against the accused, is vested solely in the Court and District Attorney, of Chester county. Had these officials seen in the proceedings in the case of the Parker Girls, reasons sufficient for entering a *nolle prosequi*, the prosecution would have terminated. They deemed it to be their duty, however, to send the case to the grand jury, and a bill of indictment was found against the accused. On the presentation of a copy of this indictment I conceived it to be my duty, under the law, to make a requisition on your Excellency for the arrest and delivery of the accused and I can see no relief for them, save in a trial by a jury of this State. Whatever facts and circumstances there may be connected with the trial for the freedom of Rachel Parker, which should be pleaded in defence of M'Creary and Merritt, will be subject matter for the consideration of the court and jury, when inquiring into the facts of the case.

In conclusion allow me to express my regret that a difference of opinion should have arisen between your Excellency and myself on any subject, and to say that I sincerely trust this unpleasant affair may not, to the slightest extent, disturb the amicable relations which have so long existed between the people of the two States.

With the highest consideration, I remain your Excellency's obedient servant,
WM. BIGILLER.

POSITION OF THE FREE BLACK MAN.

In the East, and to some considerable degree every where, except where the Anglo-Saxon race prevails, there is little or no prejudice founded on the distinction of color. The avenues of preferment are open to all; and he who is most skillful, industrious, persevering and accomplished, in his business or profession whatever his complexion may be, whether ruddy, pale, brown, or black, is most certain of success. But it is not so with us. It is no matter whether the prejudice that prevents the amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon and African races has arisen from the mere force of circumstances, or was implanted for wise and holy purposes by the Creator, or before the dispersion of Babel, which is most probable. It is enough that it exists; and exists with such a resistless and pervading force, that an assimilation of the races, if it were even desirable, is absolutely impossible.

The free black man, with us, is neither a free man or a slave. He is cut off from the protecting care which the interests, if not the humanity, of the owner extends to the slave; and yet, he is subject to all the prejudices of color, and denied many of the privileges accorded to the most ignorant and depraved white person. To a great extent, the free people of color in the United States are a sort of intermediate class, having no bonds of common interest, no ties of sympathy; and are generally indigent, improvident, and ignorant, and the consequence is, that collectively they are the most degraded and unhappy race on the American Continent.

The only hope of the free black man is removal to another continent, beyond the barriers of those prejudices and circumstances that oppress him here, and to a soil and climate for which he is suited. It is impossible for him ever to be happy among the whites. The frequent conflicts between the free blacks and the whites in our principal northern cities, and the exclusion of them, or attempts to exclude them from entering many of our free States, show that to them, on our soil, freedom carries no healing on its wings; and liberty, that blesses all besides, has no blessings for them, and the glorious flag that has animated the hearts of freemen on so many fields of battle, and carried our commerce over the whole world, has nothing but stripes and imprisonment for them.

Another part of their misery is, their subjection to a feeling of inferiority. No man can flourish and grow in a state of conscious inferiority, any more than a vegetable grows in the dark. But the black man cannot come out into the sunshine of heaven's equality among white people.

The free people of color are not at home amongst us. The All wise Creator has placed upon the black man the mark of separation. Man being gregarious and social in his habits, it was necessary for the subduing of the earth, to the arts of peace, that men should be dissociated, segregated, and driven out from their cradles. It is a blessing, therefore, that there are causes sufficient to prevent the perfect assimilation of all the races into one. It is not one of the least indications of Divine goodness, that there are such a variety amongst the races of men, as to render their separation not only desirable but necessary, and at the same time, also, to fit them for different climates and pursuits, so that the whole earth may be the home of man, and made contributory to his welfare.

The black man, socially and politically, can never mingle with the white man as his equal, in the same land. It is worse than visionary; it is vain and mischievous to labor to bridge the gulf that the Almighty has made impassable. And I regard it, as a most wise and necessary provision in the constitution of Liberia, that it forbids a white man to own a single foot of soil in that Republic. No dream of the Arabian Nights is more fruitless, than the attempt to make the white and the black man stand upon the same platform of political and social equality. They cannot sit down together, as equals, on the same soil. The one or the other, like Pharaoh's leanings, will devour the fat and well-favored. The one must increase, while the other decreases. The only relation that can subsist happily, and for the good of both, between the white and black man on this continent, is that of master and slave. To make them live together as equals is impossible.

"Like cliffs that have rent asunder—
A deep sea now rolls between—
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall ever drive away I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been."

If the black man is released from involuntary servitude, he is still a slave amongst us. There is not really a free black man, from Canada to California. Wherever he goes, he must carry with him the titles of his freedom—and if found without his manumission papers, he is cast into prison. Nay, he must produce the evidence and the seal of the very court in which the evidence of his freedom is recorded. And into many parts of our country, he is forbidden to enter at all. There is no place here for him to rest his foot, or for his children to rise to comfort and honor.—There is no bright prospect before him—there is no clear sunshine of the present day, and there is no hope for the future; and gloomy as are his personal prospects, the most withering, crushing, virtue-extinguishing, of all that is before him, is the absence of hope for his children after him. To my mind, the bitterest portion in the cup of the poor of Europe, is that they

have no hope for their children. Parents might be content to be starving operatives, and even to perish without living out half their days, if their children could rise to anything better. But what hope is there that they, themselves, or their children, can ever become any better off than they are now? They are doomed to tread round and round in the mill of toil and burden-bearing, ignorance, stupidity, and hopeless suffering, and to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water from father to son, and from age to age. And consequently, every stimulant to virtuous action, every motive to industrious habit, is taken away. And just so it is, and so it will be with the so-called free people of color in the United States. Of course there are exceptions, and I hope there will be many more; but the general mass are, and will be such as I am describing.

The number of free people of color in the United States, is now computed at half a million; and if we fold our hands, their natural increase, and the augmentation of their number by emancipation, will soon swell this class of our population, until it can only be told by millions. The red man, the black man, and the white man, have been living face to face for upwards of two centuries, on this continent. It would seem to be the appointment of Providence, that the first should pass away from the earth, and also, that the time had now come when the other two, the free black and the white man, should follow the example of the Patriarch Abraham and his nephew—that they should separate, and then one go out on the right hand to the home of his fathers, and the other to remain to possess the continent before him. But is it feasible? Is it practicable to remove the people of color to Africa, that are free and may be emancipated? We answer unhesitatingly, it is. Minute calculations have often been made, showing how it is practicable to remove the whole African race to the land of their fathers, should the nation desire to do so. The estimate, so far as time and expense are concerned, is easily made.—We have an instance in modern times, showing how great may be the emigration of persons with slight help from the government. The present year (1852,) it is estimated that over 200,000 emigrants have left Great Britain. Within five years a million and a half of persons have emigrated from Ireland alone, and chiefly to this country. And all this has been done without materially deranging the commerce of any nation. It has been done in the order of commercial marine. What, then, might be done by judicious assistance from our government towards sending the free blacks to join their brethren in the country of their ancestors? The same activity that brings the Irish to America, in ten years, would transport the whole of our negro population to Africa.—Address of Rev. Dr. Scott to Louisiana State Colonization Society.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Lieut. McKinstry, United States navy, commander, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th instant, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and 100 passengers. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 18th ult., and from Panama to the 1st.

John Nesbitt, an assistant engineer, was instantly killed while in the discharge of his duty, by having his head caught in part of the machinery, as the ship was entering the harbor of Aspinwall.

The intelligence from California, though not of important interest, is yet gratifying on the whole.

Agricultural affairs are improving in a corresponding ratio; and are found profitable enough, we rejoice to say, to render them a fair rival even for mining operations, successful as these are proving.—This cannot but be a matter of deep congratulation to all who desire the solid and permanent improvement of our glorious "Golden State," and the advancement of the real interests of the republic on the shores of the Pacific.

The mercantile community do not, however, seem so well satisfied with the state of their affairs as the other classes have every reason to be, gratefully acknowledging themselves. Nevertheless, we cannot see a single reason given for their complaints of depression, and are rather inclined to consider them as mere ebullitions of impatience than the result of actual want of a fair share of prosperity.

Affrays, murders, and Indian ravages still form a numerous portion of the incidents related in the California papers.

The papers give an account of a horrible murder perpetrated on three horse-dealers who were crossing the country with a troop of horses for a market. They burnt the bodies of their victims, and made off with their animals and other property. One of them riding one of the stolen horses, however, led to a suspicion of the robbery, and inquiries and searching soon led to the discovery of some of the remains of the murdered men, the detection of the crime that had been committed, and of its savage perpetrators.

The robber Joaquin was still at large, eluding all pursuit, and pursuing his brigandage with impunity. There would seem to be little doubt, however, that the efforts being made must soon put a check on his career.

Bills have been passed to provide for the suppression and prevention of gambling, and for the better observation of the Sabbath, by prohibiting public amusements, &c., on that day.

The fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days since, when near Greensburg, attained the extraordinary speed of eighty miles per hour. A perfect straight stretch of ten miles was run in seven and a half minutes.

The Parker Voin Company have, at their Jackson mine, in George's Creek, a lump of coal intended for the World's Fair, fourteen feet long and five square, and weighing about twelve tons.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., June 24, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
Of Crawford County.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield County for the year 1853, will meet at the Court House, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of July next. By order of the STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following persons compose that committee:

Maj. V. B. Holt, John Shoaff, F. G. Miller, J. M. Cummings, G. B. Goodlander, J. Sites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughes, Thomas Owens, John L. Bundy, H. J. Hite, I. W. Graham, Philip Hevener, C. Baker, W. S. Roy, Martin Nichols, jr., Samuel C. Thompson, J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnston, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoaff, J. B. McEnally, J. H. Fleming.

Our readers will certainly deem it a sufficient apology for any deficiency which may appear in the present number of our paper, when we inform them that the whole task of issuing it, besides doing a considerable amount of job work, devolved upon two of us. D. W. Moore Esq., senior editor, being absent. We expect soon however, to be favored with more help, and will thereby be allowed sufficient time for the selection of copy, &c., and be enabled to give our readers a greater amount, and perhaps better quality of reading matter than is contained in the columns of our paper this week.

The Post Master at Spruce Creek, should be aroused from his slumbers by some means. Papers for this place still continue to find their way into the through mail, and after making a tour out west, return sometimes much the worse for it, and of course without any netes in them. And we also know that scarcely a mail returns from the west that does not contain several, and sometimes a great many documents, for Centre county, returned from Curwensville. And on one occasion at least, quite a bundle for Spruce Creek was also returned by the vigilant officer above referred to. Should such things be allowed to continue? And if so, how long must we suffer?

Charles Terpe, who our readers will remember, we noticed in our last paper, had been arrested and lodged in the jail of this county, on suspicion of having murdered his son, Charles W. Terpe, who disappeared from Brady township, some months since, was released from jail on Tuesday last on a writ of habeas corpus, and had a hearing before Judge Shaw, was acquitted and permitted to return to his family.

We were not present at the examination of the witnesses, but are informed that the grounds for suspecting this old man as the perpetrator of so horrible a crime, were slight, very slight indeed. Nothing however, has been heard of the whereabouts of the missing man.

THE LADY'S BOOK, for July, which is on our table, is the commencement of the 24th year of that work. The taste of its lady readers are especially regarded in this number. Including the Fashion plates, drawings, &c., this No. contains 44 engravings; the contributors number 63; filling 100 pages. Terms \$3 per year; 2 copies \$5, &c.

We invite the attention of the readers of this paper to the advertisement of Dr. S. Rose's Celebrated Family Medicines. Dr. Rose being a regular graduate of medicine, and having had in Philadelphia the past thirty years an extensive practice, commends his preparations to the public. They are extensively used in Philadelphia, and other parts of the Union, and are now being introduced throughout this State and all parts of the world.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of the laying of a Corner Stone of the German Reformed Church, on the road leading from Luthersburg to Punxsunawney, will take place on Saturday the 2d of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We would direct the attention of the reader to the column headed "new advertisements," as there are many notices contained therein, the perusal of which might prove beneficial to some.

It has been exceedingly warm and sultry in this region for several days, and vegetation is suffering much for want of rain.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN.

Sketches of the Mississippi Valley.—No. 8.

Eleven miles below Pittsburgh, as you float down the Ohio, on the left, you pass Middletown, a small village in Allegheny county; and eight miles below that, on the right, is Economy, a settlement which was made by George Rapp, a German, who, with a number of his countrymen of the religious order called Harmonists, who first settled in Butler county, Pa.; from thence they all removed to the Wabash, and built the village of New Harmony.—They numbered then about eight hundred. New Harmony was purchased in the year 1814 by Robert Owen, and Rapp and his followers established themselves at Economy. In 1852, a number of them seceded and joined Counr Leox, who claimed to be a special messenger sent from Heaven to establish a Zion in the west. They settled at Phillipsburgh, opposite Beaver, but the society soon went down. The Harmonists hold their property in common. They have a number of good mills here—besides they have factories, and are engaged in the manufacturing of nearly all the different kinds of goods in the world. The population of Economy, according to the last census, is about one thousand four hundred. As much as this society has been ridiculed by other sectarians, it has to be admitted by all who know anything concerning them, that their honesty, industry, sobriety, and morality is irreproachable.

