[illegible] practicable for either a wagon road or a railroad (and as well as any route of the same distance in any part of the United States through which he has passed).

The country is level and well supplied with water at distances varying thirty five miles, and timber can be had either immediately on the route, or in the mountains within from 5 to 15 miles from it. The distance from Fort Leavenworth to the Upper pass in Arkansas River, over the road which Mr. Aubry traveled, was not exceed 1,150 miles. The country abounds in gold, silver, and copper, the latter metal was found in good quantities, and assured the gentleman were unexceedingly pure.

Parties who have at different times been reached Oregon, by land, through Pueblo Steele, left Indian Agency, for the Rancheros and other Apache Indians that range in the Sacramento and White Mountains to the east of Fort Fitz, have recommenced hostilities.

About the 10th of July two Mormons, residents of Deseret, started to the Salt Lake, which the same distance as Aubry, and have not since returned, and no doubt report that they have been murdered by the Mormons.

About the first of August the same Indians attacked a party of California emigrants at Van Horne's Spring, on the Lobatos road, and drove off the band of sheep, and killed the out of thirteen men. Americans, who followed them to recover the stock. These men reached a point in the Sacramento Mountains, which is in the head waters of Rawhide creek, and when passing through a deep ravine or defile in the mountains, they were fired upon by the Indians, and twenty of the thirteen were instantly killed. We are unable to give any information about those men—do not know to which part of the United States they belonged.

Our fellow citizen John E. Tullis was attacked by these Indians in the same road, and lost twelve mules, and very narrowly escaped the loss of his own life.

The Delegate to Congress, Pedro Gallegos, arrived here on yesterday evening en route for Washington City, as Delegate elect for the Territory of New Mexico. The people, we understand, will take with him a certificate of election that we suppose will entitle him to a seat as Delegate, but if he was conscious of those enthusiastic that people the feelings and actuate of honorable men, he would feel but little pride in the occupancy of a seat he not know was not obtained by an honest expression of the will of the people he proposes to represent.

Santa Fe, Sept. 20.

A WORD FROM MR. NEW-BRUNSWICK

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: You state very frequently in your paper that you do not receive pains in your columns to those who are alluded to thereto, and therefore especially claim that privilege. In your paper of the 3d inst. I observe an article stating that I was the instigator of a disturbance at Metropolitan Hall, and that I had been a witness [illegible] in my opinion, and which was false. I will pass over your [illegible] about New-York for nearly three years [illegible] only but strong character I could not have [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Metropolitan Hall, it was [illegible] I was there, and I did not see those well [illegible] a French Hotel, and in company with one of them, engaged in [illegible] with a gentleman who was [illegible] the [illegible] I was called upon, [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I will pass over your [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible]