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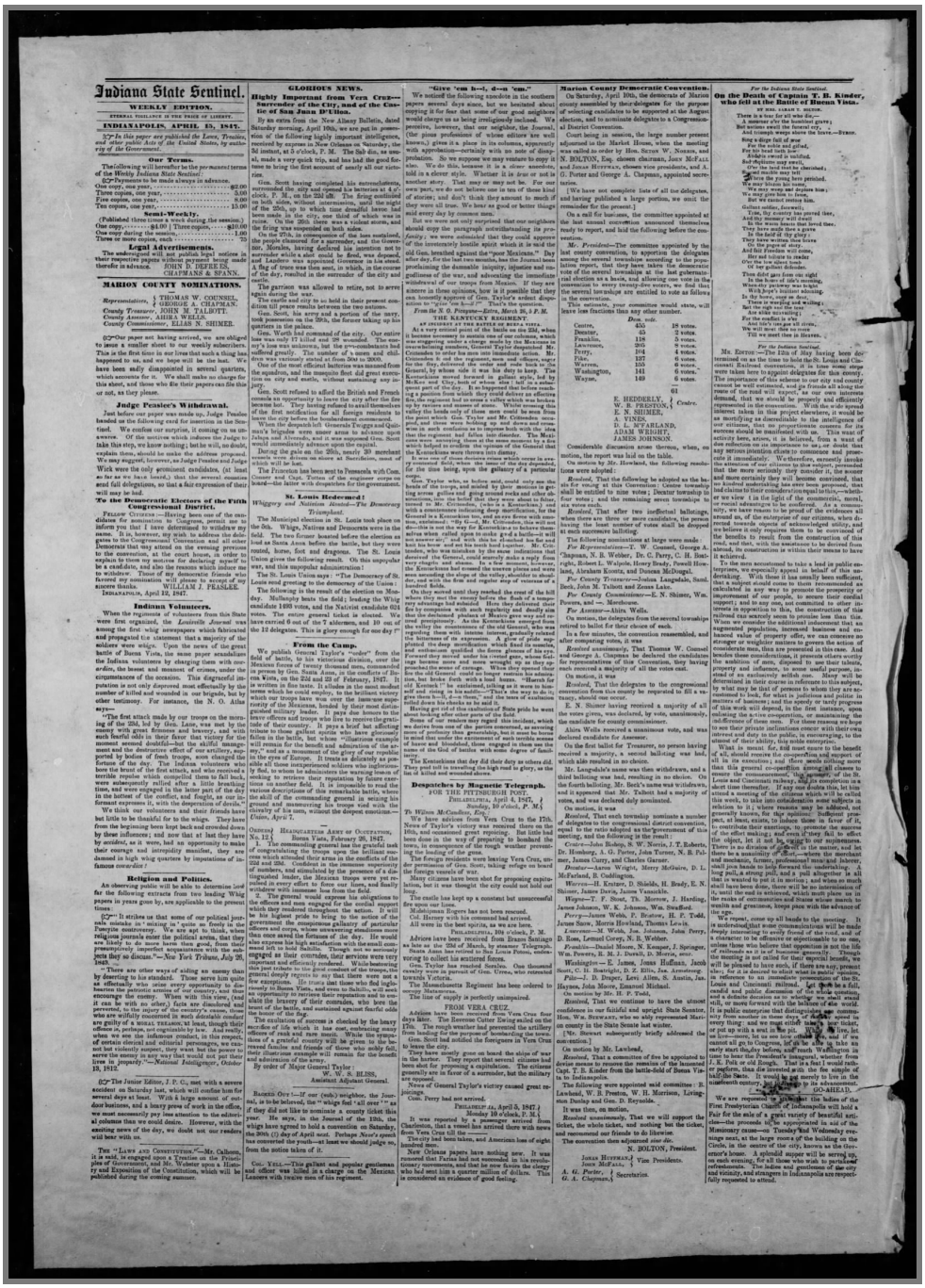

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1847.

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☞ Payments to be made always in advance.

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Legal Advertisements.

The undersigned will not publish legal notices in their respective papers without payment being made therefor in advance. JOHN D. DEFREES,
CHAPMANS & SPANN.

MARION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Representatives, { THOMAS W. CHUNNEL,
GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.
County Treasurer, JOHN M. TALBOTT.
County Assessor, ADRIAN WELLS.
County Commissioner, ELIAS N. SHIMER.

☞ One paper not having arrived, we are obliged to issue a smaller sheet to our weekly subscribers. This is the first time in our lives that such a thing has happened to us, and we hope will be the last. We have been sadly disappointed in several quarters, which accounts for it. We shall make no charge for this sheet, and those who fix their papers can fix day or not, as they please.

Judge Pendee's Withdrawal.

Just before our paper was made up, Judge Pendee handed us the following card for insertion in the Sentinel. We confess our surprise, it coming on us unawares. Of the motives which induces the Judge to take this step, we know nothing; but he will, no doubt, explain them, should he make the address proposed. We may suggest, however, as Judge Pendee and Judge Wick were the only prominent candidates, (at least so far as we have learned,) that the several nominations send full delegations, so that a fair expression of their will may be had.

To the Democratic Electors of the Fifth Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been one of the candidates for nomination to Congress, permit me to inform you that I have determined to withdraw my name. It is, however, my wish to address the delegates to the Congressional Convention and all other Democrats that may attend on the evening previous to the convention, at the court house, in order to explain to them my motives for declining myself to be a candidate, and also the reasons which induce me to withdraw. Those of my democratic friends who favored my nomination will please to accept of my sincere thanks. WILLIAM J. PEASLEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1847.

Indiana Volunteers.

When the regiments of volunteers from this State were first organized, the *Louisville Journal* was among the first whig newspapers which fabricated and propagated the statement that a majority of the soldiers were whigs. Upon the news of the great battle of Buena Vista, the same paper scandalized the Indiana volunteers by charging them with cowardice, the basest and meanest of crimes, under the circumstances of the occasion. This disgraceful imputation is not only disproved most effectually by the number of killed and wounded in our brigade, but by other testimony. For instance, the N. O. *Bee* says—

"The first attack made by our troops on the morning of the 23d, led by Gen. Lane, was met by the enemy with great firmness and bravery, and with such fearful odds in their favor that victory for the moment seemed doubtful—but the skilful management and the destructive effect of our artillery, supported by bodies of fresh troops, soon changed the fortune of the day. The Indiana volunteers who bore the brunt of the first attack, and who received a terrible repulse which compelled them to fall back, were subsequently rallied after a little breathing time, and were engaged in the latter part of the day in the hottest of the conflict, and fought, as our informant expresses it, with the desperation of devils."

We think our volunteers and their friends have but little to be thankful for to the whigs. They have from the beginning been kept back and crowded down by their influence; and now that at last they have by *accident*, as it were, had an opportunity to make their courage and intrepidity manifest, they are damned in high whig quarters by imputations of no famous *cowardice!*

Religion and Politics.

An observing public will be able to determine how far the following extracts from two leading Whig papers in years gone by, are applicable to the present times.

☞ It strikes us that some of our political journals mistake in 'mixing in' quite so freely in the Pamyjin controversy. We are apt to think, when religious journals enter the political arena, that they are likely to be more injured than good, from their presumptively imperfect acquaintance with the subjects they so discuss."—*New York Tribune*, July 29, 1845.

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to distract counsels, to create want of confidence in the energies of the enemy. When with this view, (and it can be with no other,) facts are disclosed and perverted, to the injury of the country's cause, those who are willfully concerned in such detestable conduct are guilty of a MORAL TREASON, at least, though their offence is, perhaps, not cognizable by law. And really, when we see the infamous conduct, in this respect, of certain clerical and editorial personages, we cannot but indulge the suspect, they want but the power to serve the enemy in a way that would not put their lives in jeopardy."—*National Intelligencer*, October 13, 1812.

☞ The Junior Editor, J. P. C., met with a severe accident on Saturday last, which will confine him for several days at least. With a large amount of outdoor business, and a busy press of work in the office, we must necessarily pay less attention to the editorial columns than we could desire. However, with the exciting news of the day, we doubt not our readers will bear with us.