Mr. Rapp died in 1847, at a very advanced age. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and was well qualified for the station he occupied as the head of his community.

FREEDOM is a small village six miles below. Population six hundred.

BEAVER, five miles below, in Beaver county, at the mouth of Beaver river, is a very thriving town, possessing great advantages from the water power derived from the Falls of Beaver. A branch of the Ohio canal extends from Akron in Summit co., Ohio, to the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal, near New Castle in Mercer county—length eighty-eight miles. The Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal, runs from Beaver to the head of slack water navigation on the Shenango side—distance thirty-one miles. Numerous mills and manufacturing establishments are in operation in and around Beaver, and several small villages are scattered along the river, within a short distance of it. Population of the neighborhood exceeds ten thousand. Value of property in the county, four million, four hundred thousand dollars.

Between Beaver and Stubenville you pass Georgetown, Glasgow, Liverpool and Wellsville, which each number about 800 souls.

STUBENVILLE, is situated on an elevated plane, on the right hand side of the Ohio, 71 miles below Pittsburgh, and contains a population of about eight thousand. It also contains eleven churches, five public and four select schools, one male Academy, and a splendid female Seminary, with about 150 pupils, employing ten or twelve teachers. The building cost forty thousand dollars. There are about thirty stores, three printing offices, and one daily paper. In the town and vicinity, there are three large flouring mills, a paper mill, owned by Thompson Hanna—one of the largest and best in the western country. Five woolen factories—one of them manufacturing into cloth sixty thousand pounds of wool annually. Two cotton and two glass manufactories, three air foundries, a steam saw mill, two breweries, and several manufactories of copers in the vicinity—making about one hundred and sixty tons per annum. The town is in a highly prosperous condition. About one thousand persons are employed in its various factories. In the neighboring country, much attention is paid to the raising of Marino and other superior breeds of sheep.—Through a great portion of this region, there are inexhaustible beds of stone-coal. It is the county seat of Jefferson county, Ohio.

WELLSBURG, seven miles below on the left, formerly called Charleston, is the county seat of Brook county Virginia—three hundred and seventy-three miles from Richmond the capital of the State. It was laid out in 1789, and contains a population of about two thousand. It contains six churches, one white flint glass manufactory, one glass cutting shop, one paper mill, one cotton factory, several ware-houses, six flouring mills, one woolen factory, one newspaper printing office and one Bank. The manufacturing of earthen and stone ware is carried on here extensively.

About fifty thousand barrels of flour are annually shipped from this place to New Orleans and other ports. It was formerly the residence of Capt. Samuel Brady, the famous Indian hunter.

Bethany, eight miles east of Wellsburgh, is the residence of Dr. Alexander Campbell, founder of the religious denomination generally known as Campbellite Baptists. The Dr. has established a College here which is in a flourishing condition. It was built in 1841.

Warrenton, and Martinsville on the Ohio side, below Wellsburgh and Wheeling are two flourishing villages, and contain about eight hundred inhabitants each.

Wheeling, 97 miles below Pittsburgh, is the county seat of Ohio county Virginia. It is two hundred and sixty-four miles from Richmond, and three hundred and fifty-one from Washington city. It lies on both sides of Wheeling creek, over which there is a beautiful stone bridge. The city stands on a high bank of the river, surrounded by bald hills, in which abundance of stone coal is found. It contains a population of about fourteen thousand—has fourteen churches, two Academies, two banks and a saving institution, a large number of stores and commission houses, four iron foundries, four steam engine factories, eight glass houses, four woolen and cotton factories, two paper mills, four saw mills, three white and sheet lead and cop-

peras factories, two daily, one weekly and one semi-monthly paper, together with many flourishing mills in this vicinity. A Telegraph office is established here. There is over 20 steamboats owned here. The Baltimore and Ohio rail road terminates here for the present. The mouth of Wheeling creek is celebrated as having been the site of Fort Henry, which was besieged in Sept. 1777 by a party of nearly five hundred Indians, led on by the notorious Simon Girty. It was manfully defended by only forty-two men, of whom 23 were killed; and the Indians after fighting all day, were compelled to retire with a loss of from 60 to one hundred.

The object of greatest interest to the traveller, is the wire Suspension Bridge, that spans the Ohio at this place; built at a cost of nearly \$200,000. The span is the largest in the world, being 1010 feet. It is 92 feet above low water mark, 21 feet wide, and suspended by twelve wire cables, each 1380 feet long, and 4 inches in diameter, and each containing 372 strands of No. 10 wire. There is a carriage way of 17 feet, and two foot paths—each 34 feet wide. The towers on the Wheeling side are 153 feet above low water mark, and 60 feet above the abutment on which it stands; on the other side they are 21 feet lower. This stupendous structure was built by a company of capitalists, who obtained a charter in 1847.

Big Grave Creek, at Elizabethtown, 13 miles below Wheeling affords some matter of curiosity to the traveller. A short distance up the creek is the largest Indian mound perhaps in the United States. It is between thirty and forty rods in circumference at the base, and about seventy-five feet in height. Its sides is covered with high and aged trees. There is an observatory on the top, erected by Mr. A. B. Tomlinson, in 1837. It is well worthy a visit from those who would wish to view one of those singular remains of a race long since passed away, and of whose history so little can be discovered. The mound may be seen from steamboats passing up and down the river. Opposite Grave Creek, in Ohio, in 1790 stood a Fort called Fort Dillies. Yours truly,
RAMBLER.

WASHINGTON, Ind., May 29, '52.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

(From the New Orleans Delta, June 12.)

The U. S. mail steamer, Texas, Capt. H. Pluce, arrived at 1 o'clock, P. M., yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Texas brought among her passengers, Gen. Almonte, (Mexican Minister to the United States,) lady, sister and daughter, and Sr. Pacheco, (late Minister to France.) The Texas also brought \$123,801 35 in specie.

Senior Lucas Alaman, Secretary of Foreign Affairs died in the capital, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d instant.

One of the papers announce that Gen. Arista, instead of going to Europe, stopped on the way in order to go to Washington.

Two executions took place in Vera Cruz, on the 29th, in consequence of the late riot in that city. The prisoners were tried according to the general ordinance of the army. It was proved that Aparicio Gonzalez and Victoria Valle were at the head of the insurrection, and the former was condemned to death.

Aparicio Gonzalez and Carlos Centeno were shot on the 29th, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The President of the Republic has granted an exequatur both to Alexander Pleasants, United States Consul at Minatitlan, and to Joseph Bernard, appointed by the French Legation as Vice Consul at Puebla.

Tranquility is restored in Chiapas.—The chief of the insurgents, named Nevedua, was killed lately in a contest with the troops.

The decree against the press has killed off nearly all the journals in the country. The *Trait d'Union* says that the sum of \$20,000 has been raised by private subscription in Chihuahua, to aid Gov. Trias in preparing for the defence of the Valley of Mexico against the American invasion. We previously announced this as a forced loan, on the authority of the Mexican papers.

The Mexicans appear to be under the impression, in the city of Mexico, that the dispute about this territory has been settled. The report that President Pierce had officially disapproved of Gov. Lane's proceedings, and had recalled him, to be replaced by Mr. Merriweather had caused this belief.

Private letters state the number of persons killed in the late revolt at Vera Cruz to have been 70, and 130 wounded. Many prisoners were made by the troops. The city is now quiet.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE.—Captain Gunnison, of the United States topographical engineers, has been in this city since Saturday, organizing his party for a reconnaissance and survey of a route of the Pacific railroad—if such a thing can be found—along the line designated by Colonel Benton in his application for Lieut. Beale, and which the administration refused to commission him to perform.—Captain Gunnison's party will be composed of about twenty scientific gentlemen, and he will be accompanied by Mr. Richard Kern, whose letter, read in the Senate by Senator Gwin, first brought public attention to the advantages of the Albuquerque route for this road.

At Weston they will be joined by some thirty dragoons as an escort. They will make as much expedition as possible, and will winter at Salt Lake city; from that point their reports will be sent to Washington, in time for the action of Congress next spring. The corps will leave this city to-morrow.

[St. Louis Republican, June 8.]

Mr. Buchanan, it is said, will sail for England on the 9th of July.