

RECEIVED FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT IN GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY, AN ADDITIONAL LETTER TO THE ONE PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER, AND HIGHLY INTERESTING. IT IS ACCOMPANIED BY A SKETCH OF THE BATTLE-FIELD, EXCELLENTLY DRAWN BY OUR TOWNSMAN AND FRIEND, L. H. WOOD, A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELLENT GENIUS AND ACQUISITIONS, AND A TRUE PATRIOT. WE REGRET THAT WE CANNOT HAVE IT ENGRAVED FOR OUR PAPER. ONE SIGHT OF IT, BY THOSE ACQUAINTED WITH MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS, IS SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCED THEM OF THE RARE MILITARY TALENTS OF GEN. TAYLOR; AND TO THE UNINITIATED, IS A LESSON WORTHY THEIR ADMIRATION, COMBINED AS IT WAS, WITH A VICTORY ALMOST UNPARALLELED, AND BRINGS FORCIBLY TO OUR MINDS, THE IMPORTANT MAXIM OF A GREAT GENERAL, "IN PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR." IT IS THE ONLY WAY, IN FACT, IN WHICH WAR MAY GENERALLY BE AVOIDED. WE SHOULD THEREFORE BE IMPRESSED WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF A WELL ORGANIZED MILITIA—NOT TO PARADE FOR SHOW; BUT TO LEARN—EVEN TO LEARN A BRANCH OF MATHEMATICS, TOO MUCH NEGLECTED IN OUR SCHOOLS. MAY WE NOT HOPE SOON TO SEE THIS MATTER BETTER ATTENDED TO IN OUR STATE?

SECOND DISTRICT.—HON. T. J. HENLEY WILL BE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT, AND WILL BE OPPOSED BY JOHN S. DAVIS, WHO HAS BEEN NOMINATED BY THE WHIGS. DAVIS IS WELL KNOWN BY HIS COURSE IN THE STATE SENATE. HE IS A VINDICTIVE WHIG AND A MOST UNSCRUPULOUS POLITICIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 21, 1847. MR. QUENBY.—SIR: I AM PLEASED TO HEAR THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN MY NAME FOR THE PRESIDENCY, AT THE HEAD OF YOUR EDITORIAL COLUMN; AND WHILE I THANK YOU FOR THIS MARK OF YOUR REGARD, I MUST INFORM YOU THAT IT IS ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO MY WISHES AND DECLARED INTENTIONS, ESPECIALLY IN MY SPEECH AT BOONVILLE IN 1844; I MUST, THEREFORE, REQUEST YOU TO DROP MY NAME FROM THE PLACE YOU HAVE GIVEN IT; AND, IF NECESSARY TO GIVE ANY REASON, YOU CAN VERY TRULY SAY IT WAS DONE AT MY REQUEST.

YOURS TRULY, THOMAS H. BENTON.

CLARKSON OF THE BROOKFIELD AMERICAN says he will take it as a personal insult for any person to use his name in connection with the Congressional nomination in his district? Whew! "Scat."

CAPT. FORD IS SOON TO LEAVE NEW ALBANY WITH 60 MEN FOR THE SEAT OF WAR. CAPT. F. IS A BRAVE AND VETERAN SOLDIER.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF MARION COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:—IT IS WELL KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY THAT AT THE CONVENTION, HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS ON THE 20th OF APRIL, I RECEIVED THE NOMINATION AS ONE OF THE CANDIDATES TO REPRESENT YOU IN THE ENSUING LEGISLATURE. CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND MY CONTROL PREVENTED MY ATTENDING THE CONVENTION. I THEREFORE TAKE THIS METHOD OF ADDRESSING YOU. FOR VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS, NOT NECESSARY TO MENTION HERE, IT WAS NOT MY WISH OR INTENTION TO BE A CANDIDATE THIS YEAR; BUT WHILE I FEEL MYSELF UNDER THE DEEPEST OBLIGATION TO YOU FOR THIS, AS WELL AS A FORMER EXPRESSION OF YOUR REGARD, IN THIS PUBLICLY EXPRESSING YOURSELVES, I ALSO FEEL IT A DUTY TO YOU, AS WELL AS TO MY COUNTRY, TO TAX MY LIMITED ABILITY IN SERVING YOU TO THE UTMOST. HOWEVER, SICKNESS OF LONG STANDING IN MY FAMILY, WITH OTHER OUTWARD CIRCUMSTANCES, WILL PRECLUDE THE VERY IDEA OF MY CANVASSING THE COUNTY TO THAT EXTENT WHICH HAS HERETOFORE BEEN CONSIDERED NECESSARY AS WELL AS CUSTOMARY. IF, THEREFORE, UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, YOU CONSIDER IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT IT SHOULD BE DONE, YOU WILL DO WELL TO SELECT ANOTHER CANDIDATE. IT IS TO BE IN POSSESSION OF THE MEANS TO ENABLE ME TO RENDER THE ASSISTANCE WHICH IS YOUR IMPORTANCE DEMANDS, WHICH WILL MEET MY HEARTY APPROBATION AND CO-OPERATION. BUT IF YOU SHOULD STILL BE WILLING TO ABIDE WITH ME IN ALL THE RESULTS THAT MAY FOLLOW FROM WHAT I AM ABLE TO DO, UNDER THE ABOVE NAMED CIRCUMSTANCES, IT WILL BE MY HAPPINESS AND GREATEST AMBITION TO BE FOUND AMONG YOU, OUTDUTING FOR THE PROMOTION AND PERPETUATION OF THOSE GREAT PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT IS BASED, AND HOLDING SACRED THOSE RIGHTS WHICH WE HAVE INHERITED FROM AN ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTRY; EXPECTING THE MEANWHILE EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. AS I AM KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY, THE NECESSITY OF MY VISITING THE PEOPLE, IS NOT QUITE SO REQUISITE AS IT WOULD OTHERWISE BE. AND IN CONCLUSION, FELLOW-CITIZENS, LET ME SAY THAT I AM READY AND WILLING TO RISE OR FALL WITH YOU, OR ABIDE YOUR DICTATION, WHATSOEVER IT MAY BE.

Yours obedient humble servant, THOS. W. COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT MAKING.—THE NEWSPAPERS ARE AGAIN ENGAGED IN MAKING PRESIDENTS. THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, AND TWO OR THREE OTHERS, HAVE NOMINATED GENERAL TAYLOR. THE HAMILTON INTELLIGENCER HAS NOMINATED THOMAS COWLES. THE SOUTH CAROLINA PAPER GO FOR CALHOUN. OTHERS AGAIN, McLELLAN, SCOTT, WEBSTER, CHARLESTON, &c. Among the Democratic papers, several have nominated Cass; others go for WRIGHT, and some even speak highly of POLK.

All these movements are only skirmishes. They indicate only the desire of many newspaper writers to be first in making nominations. The main battle will not commence until next winter. Those who are discreet and experienced will hold their tongues, and make an effective choice. There are great interests and great principles at stake, in the next Presidential elections, which must not be compromised by too sudden movements in this and that quarter.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION.—THE UNION OF TUESDAY NIGHT CONTAINS THE ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS, AS OFFICIALLY PREPARED BY MR. FRENCH, THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE ACCOUNT COVERS TWO AND A HALF PAGES OF THE UNION, BUT OUR READERS WILL PROBABLY BE CONTENT WITH THE FOLLOWING RECAPITULATION:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Government, Army and Volunteers, Navy, P. O. Department, Indian Department, Military Academy, Building and equipping steamships, Revolutionary and other Pensions, Concluding Peace with Mexico, Creating of Light Houses, Miscellaneous, Total.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—WE ARE INFORMED THAT ON THE 13th INST., A DIFFICULTY AND QUARREL AROSE BETWEEN ORRIN CLARK AND CYRUS CROSS, OF MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP, DEARBORN COUNTY, WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF THE LATTER. OUR INFORMANT STATED THAT A DISPUTE COMMENCED BETWEEN THEM AND CROSS ATTACKED CLARK WITH A RIDING WHIP—WHEREUPON CLARK SPRANG AT HIM WITH A KNIFE AND STABBED HIM SEVERAL TIMES, CAUSING ALMOST INSTANT DEATH. CLARK IS UNDER ARREST.—Versailles (Ripley Co.) Intelligencer.

EUROPEAN DISTRESS.—THE DISTINCTION AND DISTRESS WHICH PREVAIL IN ALL THE COUNTRIES—IN IRELAND, IN FRANCE, AND IN BELGIUM—CONTINUE TO PRESS SEVERELY UPON THE CLASSES OF RELIEF FOR ENGLAND. FRANCE DEPENDS UPON HER CORN PRODUCE FOR FOOD. A DEFICIENCY OF TWENTY-FOUR DAYS' CONSUMPTION, IN HER USUAL CORN HARVEST, IS A LOSS THAT CAN BE SUPPLIED BY ENERGY AND FORESIGHT. SHE IS BETTER OFF THAN ENGLAND, BECAUSE SHE HAS NO LANDLORDISM TO CONTEST WITH, TEARING OUT THE HEART OF THE SOIL FOR RENT, AND LEAVING ROTTENNESS FOR THE LABORER IN THE PLACE OF FOOD. IN IRELAND AND IN BELGIUM, WE HAVE A CONTRAST WHICH SHOWS US THE CAUSE OF EXCESSIVE MISERY.

SPANISH ENTERPRISE.—HON. WADSWORTH THOMPSON, IN HIS WORK ON MEXICO, SAYS IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT, THAT THERE IS NOT IN THE WORLD SUCH A THING AS A RAILROAD, IN ANY COUNTRY WHERE THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN, WITH THE SOLITARY EXCEPTION OF A SHORT ONE IN CUBA, WHICH OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The new pope, who has taken such bold ground in favor of reform and general improvement of his see, passed a portion of his early life as a missionary in the United States.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!!

Defeat of the Mexicans to prosecute the War!!

The Church in favor of it—Loan of \$5,000,000 by the Archbishop to Santa Anna and the Government!!

By an arrival at New Orleans, late news has been received from the city of Mexico, via Vera Cruz. The Archbishop of Mexico had come forward to sustain Santa Anna and the war. The Church was also in favor of resistance to the last extremity.

To support the Government the Archbishop had advanced out of the revenues of the church, Five Millions of Dollars!

By this arrival we have news also of the result of Col. Doniphan's movement upon Chihuahua. He had succeeded in getting possession of it without a battle, notwithstanding all the vanishing respecting a large force said to be assembled to oppose him. He was not molested in his retention of the place.

The general movements of the Mexicans, as they are given in the intelligence by this mail, are anything but pacific in their character. Efforts were making, backed, as noticed above, by the clergy and the church, to rouse the people, and organize forces to retard the continued advance of the American troops.

Santa Anna, at the time of his inauguration as President, issued a long manifesto recounting his version of the battle of Buena Vista. It is full of bombast and false statements.

Later from the Brazos Santiago—Another Great Battle and a Victory—Defeat of Gen. Urrea by Gen. Taylor.

An arrival at New Orleans from the Brazos Santiago, with dates to the 2d inst., brings an account of another great battle and victory on the part of the American forces under old "Rough and Ready."

Gen. Taylor, in his last accounts previous to this, had continued to follow in hot pursuit of Gen. Urrea, who had been detached by Santa Anna previous to the battle of Buena Vista, on the rear of Gen. Taylor and his line of communications, and had succeeded in overtaking him.

The advanced guard of "Rough and Ready's" force overtook Urrea and Canales in full retreat, near the pass of Tula, and immediately engaged them. They were unwilling at first, but were soon forced to fight.

The battle was fiercely contested for seven hours between the vanguard and the whole force under Urrea, when, at this juncture, Gen. Taylor arrived with the remainder of his force, and the battle became general.

In this, as in all the previous battles, the numerical superiority of the Mexicans was great; but notwithstanding all the odds, Gen. Taylor victoriously carried every thing before him, and defeated them with great slaughter. The Mexicans were totally defeated and fled in utter disorder.

The report states that both Gen. Urrea and Canales were taken prisoner; but this needs confirmation.

Sketches in the Camp. BY AN EX-REPORTER OF THE STATE SENTINEL. No. 19.