THE "LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."—Mr. Calhoun, it is said, is engaged upon a Treatise on the Principles of Government, and Mr. Webster upon a History and Exposition of the Constitution, which will be published during the coming summer.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Highly Important from Vera Cruz—Surrender of the City, and of the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa.

By an extra from the New Albany Bulletin, dated Saturday morning, April 10th, we are put in possession of the following highly important intelligence, received by express in New Orleans on Saturday, the 3d instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The Sub-Era, as usual, made a very quick trip, and has laid the good fortune to bring the first account of nearly all our victories.

Gen. Scott having completed his entrenchments, surrounded the city, and opened his batteries at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 22d ult. The firing continued on both sides, without intermission, until the night of the 25th, up to which time dreadful havoc had been made in the city, one third of which was in ruins. On the 26th there was a violent storm, and the firing was suspended on both sides.

On the 27th, in consequence of the loss sustained, the people clamored for a surrender, and the Governor, Morales, having declared his intention not to surrender while a shot could be fired, was deposed, and Landero was appointed Governor in his stead. A flag of truce was then sent, in which, in the course of the day, resulted in the surrender of the city and castle.

The garrison was allowed to retire, not to serve again during the war.

The castle and city to so hold in their present condition till peace reaches between the two nations.

Gen. Scott, his army and a portion of the navy, took possession on the 29th, the former taking up his quarters in the palace.

Gen. Worth had command of the city. Our entire loss was only 17 killed and 58 wounded. The enemy's loss was unknown, but the pro-consulate had suffered greatly. The number of women and children was variously stated at from 200 to 2000.

One of the most efficient batteries was manned from the squadron, and the marine fleet did great execution on city and castle, without sustaining any injury.

Gen. Scott refused to afford the British and French consuls an opportunity to leave the city after the fire became hot. They having refused to avail themselves of the first notification for all foreign residents to leave the city before the bombardment commenced.

When the despatch left Generals Twiggs and Quitman's brigades were under arms to advance upon Jalapa and Orizaba, and it was supposed Gen. Scott would immediately advance upon Puebla.

During the gale on the 26th, nearly 20 merchant vessels were driven on shore at Sacrificios, most of which will be lost.

The Princeton has been sent to Pensacola with Com. Conner and Capt. Porter of the engineer corps on board—the latter with despatches for the government.

St. Louis Redeemed!

Whiggery and Nativism Routed—The Democracy Triumphant.

The Municipal election in St. Louis took place on the 5th. Whigs, Natives and Democrats were in the field. The two former boasted before the election as loud as Santa Anna before Gen. Scott, but they were routed, horse, foot and dragoons. The St. Louis Union gives the following result. On this unpopular war, and this unpopular administration!

The St. Louis Union says: "The Democracy of St. Louis stood yesterday to the democracy of the Union:

The following is the result of the election on Monday. Mullanphy beats the field; leading the Whig candidate 1493 votes, and the Nativist candidate 624 votes. The entire general ticket is elected. We have carried 8 out of the 7 aldermen, and 30 out of the 12 delegates. This is glory enough for one day!"

From the Camp.

We publish General Taylor's "order" from the field of battle, to his victorious division, over the Mexican forces of twenty thousand men, commanded in person by Gen. Santa Anna, in the conflicts of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23 of February, 1847. It is written in fine taste. It alludes in the most modest terms which he could employ, to the brilliant victory which our troops have won over the immense superiority of the Mexicans, headed by their most distinguished military leader. It pays due honors to the brave officers and troops who live to receive the gratitude of their country. It pays a brief but touching tribute to those gallant spirits who have gloriously fallen in the battle, but whose "illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army," and as a monument of the glory of our republic in the eyes of Europe. It treats as delicately as possible all those unexperienced soldiers who neglected, by fled, to whom he alludes in such terms as those of seeking to retrieve their reputation by future exertions on another field. It is impossible to read the various descriptions of this remarkable battle, where the skill of the commanding general in seizing his ground and manœuvring his troops was not the theme of his own, without the deepest emotion.—*Union, April 7.*

ORDER] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
No. 12. } BUENA VISTA, February 26, 1847.

