

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.

Battle of Bricito—The Americans Victorious—Another Probable Battle at Chihuahua—Full Accounts.

The St. Louis papers, of the 25th, which came to hand yesterday, bring us accounts of the battle near El Paso, between the Mexicans and the Americans. These accounts confirm the reports previously received by way of Mexico, except in the exaggeration of the loss of men. The Americans, with a great inferior force, without loss, defeated the Mexicans, who had thirty killed in the engagement. The fight occurred on Christmas day.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 16, 1847.

Dear Sir:—To day another company arrived from the plains, bringing Santa Fe dates as late as January 7th.

The news which I sent you yesterday is confirmed in almost every particular, and I enclose you an official report of the battle, printed in Santa Fe and sent me by a friend.

Yours, &c.

On the 25th of December, 1846, the Mexican forces from the city of Chihuahua, (about eleven hundred in number,) met the United States forces under command of Col. A. W. Doniphan, consisting of six hundred men, 500 of them being of his own troops, the 1st Regiment of M. M. Volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe under command of Lieut. Col. M. J. Clark's Battalion of Light Artillery, under command of Capt. Hudson and Lieut. Kribben, and 70 men from Col. Price's Regiment and Col. Willock's Battalion, 25 miles this side of El Paso.

[The following is the substance of a letter from Col. Doniphan.]

Col. Doniphan has met the enemy and conquered, and is going on to take the El Paso. He further states that the enemy attacked him when his men were in great confusion, but they were called together immediately and drawn up as infantry, and received three fires from the enemy, when the whole line opened a broadside, telling with great effect, and breaking the entire line of the enemy.

Captain Reid made a gallant charge after the third fire, with sixteen mounted men, and in his attack killed several of the enemy. One mule load of powder and several mules were captured. Most of the Mexicans who were killed were shot in the head, an evidence that our men shoot too high. The battle lasted about half an hour. There was only about twenty minutes to prepare from the time the enemy were discovered.

Thos. Forsyth, who brought the Express, says that the Americans had a glorious Christmas frolic on the liquor, bread and wine which they captured.

We are under the greatest obligations to Major Clark for the following report from Lieut. Kribben, giving a true and correct account, and the full particulars of the battle:—

DETACHMENT OF MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp below Bricito, Rio Grande, Dec. 26, '46.

Dear Sir—I can only write to you a few lines, being upon the point of breaking up camp. Our detachment at Fray Cristobal overtook Col. Doniphan's command. Major Gilpin, with two hundred and fifty men, had previously left for El Paso, and Col. Jackson was following with two hundred men. Col. Doniphan had but one hundred and fifty men with him, the remainder of his regiment being sick, attending on sick, and detached through the country. From Fray Cristobal, our detachment marched with Col. Doniphan south, when at the Laguna de the Jornada del Muerte, news reached us through an express sent by Maj. Gilpin that the Mexicans had determined to resist at El Paso, and had collected a considerable number of troops, intending to give us battle. An express had been sent to Santa Fe for part of the Artillery under Major Clark, but no news had as yet reached us from there, so that the detachment of thirty men from the three companies of our troops are all that are here from the battalion. At the southern end of the Jornada, ten miles north of Don Ana, the traders are encamped. Contradictory rumors of the enemy's approach reach us daily.

Yesterday, (Christmas day) when we had just arrived in camp here, with about 600 men, had unsaddled our animals, and most of the men were engaged in carrying wood and water, the news was brought into camp of the enemy's being in sight and advancing. It was about 2 o'clock, P. M., and the day was very pleasant. Our horses were grazing some distance from the camp at the time, we formed a single line and determined to meet the enemy as infantry. Their attacking being evidently designed on the left flank, near which was our wagon train, our detachment was ordered from the extreme right to the left, where we soon took up our position.

One piece of artillery, 400 regular lancers and cavalry, and 100 regular infantry, besides some 500 militia troops from El Paso composed the enemy's force, according to the best information I can obtain from the reports of prisoners and from papers found in the baggage on the field. The enemy ranged themselves on the east within half a mile of our line, the mountains in their rear. In our rear was a river, with a little brushwood on its banks.