Our scouting parties having been fired upon by Mexicans on the night of the 16th, it was determined to ascertain the strength and location of the enemy. A scouting party of about 500 were dispatched on the 20th, on the San Luis Potosi road. This party returned the next morning, and brought news that left no doubt that there was a large Mexican force encamped at Encarnacion. We soon made preparations to remove back to Buena Vista, and as we were about leaving our camp ground, Capt. McCollough, of Texas, rode into camp, and informed us that he was in sight of the Mexican camp at Encarnacion, and represented the force to be very large. We soon arrived at Buena Vista, and encamped. Some called it a retreat, but the more reflecting minds said that Gen. Taylor knew what kind of a game to play with the Mexicans.

The next morning, (Feb. 23d), it was ascertained that Santa Anna and his army were encamped at Agua Nueva. Soon after breakfast all of our forces were formed in line, waiting the movements of the enemy, when it was ascertained that the enemy was advancing. Our army marched about two miles towards the enemy and took a position to meet his attack. Part of our artillery was placed upon a hill on the left side of the road, where the Illinois volunteers and the third regiment of Indiana volunteers, were ordered to support the passage of the enemy by the way the road. Our forces were also formed in a line of battle stretching still further to the left—the second regiment of Indiana volunteers, being on the extreme left at the foot of the mountain. On the right of the road is a deep chasm, which makes the passage between it and the hill, by the way of the road, very narrow. On the other side of the chasm, on the right a battery was placed supported by Col. McKee's regiment of Kentucky volunteers, for the purpose of guarding the passage of the country between this chasm and the mountain on the right.

The Mexican army advanced and took a position some distance from ours—their line stretching from one mountain range to the other. General Santa Anna sent a note to General Taylor stating, in substance that he had a force of twenty thousand, and called upon General Taylor to surrender in one hour. Gen. Taylor wrote him that if that was the force he had (Gen. T. had force sufficient to whip him), and that he might either surrender or fight. At 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, P. M., the Mexicans fired one of their heavy pieces of artillery. At this time the Mexicans were seen firing off to the mountain on the left, when Gen. Lane ordered Major W. A. Gorman to take the four rifle companies from Indiana and ascend the mountain to prevent the enemy from getting around our army by way of the mountain. This order was promptly executed by Major Gorman. Col. Marshall was also ordered to ascend the mountain with some of the Kentucky cavalry dismounted. After ascending the mountain, a large Mexican force appeared on a ridge running parallel with the one occupied by our men, and opened a heavy fire which did but little execution, wounding only a few of our men. The Indians and Kentuckians only fired when they saw a good mark, and took deliberate aim, and by this means killed and captured a great number of Mexicans. Major Gorman and the riflemen were ordered to retire to the foot of the mountain and encamp, and there they remained until morning, suffering severely with the cold, and much to their credit they endured these hardships without a single murmur. Only a few cannon shots were exchanged the first day by the two armies. The night passed away quietly, but there were several fires to be seen on the mountain ridge occupied by the Mexicans during the day.

able the Mexicans to hide themselves from the range of our cannon. But this was not all. Part of our artillery was placed in a position to defend the pass, consequently could not be used in the action at the foot of the mountain. The enemy at last forced his way by cutting left flank and the mountain. This could only have been done by a great superiority of numbers, as our men fought gallantly. A large number of Lancers who had forced their way in the rear of our left were attacked by some of our dragoons, cavalry, and riflemen. It was a hard contest, but our men sustained themselves much better than could have been expected, when we take into consideration the great number they had to contend with. Major Gorman and some of the riflemen, having been instructed to do so in any contingency that might arise, but was cut off from the regiment. While the skirmish was going on between our men and the Lancers, a few well directed cannon shots from one of our batteries, dispersed the Lancers, but they soon collected and were about to make a demonstration upon our wagon train. Col. Yell, Marshall, and some of our Infantry and Riflemen, on the command of Major Gorman, advanced as far as the Buena Vista rancho, to repel the attack of the Lancers, while the wagon train was moved ahead. Col. Marshall and Yell both led their men to the charge, while our Infantry and Riflemen opened a volley upon the enemy. A field piece was soon brought to our relief, and after firing a few rounds the legion of Lancers fled to the mountains.

About the same time some cannon was fired upon Santa Anna, but Capt. Webster's discharges were not firing upon them with his howitzers. The battle was still prosecuted with vigor by both armies until nearly dark, when the Mexican army retired from the field and the day was over.

Gen. Lane was wounded at the commencement of the action, in the right arm, between the shoulder and elbow; but like a hero of '76, he continued on the field cheering his men onward, without even stopping to have his wound dressed.

Col. Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, was killed while cheering his men onward and leading the charge at the Buena Vista rancho. Long will his memory be cherished by those who witnessed his daring bravery on the 23d of February. Col. Jefferson Davis is wounded.

Col. Yell and Davis's regiments operated with Gen. Lane's brigade, and the promptness with which they executed their orders, and advanced with him in the thickest of dangers, secured the fire of a large force of Infantry and the raking of the enemy's heavy batteries, shows that when the honor of our country is at stake, no danger is too great for such men to encounter, and I will add that the American army never can be defeated so long as they are led into action by such brave and resolute officers. I was happy to see the officers and men from Indiana, like those from other States, sustain themselves nobly in the cause of their country. Well may Indiana be proud of such men as Gen. Lane, Col. Bowles, Col. Lane, Lieut. Col. Hadden, Major Gorman, Lieut. Robinson, and a host of others that I might name, if time and space would admit of it.

Our army encamped on the battle-field on the night after the battle, and on the next day (the 24th) the enemy did not appear in battle array. Our force in the field did not exceed 4,500, while the enemy's force was 21,000. Our loss is killed 270, wounded 460. The enemy's loss, killed and wounded, is at least 2,540.

In the Second Regiment of Indiana volunteers, 33 are killed, 71 wounded, and 3 missing. In the Third Regiment, 9 are killed, and 56 wounded.

Among the killed I find the names of Col. J. J. Hardin, of Illinois, Col. McKee, Col. Henry Clay, Capt. Willis, of Kentucky, Capt. Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. T. B. Kinder, Capt. William Walker, Capt. Taggart, Sergeant McHenry Dozier, Privates—C. H. Goff, John Aramant, Daniel Owen, W. C. Goode, and Wilson Hurston, of Indiana.

Capt. Kinder was slightly wounded and put into a wagon, to be carried to the hospital, when he was overtaken by a body of Lancers, killed and robbed.

A large number of prisoners were taken. They represent the army in a starving condition. Gen. Santa Anna says that he could have whipped us if he had had plenty of provisions.

The Mexicans have left the camp at Agua Nueva, but it is not known whether Santa Anna intends to pay us a visit with his big guns.

Buena Vista, Mexico, Feb. 26, 1847.

The Mint at Philadelphia last month exceeded two millions of dollars, being the largest amount coined in one month since the government was founded. It was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Gold coins, Silver coins, Copper coins, Total.

Under the new directions given by Mr. Walker, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the zealous co-operation of the able director, Dr. Patterson, it is believed the coinage at the Philadelphia mint will reach three millions of dollars a month—chiefly in gold. It is fully believed, that during Mr. Polk's administration, sixty millions of dollars will be converted into American coin, being, in four years, more than one-half of the amount of the fifty-five years preceding. So much for democracy and hard money.—Walk. Union.

SIXTY MILLIONS OF THE HARD COIN IN FOUR YEARS! The people's government is making hard money for their use, and the banks lock it up and issue their shillings to supercede it. This is one of the glorious operations of banks. If the banks did not stop the circulation of gold and silver, the people of the United States would soon have the best currency the world ever saw.—Ohio Statesman.

DEFEAT.—On last Saturday morning the Louisville Journal had an article for its leader of a scientific character, in which it was plainly intimated that Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ullua, would be found a difficult conquest for an army fighting against God. To be sure the Mexicans had a large number of guns, and lots of Generals, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants and ammunition in the place, but, unfortunately for the Journal's logic, and the laurels of Scott, they had a "heavy plate of soap," and sent them to the mountains.

In his paper of Monday, the editor comes to the conclusion that if Scott advances to the interior, he will be "driven back."

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Marion county was held at the Court House on Saturday the 17th inst.

The meeting was organized by electing the Hon. STROX W. NORTON as President, and by the appointment of Geo. A. Chapman and Maj. A. H. Davidson as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, Mr. Chapman made a verbal report relative to the action of former meetings, as also of the labors of the several committees, and concluded by requesting the attention of the meeting to the report, prepared for the occasion by Dr. J. S. Bobbs, and adopted by the committee. Whereupon Dr. Bobbs presented the following Report.