1. The commanding general has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident as in the conscious superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The general would express his obligations to the officers and men composing the first and second division, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of rank and rare merit. While the high attributes of a grateful country will be given to the beloved dead and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor:

W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

RECEIVED OVER.—If our (sub)-neighbor, the Journal, is to be believed, the "whigs feel 'all over'" as if they did not like to nominate a county ticket this year. He says, in the Journal of the 13th, the whigs have agreed to hold a convention on Saturday, the 20th (!) day of April next. Perhaps *Nose's* speech has converted the youth—at least we should judge so, from the notice taken of it.

COL. YELL.—This gallant and popular gentleman and officer was killed in a charge on the Mexican Lancers with twelve men of his regiment.

"Give 'em h—l, d—n 'em."

We noticed the following anecdote in the southern papers several days since, but we hesitated about copying it for fear that some of our good neighbors would charge us as being irreligiously inclined. We perceive, however, that our neighbor, the Journal, (the gross profession of whose editors we well know,) gives it a place in its columns, apparently with approbation—certainly with no note of disapprobation. So we suppose we may venture to copy it also. We do this, because it is a *clear* anecdote, told in a clear style. Whether it is true or not is another story. That may or may not be. For our own part, we do not believe one in ten of these kind of stories; and don't think they amount to much if they were all true. We hear no good or better things said every day by common men.

But we were not only surprised that our neighbors should copy the paragraph notwithstanding its profanity; we were astonished that they could approve of the irreverently hostile spirit which it is said the old Gen. breathed against the "poor Mexicans." Day after day, for the last two months, has the Journal been proclaiming the damnable iniquity, injustice and ungodliness of the war, and advocating the immediate withdrawal of our troops from Mexico. If they are sincere in these opinions, how is it possible that they can honestly approve of Gen. Taylor's ardent disposition to "give 'em h—l, d—n 'em." That's the question.

From the N. O. Picayune—Extra, March 26, 6 P. M.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT
AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

At a very critical moment in the battle, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, General Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden's fit and the regiment, men and officers, were for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the General, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by Col. Marshall, Col. Bowles, and Col. Clay, the most prominent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. While crossing this valley the heads only of those men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied. The latter, seeing the danger to which the regiment was in such confusion as to impose both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were hovering there at the same moment by a fire which helped to confirm the opinion of the General that the Kentuckians were thrown into disarray.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions, into the belief that they were about to flee, turned to Mr. Crittenden, (who is a Kentuckian,) and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the General is a Kentuckian too, and never fires with common steadiness—"By G—d, Crittenden, this will not do. Ride back and tell your Kentuckians to stand by themselves when called upon to make a battle—it will not answer so;" and with this he thundered his fist and hat in his hand and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moment, however, the Kentuckians had passed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, in the most firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields.

On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated in confusion. The Kentuckians were masters of the valley the resistance of the old General, who was regarding them with intense interest, gradually relaxed to the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm quelled the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose features became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire by companies, the old General was himself again—"Bravo for old Kentuck!" he exclaimed, taking as it were, the word and rising in his saddle.—"That's the way to do it; give them h—l, d—n them," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this exultation of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we have related as one of questionable taste, but a moment's reflection will convince them that it is not to bring to mind that under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the names of the God of battles with some degree of familiarity.

The Kentuckians that day did their duty as others did. They paid toll in traveling the high road to glory, as the list of killed and wounded shows.

Despatches by Magnetic Telegraph.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1847, }
Sunday, 10 o'clock, P. M. }

TO WILSON MCCANDLESS, *Esq.*,

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th. News of Taylor's victory was received there on the 9th, and occasioned great rejoicing. But little has been done in the way of preparing to bombard the town, in consequence of the rough weather prevailing the landing of the guns.

The foreign residents were leaving Vera Cruz, under permission of Gen. Scott, taking refuge on board the foreign vessels of war.