Previous to the encounter a Lieutenant from their ranks came forward waving a black flag in his hand, but halted when within 100 steps of our line. Thomas Caldwell, our interpreter, rode out to meet him. The messenger with the black flag of defiance demanded that the Commander should come into their camp and speak to their General. The reply was, "If your General wants to see our Commander, let him come here." "We shall break your ranks then and

take him there," was the retort of the Mexican. "Come and take him," said our interpreter, unwittingly using the phrase of the Spartan at Thermopylae.

"A curse on you, prepare for a charge," cried the Mexican. "We give no quarters and ask none," and waving his black flag gracefully over his head, galloped back towards the enemy's line. The charge was made by the dragoons from their right, directed upon our left flank, bringing our detachment into the closest fire. Their infantry, with one howitzer with them, at the same time attacking our right flank.

Their charge was a handsome one, but was too well, too coolly met, to break our line. After their fire had been spent, their front column being at about one hundred steps from the front of our flank, our line poured a volley into them, which being a few times repeated, created such havoc in their columns, that their forces wheeled to the left, retreating from our fire, and in their flight made an attack on the provision train. Here they met a very warm reception, and were soon compelled to fly in all directions, and in the utmost confusion.

Their infantry having been put to flight, the Howard company, under the command of Lieut. N. Wright, taking advantage of the panic, charged upon them and took their cannon from them—this was soon done by the artillery detachment, under Lieut. Kribben, in Col. M. leaving their arms, baggage, provisions, and other stores on the field of battle.

A small body of mounted men, under the command of Capt. Reid that by this time gathered together in a line, charged upon the enemy pursuing them into the mountains, where they sought refuge.

The number of their dead is said to be at least 30, that of their wounded is slight as far as ascertained. Had we a single piece of cannon with us they would have lost more of their men but having no Artillery on our side, we had to set as infantry until we got possession of the howitzer so gallantly captured by the Howard company.

We lost not a single man, and had but seven slightly wounded—we took eight prisoners, six of whom died last night. Thus ended the battle of Bricito, the first battle of the Army of the West, and as bravely fought by our men as ever men fought at an engagement.

We have every reason to believe that there is more in store for us. C. H. KAISER, 1st Lieut. Mo. Light Artillery.

Santa Fe, Jan. 1st, 1847.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. Feb. 15, 1847.

As news of some importance from Santa Fe has just reached us, I hasten to give you the information. Nine men, with two wagons, direct from Santa Fe, reached here this evening, who bring intelligence of a battle having been fought between Col. Doniphan's regiment and the Mexicans, about fifty miles above El Paso del Norte. I have just had an interview with Mr. M. L. Krieger, a trader from this place, who was one of the company just in. The particulars which he gave me are as follows:

Colonel Doniphan was on his march down the country, intending, or expecting to join Wool at Chihuahua. When within about fifty miles of Paso del Norte, they observed a body of Mexicans approaching them with a black flag. Doniphan halted, and sent out an interpreter to know what was meant by it. The answer was a demand for an unconditional surrender.

Col. Doniphan asked fifteen minutes to think of the matter, and in less than the time asked, formed his men in battle array, and at the time ordered his men, as they formed, to squat close to the ground, which they did.

The Mexicans fired. Doniphan did not return fire, hoping to avoid a battle. The Mexicans fired again, which wounded several Americans. Doniphan thinking it a little more serious than at first, ordered his men to fire, which they did with considerable effect. The Mexicans stood but the one fire from our unerring marksmen. They broke ranks and scattered in confusion, leaving thirty killed on the field. Doniphan had about 600 men with him at the time and they report that there were 1200 Mexicans. None of the Americans were killed—seven were wounded.

Yours, B.

Attack on Vera Cruz.

The writer of the letter from which the Courier copies the following extract, professes to have received his intelligence "from Gen. Scott's own lips."

POINT ISABEL, Feb. 14, 1847.

"The General (Scott) is waiting most anxiously for transports and ordnance stores from New Orleans, to move at once down to the Gulf Coast. General Worth, with 2000 regulars, is also here, and the movement to take place is as follows:

"As soon as the transports get here, and they are hourly expected, the troops are to embark for Tampico; they will be joined by Generals Patterson, Twiggs, Shields and Pillow, with about 5,000 more; all will then sail for the Island of Lobos, 60 miles south of Tampico, where they will find a part of the volunteers lately called out. The whole force will then number about 12,000, perhaps 13,000, and there the General will organize the command, and then sail for Antonio Lizardo, where he will find our fleet. It will escort him to the Island of Sacrificios, about five miles from Vera Cruz, and about 24 miles from the main land. He will disembark the army at this Island; and under cover of the navy will land the troops, or rather transport them in surf boats to the main shore. Here he expects to meet Santa Anna with all the troops he can muster, say 30,000 or 40,000, and with the well appointed, but small number of 13,000 men, he means to whip the 40,000 Mexicans!—then capture the city of Vera Cruz.—The Navy, of course, co-operating in the attack upon the Castle."—Journal of Commerce.

Late from the Brazos.

Gen. Butler arrived at New Orleans—Gen. Taylor at Saltillo—Aqua Nueva taken Possession of—Embarkation of Gen. Worth's Division—Loss of the Royal Mail Steamship Tweed—Sixty persons lost.

The steam propeller Washington arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult. from the Brazos, which she left on the 23d. General Butler came a passenger, he was suffering so much from his wound as to entirely disable him for active service.

General Taylor had arrived at Saltillo with Briggs' and Thomas' batteries and the Second Mississippi regiment on the 2d Feb. He has taken possession of Aqua Nueva, and all the troops are to go there, with the exception of a few who remain in town.

There was no doubt that Gen. Minon would yet cause considerable trouble. Gen. Taylor is very much in want of light troops.

A letter from the Brazos, under date of the 22d published in the Picayune, says that Gen. Taylor is busy making water tanks and collecting train wagons and pack mules. The enemy had left that part of the country for parts unknown, but supposed in the direction of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Worth's division had all embarked, with the exception of the dragoons and the light artillery batteries. Gen. Worth had sailed a day or two previous in the steamer Edith.

The Atrevida, arrived at New Orleans from Gen. Worth's division of the "Royal Mail" Steamship Tweed, on the 12th of February, on the northeast end of Alacranes. Sixty persons were drowned. An expedition had been sent from Campechy to her assistance.

Late from Tampico.

Arrival of Gen. Scott—Vera Cruz reported as evacuated by order of Santa Anna, and the Troops marched into the Interior—Attacks threatened upon Saltillo, Monterey and Matamoros.

By the arrival of the schooner Delta, at New Orleans on the 1st instant, dates from Tampico to the 26th ult., have been received. General Scott had arrived there the day previous.

It was reported that Vera Cruz had been evacuated by order of Santa Anna, and that the troops were marched into the Interior.

Mr. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, writes from Tampico on the 18th, that he has seen a letter from a Mexican officer to a friend, dated San Luis, February 9, which stated that Santa Anna was to march on Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterey. Gen. Urrea, with 5000 troops, was at Victoria, and intended soon to march upon Matamoros. Both these attacks, the writer anticipated, must prove successful, and says we will give the Yankees hot work in the North while marching upon Vera Cruz. The writer is a Private Secretary to Santa Anna.

It is pretty certain that Santa Anna has arrived at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he had engaged General Taylor, but the latter was not believed at Tampico.

General Scott has issued orders to regulate the punishment of all crimes committed by Mexicans or Americans not provided for by army rules, after trial before a military commission, according to the laws of the United States.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, 1st inst.]

Late from Tampico and the Brazos.

Arrival of Gen. Scott—General Orders—Reported Evacuation of Vera Cruz by order of Santa Anna.

The schooner Oella, Capt. Ham, arrived last evening from Tampico—sailed on the 20th.—We annex the following extracts from letters, and from the Tampico Sentinel of the 17th.

The report that Santa Anna has withdrawn the garrison from Vera Cruz, we presume alludes only to the city and not to the Castle.

TAMPICO, 18th February, 1846.

This afternoon, the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the Commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all the forces from that city, and to march them into the interior, and it is supposed, by all now, that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops, without a blow being struck.

Great Preparations are being made here for something, but Gen. Patterson keeps everything so close that it is impossible for any one to find out a thing concerning the next movement. All are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Scott.

TAMPICO, 19th February, 1847.

Gen. Scott landed under a salute. Orders have been given for a movement, and Gen. Twiggs goes to-morrow to the mouth of the river with a portion of his division, and the balance of the regulars (leaving enough Artillery only to take charge of our defence) will go forward as soon as transportation can be procured.

STILL LATER.—The U. S. propeller Washington, from the Brazos reached this city yesterday afternoon, having on board Major Gen. Butler, and other passengers, with some sick and discharged troops. The Washington left on the 23d. By this arrival we learn that the embarkation of the remainder of the troops at the Brazos would not be completed before the 5th of this month, as it was necessarily a slow work from the means and mode of embarkment, and the difficulties arising from the bar and shoal water. The cavalry had yet to be embarked.

Nothing further from Santa Anna at San Luis, but it is believed that his recent display towards Saltillo was merely intended to mask his real movement towards Vera Cruz, and that he has actually marched towards that point. One account had been received, that he did contemplate an attack at one time on Saltillo, but was deterred from the attempt, by the difficulty of procuring water on the route.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 13, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 161 Market Street, New York, R. F. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Of Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery County.

PRINTING IN.—A fresh supply of superior printing has just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

We are requested to state, that a collection for the relief of the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland will be made in St. Matthew's Church, in this place, on Sunday morning next, March 14. Bishop Potter's pastoral letter, to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Pennsylvania, will be seen in another column.

FIRES.—On Friday, the 5th inst., a new house in Upper Augusta township, nearly finished, owned and built by Mr. Washington Brewer, together with all his carpenter tools, comprising all his hard earnings for the last two or three years, was totally consumed by fire. Mr. Brewer states that he had, on Thursday, cleared all the shavings from the room on the second story, in which he had a stove for the purpose of drying some boards he had dressed out for doors. On Friday morning he kindled some fire in the stove, and on examining it, a short time after, it was to all appearance gone out. He supposes that it originated from a spark which must have fallen from the fire, he took up in the morning, near the top of the stairs, while he was at work below, unconscious of the fire, until the flames compelled him to leave the house. His loss is estimated at about \$450.

SIXTEEN WAR AND MAIL STEAMERS.—Among the bills passed by both houses of Congress on the last night of the late session of that body was an important one providing for the construction of four war steamers of the first class, to be added to the Navy; and providing also for the employment of twelve mail steamers, ten of them to be constructed as to be readily converted into war steamers. These vessels, so employed, are to be subject to the order of and purchase by the Government at any time. They are all to be commanded by Naval officers; and a Mail Agent and four Passed Midshipmen are to be placed on board of each, the latter as watch officers and for improvement in the management of steamships.

The mail steamers are to be employed as follows:—Five, of not less than 2000 tons each, between New York and Liverpool; five, of not less than 1,500 tons each, between New York and New Orleans, via Charleston, Savannah and Havana, with a branch line from Havana to Chagres; the vessels of both lines to be constructed under the directions of the Navy Department; and two steamers between Panama and Oregon, touching at the intermediate points on the Pacific.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

David Todd, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry A. Wise, recalled at his own request.

John R. Clay, Charge de Affairs at Peru.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of France.

George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, Charge de Affairs of the United States to the Queen of Portugal.

Major Generals—Thomas Hart Benton, of Mo.; William Cumming, of Georgia.

Brigadier Generals—Geo. Cadwalader, of Pa.; Enos D. Hopping, of New York; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

GEN. WORTH.—The Union says that Brigadier General Worth, in consequence of his gallant services, has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Major General by brevet. This is a well deserved honor.

Battle at Saltillo. Great Loss on Both Sides—Gen. Arista Wounded.

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1847. The Southern mail brings the New Orleans papers of the 2d inst. The Delta contains a letter from a correspondent at Tampico, which states that the division of our army commanded by Gen. Taylor, had met the Mexican troops, under Santa Anna, near Saltillo, and that a desperate battle ensued. The slaughter on both sides, is said to have been very great. Gen. Arista, who was in command of a division, was wounded. The Americans were finally triumphant. This statement, however, the New Orleans Picayune contradicts.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1847.

This being the day for the meeting of the State Convention to nominate Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, the delegates assembled in the Court House at 11 o'clock, A. M. Hon. R. KNASS was called to the chair, and Geo. R. Riddle, E. O. Jackson and Daniel Kutz appointed secretaries, for temporary organization.

On motion of W. B. Wright, the roll was called over, the contested seats being set aside for the present, and the delegates appeared and took their seats as members of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Hale, a committee equal to the Senatorial delegates was appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M. Afternoon Session.—Mr. Guinn, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the officers of the convention, who took their seats, viz: Hon. WILLIAM BEATTY, of Butler county, President, assisted by eighteen vice presidents and eight secretaries.

The President called the convention to order, and returned his thanks in a few appropriate remarks.

Andrew Storm was then admitted as the delegate from Monroe.

Mr. Knox moved that the convention now proceed to make nominations for Governor, which was agreed to.

Mr. State then read a communication from the declining a nomination, which was ordered to be made part of the proceedings.

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for Governor, when Mr. Fry nominated Francis R. Shunk, Wm. Winchester, G. M. Hollenback; Mr. Hale, Ephraim Banks and Joseph B. Ard; Mr. Ebaugh, William Bigler; Mr. McBride, H. D. Foster; Mr. Heath, Wm. P. Wilcox; Mr. Carson, N. B. Eldred.

The names of Geo. M. Hollenback, Wm. Bigler, Wm. P. Wilcox and H. D. Foster were withdrawn.

Mr. Horn R. Knass moved that the convention now proceed to vote for a candidate for Governor, which was agreed to, and the vote being taken, it appeared that Francis R. Shunk received 106 votes, Nathaniel B. Eldred 14, Henry D. Foster 5, Wm. Beatty 1, Wm. Bigler 1, Ephraim Banks 1, J. B. Ard 1, Geo. M. Hollenback 1.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the duly nominated candidate of the Democratic convention, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eyre moved that the convention adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening, which was agreed to. The convention then adjourned.

Evening Session.—On motion, the convention proceeded to make nominations for Canal Commissioner; twenty-eight nominations were made. On motion, a committee of seven was appointed, to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention; and a committee of fifteen, to draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania.

On motion the convention then proceeded to vote for the nomination of a Canal Commissioner, which, on the 5th ballot, resulted as follows: Morris Longstreth 83, Dr. A. Holmes 19, Jacob Dillinger 17, Wm. K. Huffnagle 4.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery county having received a majority of all the votes given on the fifth vote, was declared duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The convention then adjourned, and met at 9 o'clock on Friday morning; when a committee of finance consisting of three members, was appointed; the chairman announced the State Central committee; the committee on resolutions reported, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Pastoral Letter.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

My dear Brethren—You have doubtless been made acquainted with the sorrowful tidings of famine and sore distress which are now reaching us from different parts of Europe, but especially and above all, from unhappy Ireland. The visitation is at once so extraordinary and so heart-rending, as to call for special prayer to the God of all mercy, and also for special liberality on the part of all those who would do good as they have opportunity. Permit me, then, affectionately to recommend that the Clergy of this diocese present the case of these afflicted sufferers, especially that of the famishing poor of Ireland, to the consideration of their respective congregations, and that a contribution be made in each church on some early day, towards their relief. Should this recommendation be complied with I would suggest the morning of the first Sunday in March, (being the third Sunday in Lent) as the time when this appeal shall be made, and when the offerings of those who would draw down on themselves, their families and their church the blessings of many that are ready to perish, may be presented.

The sums collected can be forwarded to Thomas Robins, Esq., Treasurer of the Convention Fund, who after due consultation, will make such disposition of them as will be likely to secure the earliest and largest measure of relief.

ALONZO POTTER,

Rp. of the Prot. Epis. Church in Penna Reading, Feb. 8, 1847.

It is known to most of our readers that not nine months since a very large part of the town of Nantuxet was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$600,000, yet the people of that place have sent \$2000 to Boston for the sufferers in Ireland.

The town of Northampton (Mass.) with a population of only four thousand souls, have contributed five thousand dollars to the relief of Ireland! This exceeds all other contributions from town or cities where population is considered.

We learn that all provisions intended for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, will pass the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, free of toll.

Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1847.

Our Road to the West. The Pittsburg Gazette says: "If Baltimore does not want to come here, why should we care her longer, or be made a cat's-paw of for her benefit. Our trade lies west; our interests are west, and to the west let us go." The Advertiser says: "Take care that Philadelphia does not have the control of a road between us and our market.—This would be suicidal—the selling of our birth-right. If Pittsburg is wise, she will make any and every sacrifice before she will permit any city or corporation whose interests are distasteful to ours to control a Rail road between this city and the west. In the scramble for the western trade, she is not to be made the cat's-paw of her more wealthy and powerful Atlantic Neighbors."

Thus it appears, there is no more truth than poetry in the remark of Mr. Roobling, that 'that road will secure most business, which first shall connect with the improvements of the State of Ohio, and render them tributary. To stop at Pittsburg, would therefore be a half-way measure.'

Now as our good citizens are professedly in search of the trade of the west, why go where it is not? break their necks from the bridges, or bury themselves in the tunnels of the Allegheny to grope at a shadow? Mr. Roobling who is central from the chin to the toes, most emphatically says "the Richmond and Ohio Road, will prove the most formidable rival of the Baltimore and Ohio, as it will intercept all the trade of the Ohio River below Parkersburg, and will not allow it to reach the termination of the Baltimore line." This being the fact, if we place any confidence in the operations of this civil engineer, and connecting it with the evidence of the Pittsburg Editors, will it not appear that we are the cat's-paw and will have a good deal of scratching, before we reach the desirable object in the distance. After expending our three million of dollars, will it then be time to enquire into the facts? will it be consistent with our "wisdom and intelligence" to run to the Ohio line, and ask if the trade is there? Or would it be consistent with common sense to go where it is not, consistent with the natural endowments of men of business, to expend \$14,450,000, and then ask our sister Ohio, to dig up her Canals, and let us pass where the trade may be found? The Ohio and Erie Canal is only 309 miles long, and connects Portsmouth with the city of Cleveland. The Miami Canal connecting Cincinnati with the city of Toledo, is also but 247 miles long, and as these improvements have only cost about \$15,000,000, it would at least be modest to ask them for an accommodation we so generously withhold from our neighbors. But like the Pittsburgers will they not say we are making 'cat's-paws,' 'paltry villages,' or anything but rational creatures of those who have the power in their hands?

But without referring to any of the previous evidence of our wisdom, to the good things we have said or done for the benefit of ourselves and the city—to our operations in Vicksburg stock—in Sunbury and Beaver—in Chesapeake and Delaware—in Lehigh Canal, or in any of the schemes that may some day be successful, would it not be well, would it not be to our interests to throw off our trammels, our consequence, our prejudices against the Reading Rail-road, and look at the only practicable scheme, from which advantage may be desired, instead of listening to the flattery of interested parties, to the schemes of Engineers and Contractors, or to the representations of those seeking office; would it not be better to open our eyes, to look upon the position of the Sunbury and Erie, at the facility with which it can be constructed, at the local advantages it will bestow upon the City and State, and at the trade that will be secured at its termini, and at the prospects of advantage, that most evidently will be secured by its stockholders?

Besides the positive certainty of a local business, the intersection of numerous works within our own boundaries, we have to view the connection with the "grandest trunk line" yet conceived in our country, and that too without the expenditure of a dollar, from Erie to Iowa city. We have also to look at the various intersecting lines that run from the cities on the lakes to the cities on the Ohio and the Mississippi. The charters being granted upon the main stem, and in many instances the work commenced, there will be no taxes, no \$10,000 per year, to interfere with the profits of the stockholders. Then too, as the lakes are obstructed from November to May, we have to look at our advantages in grades, at the advantage in distance and at the fact that one Engine can carry more produce than two on the New York and Erie.—Nature having pointed out the course, we have but to follow it, and if she leads us to the spot where merchandise must concentrate, it will be our fault if the largest portion passes our door. Besides we mingle with a people whose property is our property—whose prosperity is our prosperity, and whose friendship is based upon mutual interests, instead of "cat's-paw" jealousies—we kill no public works whose general expenses are not provided for, but we assist in restoring to a healthy condition, those that have been tapped "for the benefit of the city." SUNBURY AND ERIE.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, March 5, FLOUR.—City Mills Flour is held at \$6.25, with transactions.

Sales on Saturday and to-day, of 600 bbls. Susquehanna Flour at \$6.12 1/2.

GRAIN.—The price of Wheat has declined about 5 cents per bushel. Sales to-day of good to prime Md. reds at 120 1/2 cts.

The supply of Corn to-day has been very large.—Early in the day the demand was quite active, and sales were very freely made at 78 cents for white, and principally at 82 cts for yellow, though some parcels only brought 80 1/2 cts.

Sales of Rye at 85 cts. and of Oats at 45 cts.

WHISKEY.—Demand limited. Small sales to-day at 28 cts for bbls and 29 cts for bbls.