The committee appointed by a public meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis to collect information upon the project of constructing a railroad from St. Louis to Cincinnati, through this city, in discharge of that duty, respectfully report the following facts and inferences, to which they request the deliberate consideration of all those interested in its success.

The refusal of the right of way through Illinois, by her legislature, has induced the committee to confine their remarks to that portion of the road extending from St. Louis to this city, not doubting, however, but that it will finally be extended to St. Louis.

It has been remarked, that "railroad companies are not to be regarded as mere monopolies, enriching themselves as the cost of the community, nor as general philanthropists, impoverishing themselves to benefit the public; but public accommodations, and the profits of the company are alike to be regarded." The advantages offered by this road will be presented in this report.

The benefits which the construction of this road must confer upon those living in the vicinity of its contemplated route, in affording them a constant, cheap and ready access to market, an abundant supply of their ordinary articles of consumption at reduced cost, by increasing the productiveness and enhancing the value of their property as always found to result from similar improvements in other places, by opening a market for their surplus produce, and by affording almost useless to them as a source of profit; in augmenting the value and amount of all their present, and developing new resources of wealth; and in short, "completely revolutionizing the country, converting its waste places into smiling villages, and making the hitherto uncultivated districts swell with the labors of industry, and the harvest of the husbandman," scarcely admit of being overrated. A few facts will be added to assist in forming an opinion of the magnitude and value of these benefits.

It has been ascertained, that the route selected, "has never passed through a greater extent of uniformly rich land than on the route through Indiana."

It is well watered, as may be inferred from the maps (accompanying the report) or from the estimate of the water course, but is less so than it has been. The country is settling rapidly, and is in very great want of good roads. The country is heavily timbered the whole way, except on two prairies at the Wabash, and except where improvements have been made.

Speaking of the country between Indianapolis and Richmond he proceeds, "The quality of the soil is good—mostly very rich; principally clay, of a dark color; frequently intermixed with sand in various portions, and occasionally with gravel. The larger proportion however is rich with vegetable decomposition and susceptible of supporting a dense population. The forest is thick and heavy; the prevailing timber, beech, sugar tree, hickory, elm, ash, walnut, buckeye, poplar, white ash, sycamore, &c."

The St. Louis and Cincinnati railway will run parallel with the National Road throughout the State, and through a country, one third of which, eighteen years ago, when the above was written, still belonged to the general government. Taking the twenty counties (Table A.) along the line of the road whose trade in whole or in part must centre upon it, and whose area about equals a rip twenty-five miles wide on either side of the road from the eastern to the western boundary of the State, they embrace about 7,500 square miles, with a population in 1840 of 230,000, and which in 1848 will be 320,000 souls. Their assessed value of real and personal property in 1846, was \$40,862,284. It embraces about 1,800,000 acres of land, giving fifteen acres to each inhabitant, and forty-two of these to every square mile, being probably less than one-fifth of the population which it has the capacity of properly sustaining. This calculation takes in no part of Ohio.

The Cincinnati Daily Chronicle speaking of the Mississippi basin of which this constitutes a part, says very justly, "In this vast region there is very little space occupied by mountains, marshes or lakes, incapable of production. Almost the whole surface is fertile and great facts taken in connection with its locality in the midst of the temperate zone, determine the conclusion, that this great American basin is capable of producing more grain, and consequently, maintaining more people than any other equal space on earth. So far as our cultivation has extended, the practical result corresponds with this theory, deduced from geographical facts." Not to look beyond the limited scope of country here designated, which traffic must be attracted to this great thoroughfare when completed, how vast are the advantages to accrue to the people destined to occupy it, by the proximity which it will establish between them and a ready market! The 4,800,000 acres of land within this market, assessed at present at an average of \$2 16 per acre, would, under the stimulus which would be imparted by this road in calling forth the industry and enterprise of the country, enhance in value to at least double its present one in ten years, augment its annual productions during the same time in a similar ratio, and swell its population equal to that of the whole State in 1840. And yet an enhanced value of fifty cents an acre on this amount of land would reimburse the outlay necessary to construct the road at \$15,000 a mile, the whole distance through the State.

