

San Francisco and New Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco. This line is known to the public as the Ramsey route across Mexico. By this contract the parties are bound to transport the mails from port to port in sixteen days, touching at San Diego and Monterey.

The American Steamer *Baltic* of Collins' line arrived at New York in *nine days twelve hours and a half* from Liverpool, thus making the shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic. The steamer *Atlantic* of the same line took back answers to letters received by the *Baltic*, and sailing on the same day the *Baltic* arrived, which will reach England in twenty days from the time the *Baltic* left.

The Rhode Island Legislature, previous to adjournment, passed an act prohibiting all its public officers from aiding, and its jails and prisons being used to execute in any manner the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law.

J. C. McKibben has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, W. S. Sherwood, Assistant Appraiser, and Pasqualle Becquette, Naval Storekeeper, San Francisco. Charles L. Weller has been appointed Postmaster at San Francisco *vice* Thos. J. Henly, resigned, to take effect from 1st August.

On the 6th of July, the Senate concurred with the House in the passage of the following bills:

An act to provide for the construction of a military road from Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, to the eastern boundary of the State of California.

An act to provide for the continuation of the military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburgh, in Oregon.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war.

An act to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities.

The California delegation in Congress having been asking in vain for the last two sessions, and Gen. McDougal has been working manfully the session just closed, for an appo-

priation to defray the expenses incurred by this State in suppressing Indian aggressions within its borders. Why this favoritism on the part of Congress? Are not the claims of California in this respect as just and equitable as those of Oregon or Utah? There appears to be a determination on the part of Congress to treat California with unparalleled injustice, and her legitimate claims to the civil fund, and her expenditures in the suppression of Indian hostilities, with unheard of contempt. These claims, if they had been listened to with reason and attention, would have been adjusted long since, and the State relieved from an onerous indebtedness. When will justice be awarded us?

Thousands of families are pouring into Nebraska and Kansas from the south, many of them slaves. Northern pioneers and emigrants are also arriving; and the opinion is expressed in letters that the northern flood will carry the day; not only so, but the idea is broached of colonizing the Southern States themselves in the same way, especially the northern slave States—Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

**RUSSIAN PRIVATEERING EXPEDITION**—The Washington Union of July 11th, publishes a letter received by a member of Congress in relation to a project being on foot to fit out a Russian privateer with a view of attacking the guard house at Chagres, and carrying off the gold for Great Britain sometimes deposited there, and also capturing vessels from California or Australia with gold. The parties to the project are two naturalized Irishmen, who have agents in London.

There may be some foundation in fact for the above information, as the specie for England, from Mexico and South America, still passes down the Chagres river by contract and on account of the insurance, and is lodged in the old vaults, made by the Spanish Government, until the West India steamers arrive to convey it to St. Thomas to be shipped up board the steamer for Southampton. From a half to a million of dollars reaches Chagres semi-monthly. The gold from Australia via Cal to