Many citizens have been shot for proposing capitulation, but it was thought the city could not finally hold out.

The castle has kept up a constant but unsuccessful fire upon our lines.

Col. Fitzpatrick Rogers has not been rescued.

Col. Hervey with his command had arrived.

All were in the best spirits, as we are here.

PHILADELPHIA, 10½ o'clock, P. M.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz to and as late as the 22d of March, by steamer Telegraph. Santa Anna has retired to Rio Louis Potosi, endeavoring to collect his scattered forces.

Gen. Taylor had reached Saltillo. Gen. Shoemaker recently won in pursuit of Gen. Urrea, who retreated towards Victoria.

The Massachusetts Regiment has been ordered to leave for Vera Cruz.

The line of supply is perfectly unimpaired.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz four days later. The Castle was firing salutes on the 17th. The rough weather had prevented the artillery from landing for the purpose of bombarding the town.

Gen. Scott had notified the foreigners in Vera Cruz to leave the city.

They have mostly gone on board the ships of war in the harbor. They report that several citizens had been shot for proposing a capitulation. The citizens generally are in favor of a surrender, but the military are opposed.

News of General Taylor's victory caused great rejoicings.

Com. Perry had not arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1847. }
Monday 10 o'clock, P. M. }

It was reported by a passenger arrived from Charleston, that a vessel had arrived there with news from Vera Cruz till the ——

The city had been taken, and American loss of eight hundred men.

New Orleans papers have nothing new. It was rumored that Farias had not succeeded in his revolutionary movements, and that he now fleeces the clergy who had sent him a quarter million of dollars. This is considered an evidence of good feeling.

Marion County Democratic Convention.

On Saturday, April 10th, the democrats of Marion county assembled by their delegates for the purpose of selecting candidates to be supported at the August election, and to nominate delegates to a Congressional District Convention.

Court being in session, the large number present adjourned to the Market House, when the meeting was called to order by Hon. SCUIE W. NORRIS, and N. BOLTON, Esq. chosen chairman, JOHN MCFALL and JONAS HUFFMAN, chosen vice presidents, and A. G. Porter and George A. Chapman, appointed secretaries.

[We have not complete lists of all the delegates, and having published a large portion, we omit the remainder for the present.]

On a call for business, the committee appointed at the last annual convention announced themselves ready to report, and laid the following before the convention.

Mr. President—The committee appointed by the last county convention, to apportion the delegates among the several townships according to the population report, that they have taken the democratic vote of the several townships at the last gubernatorial election as a basis, and allowing one vote in the convention to every twenty-five voters, we find that the several townships are entitled to vote as follows in the convention.

The committee, your committee would state, will leave less fractions than any other number.

	Dem. vote.	Delegates.
Centre,	435	18 votes.
Decatur,	63	3 votes.
Franklin,	118	5 votes.
Lawrence,	205	9 votes.
Perry,	104	4 votes.
Pike,	127	6 votes.
Warren,	155	6 votes.
Washington,	141	6 votes.
Wayne,	149	6 votes.
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E. HEDDERLY, }
W. R. PRESTON, } *Centre.*
E. N. SHIMER, }
A. VINES,
D. L. M'FARLAND,
ADAM WRIGHT,
JAMES JOHNSON.

Considerable discussion arose thereon, when, on motion, the report was laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Howland, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as the basis for voting at this Convention: Centre township shall be entitled to nine votes; Decatur township to four votes; and the remaining seven townships to six votes each.

Resolved, That after two ineffectual ballotings, when there are three or more candidates, the person having the least number of votes shall be dropped at each successive balloting.

The following nominations at large were made:

For Representatives—T. W. Connel, George A. Chapman, N. B. Webber, Dr. C. Parry, C. H. Bourgh, Robert L. Walpole, Henry Brady, Powell Howland, Abraham Kenetz, and Daniel McDugal.

For County Treasurer—Joshua Langsdale, Samuel Beck, John M. Talbott and Zenas Lake.

For County Commissioner—E. N. Shimer, Wm. Powers, and —. Morehouse.

For Assessor—Alex. Wells.

On motion, the delegates from the several townships retired to ballot for their choice of each.

In a few minutes, the convention reassembled, and after comparing votes, it was

Resolved unanimously, That Thomas W. Connel and George A. Chapman be declared the candidates for representatives of this Convention, they having each received a majority of all the votes cast.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the delegates to the congressional convention from this county be requested to fill a vacancy, should one occur.

E. N. Shimer having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared, by vote, unanimously, the candidate for county commissioner.

Alex Wells received a unanimous vote, and was declared candidate for Assessor.

On the first ballot for Treasurer, no person having received a majority, a second balloting was had, which also resulted in no choice.

Mr. Lake's name was then withdrawn, and a third balloting was had, resulting in no choice. On the fourth balloting Mr. Beck's name was withdrawn, and it appeared that Mr. Talbott had a majority of votes, and was declared duly nominated.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That each township nominate a number of delegates to the congressional district convention, equal to the ratio adopted as the government of this meeting, and the following is the result:

Centre—John Bishop, S. W. Norris, J. T. Roberts, Dr. Homburg, A. G. Porter, John Turner, N. B. Palmer, James Carey, and Charles Garner.

Decatur—Aaron Wright, Merry McGuire, D. L. M'Farland, R. Cullington.

Warren—H. Kruter, D. Shields, H. Brady, E. N. Shimer, James Davis, James Vansickle.

Wayne—T. F. Stout, Th. Morrow, J. Harding, James Johnson, W. K. Johnson, Wm. Stanfield.

Perry—James Webb, F. Bratzer, H. F. Todd, James Saw, Morris Howland, Thomas Lewis.

Lawrence—M. Webb, Jos. Johnson, John Perry, D. Ross, Samuel Covey, N. B. Webber.

Franklin—Daniel Moore, N. Kemper, J. Springer, Wm. Perkins, Jacob Durell, D. Morris, sen.

Washington—E. James, Jonas Huffman, Jacob Scott, C. H. Bourtight, D. Z. Ellis, Jos. Armstrong.

Pike—I. D. Boyer, Geo. Sims, S. Austin, Jas. Haynes, John Moore, Emanuel Michael.

On motion by Mr. H. F. Todd,

Resolved, That we continue to have the utmost confidence in our faithful and upright State Senator, Hon. Wm. Stewart, who so ably represented Marion county in the State Senate last winter.

[The Senator subsequently briefly addressed the convention.]

On motion by Mr. Lawhead,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to devise means to remove the remains of the lamented Capt. T. E. Kinder from the battle-field of Buena Vista to Indianapolis.

The following were appointed said committee: R. Lawhead, W. B. Preston, W. H. Morrison, Livingston Dunlap and Geo. D. Reynolds.

It was then, on motion,

Resolved unanimously, That we will support the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, and recommend our friends to do likewise.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

N. BOLTON, *President.*

JONAS HUFFMAN, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN MCFALL, }

A. G. Porter, }
G. A. Chapman, } Secretaries.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

On the Death of Captain T. B. Kinder, who fell at the Battle of Buena Vista.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

There is a tear for all who die,—
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave.—STROBE.

Sing a dirge full of woe
For the brave who fell low,
For the brave hearts now perished.
Where the sword is wielded,
And the battle-cry swell,
O'er the land must be cherished;
Where the war-drum is beating,
And the young lion prowls,
We may bleed, we may weep,
We may groan and deplore him;
We may give him to fame,
But we cannot restore him.

Gallant soldier, farewell;
Oh, lie, thy country has poured thee,
And thy memory will dwell
In the hearts of those loved thee.
They have made thee a grave
In the field of thy glory;
They have woven one brave
In the pages of story.
And the hero's proud name,
But not taken to shelter
O'er the low silent tomb
Of her gallant defender.

Then didst gaze from our sight
In the hour of life's morning,
When thy pathway was bright
With the hopes of the dawning.
In thy home, rest in God,
There is weeping and wailing;
But the night not the sun
Are alike unavailing!
For the soldier's bed of rest
Is the battle-field gory,
We will meet thee no more
Till we meet thee in Heaven.

For the Indiana Sentinel.

The Indianapolis Railroad.

MR. EDITOR:—The 15th of May having been determined on as the time to hold the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad convention, it is time some steps were taken here to appoint delegates for this convention. The importance of this scheme to our city and country cannot be well estimated, and its friends all along the route of the road will expect, as our own interests demand, that we should be properly and efficiently represented in the convention. With the wide spread interest taken in this project elsewhere, it would be as mortifying as discreditable to the intelligence of our citizens, that no proper delegation from our city to success should be manifested with us. This want of activity here, arises, it is believed, from a want of due reflection on its importance to us; or doubt that any serious obstacle exists to commence and prosecute it immediately. We therefore, earnestly invoke the attention of our citizens to the subject, persuaded that the more seriously they consider it, the sooner and more certainly they will become convinced, that no kindred undertaking has ever been proposed, that had claims to their considerate and equal attention,—whether we view t in the light of the commercial, moral, or social advantage to be conferred. As a commonality, we have reason to be proud of the evidences all around us, of the enterprise of our citizens, when directed towards objects of acknowledged utility, and we believe it only requires them to be convinced of the benefits to result from the construction of this road, and that, with the assistance to be derived from abroad, its construction is within their means to have it achieved.

To the men accustomed to take a lead in public enterprises, we especially appeal in behalf of this undertaking. With these it has usually been sufficient, that a subject should come to their recommended as calculated in any way to promote the prosperity or improvement of our people, to secure their cordial support; and in any case, not committed to other interests in opposition to this, the construction of this railroad can scarcely seem to promise less than this. When we consider the additional inducement that an augmented population, increased business and enhanced value of property offer, we can conceive no stronger or weightier matters to govern the action of considerate men, than are presented in this case. And besides these considerations, it presents others worthy the ambition of men, demanded by our talents, property and influence, to some useful purpose, instead of so exclusively selfish aim. Many will be determined in their course in reference to this subject, by what may be that of persons to whom they are accustomed to look, for what is judicious and politic in matters of business; and the speedy or tardy progress of this work will depend, in the first instance, upon awakening the active co-operation, and removing the indifference of these men. For these reasons we hope to see their private influence exercise with their own interest and duty to the public, in encouraging, to the utmost of their ability, this noble enterprise.

What is meant for, full must cause to the benefit of all, should receive the co-operation and support of all in its execution; and there needs nothing more than this general conviction to compel all classes to ensure the commencement, the progress, of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railway, on its completion in a short time thereafter. If any one doubts this, let him attend a meeting of the citizens which will be called this week, to take into consideration some subjects in relation to it; where reasons may be adduced, not generally known, for this opinion. Sufficient prospect, at least, exists, to induce them in favor of it, to contribute their exertions, to promote the success of the effort making, and even if they fail to effect the object, let it not be owing to our supineness. There is no disguising the fact, that the country, and let there be a unanimity of effort,—where the merchant and mechanic, farmer and professional man will labor, shall join hands to help forward the undertaking. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together is all that is wanted to put it in motion; and when so much shall have been done, there will be no intermission of it, until the end is achieved, which must place us in the cause of enterprising States which are models to sensible and greatness, keeps pace with the advance of the age.

We repeat, come up all hands to the morning. It is understood some counter-movements will be made deeply interesting to every friend of the road, and of a character to be effective of objectionable to no one, unless those who believe that opposition is not the life of railroads as it is of business generally. Though the meeting is not called for their especial benefit, we will be pleased to hear from it, if there is any present other, for it is desired to elicit what is public opinion, in reference to an immediate prosecution of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad. Let there be a full, candid and public discussion of the whole question, and a definite decision as to whether we shall stand still, or move forward with the rest of the world.

It is public enterprise that distinguishes one community from another in these days of "fast and slow" every thing; and we must either have a new ticket, or put up with it. We have the power, let us exercise it, let us see how others do it, and if we cannot well go by Congress, let the State do it, or at the very least display before, and teach Washington in what manner the Hoosiers understand "railroading." Do by home, says an old, and we say, do by home, and