Again: suppose the road to be finished in 1848, and assume the population to increase thereafter at the ratio of ten per cent. per annum, or 300,000 this amount in the last year of the road, shall benefit each individual included, one dollar a year, from the increased price at which he might sell the products of the country and the reduced one at which he would purchase his supplies, or in any other way, this would economize an amount in seven years equal to the cost of the road as above.

The advantages of railways are so striking, that the whole country is destined to be traversed with them; and as Mr. Merrill in his last report on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad remarks: "Where we see to-day the great changes, which railways will effect in this country, we should not in the least obstruct their progress. They will give the first news and the advantage of favorable turns in the market, to those in their vicinity, and the rapidly and certainty with which wants can be supplied from a distance, will effect many changes in the currents of business, lessen the stock which the merchant and manufacturer must keep on hand, bring to the door of the laborer the raw material of his work, and will in fact draw out all the resources which a rich soil and enterprising population are capable of developing."

The numerous improvements made since their first introduction in engines, cars, &c., have exceeded all anticipations, and supposing no farther improvement practicable, experience has demonstrated their decided superiority to every other mode of travel and transport, and that they are destined to supercede rivers and canals for this purpose. R. Edgar Thompson, in a report to the directors of the Georgia R. R., says: "I can now state with confidence, that wherever the transportation is of a mixed character, such as agricultural products, general merchandise and passengers, and sufficiently large to justify the construction of a good railway, railways will be found to be not only the most expeditious, but the CHEAPEST ARTIFICIAL MEANS OF CONVEYANCE ALREADY KNOWN."

However numerous and important the benefits may be to those living along the line of this road, they are exceeded probably by those to remain to persons living

at remote and opposite points of the Union. The St. Louis and Cincinnati road will form a link in a chain of railways to connect through the Mississippi, New Orleans with the eastern Atlantic cities, will be extended from the river westward an indefinite distance, perhaps to Oregon; and in its course of thousands of miles from east to west, will give off and receive its tributaries to the right and left, and like that mightily current rolling his watery treasures to the ocean, will pour, in an unretreating stream, the exchangeable wealth of half a continent on the Atlantic coast, to receive in return, the diversified manufactures and productions of other hemispheres.

Uninterrupted railway communication already exists from Cincinnati to the east, and the immediate extension of it from the former place to the Ohio river has been resolved upon by the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to terminate at Pittsburgh, or some point below on the Ohio river, and perhaps both. In the event it should take the route to Pittsburgh, its further extension through Ohio, to connect with the Cleveland and Cincinnati railroad, may be looked for in a short time, steps having already been taken towards effecting this object in many counties on and adjacent to its route. On the other hand, if the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shall determine to make some other point their terminus on the Ohio, as for instance Parkersburg, their preferred route, the connection with Cincinnati will be made as above, through Marietta, Athens and Chillicothe, a shorter and cheaper route; and if Fish Creek, twelve miles north of this point, be taken as a terminus, it will take place through Zanesville, Columbus and Xenia, as the most desirable route to Cincinnati. And should this railroad reach the Ohio river at any other point than Pittsburgh, which at present seems probable, the capitalists of Pittsburgh, ready to invest their capital to extend the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to that point, have evinced their determination to commence at once the construction of a railroad to, and through Ohio, to control the western trade, which would find its outlet from that city to the Atlantic, through the Pennsylvania canal, or the contemplated extension to Pittsburgh of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg railroad.

By giving us a choice of routes to reach the coast, and a choice of markets there, these last would be the best arrangement for us, and would materially shorten the distance through the southern points named, from Cincinnati to the coast.

This mighty enterprise, in relation to the projected and completed by which communication is opened to the eastern cities, will be seen at once that the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad is a scheme fraught with results to this State, more important than any other ever seriously agitated within its limits. How few of us can realize the important fact, that movements are now taking place, which in the space of five years, will place for the facility of intercourse and trade, in the city of New York, and in the State, at present, near Cincinnati. That a man should be walking Broadway, N. York, in forty hours after he shall have left Washington street, Indianapolis; or that he can have 1000 barrels of flour at the same place sixty hours after he shall have ordered them from the State of Indiana, looks like impossibility, but will be practicable within the time above named.

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