



those of New England, for example—the aggregate expenditure required for the completion of this great national enterprise would not exceed \$72,000,000, which is not a larger sum than 1 s been invested in such improvements in England in a single year. 'he only question, then, affecting the probability of the construction o the Pacific railroad is that of practicability.

This can only be determined by thorough surveys of some or all of the routes proposed, from the valley of the Rio Grande, the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi. If this road were completed, and the route continued westward by steamship to Calcutta, it would reduce the time required for the circuit of the globe, by the American overland route, to ninety-three days, as follows:

	Helder & Contilling
	MANA PARAMETER STATES
New Jersey Pennsylvania	
M. th Carolina South Carolina Georgia Mississippi Alabama Louisiana Tennes Kentuck Ohio Indiana	9,860,000 1,400,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,670,000 17,560,000 9,000,000 2,600,000
Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Cost of completed railroads in the United States. Probable cost of those in progress. Total amount of capital invested in railroads, Decem-	10,000,000 300,000 372,770,000 220,000,000
ber 31, 1851	592,770,000

sect the New York and Doffal 1.



Milwaukie	2	800	1.600
Cleveland to Cincinnati	2	250	500
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Indianapolis		400	400
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Vincennes		410	410
Cleveland and Pittsburg	2	150	300





LITTLE GIRL WHO LOVES FLOWERS.

Cement of menca tesh and said. From that smage to Acayeree, it is carried over ground on bamboo poles, fifteen feet high, coated with coal tar and pitch, and strengthened, at various distances, by posts of willow, teak, and iron wood. The bamboo posts are found to resist storms which have uprooted trees, the growth of centuries. Though the bamboo soon decays, yet its amazing cheapness makes the use of it more economical than that of more durable and costly materials. The branch road from Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through a swamp; the country is little less than a lake for five months. The conductor runs on the foot paths between the island villages, and, for some miles, crosses rice swamps, creeks, and ponds, on which no road or embankment exists. The most difficult and objectionable line was selected to test the practicability of carrying the conductors through swampy ground, and it has been perfectly successful. The Huldee river crosses the Kedgeree line half way, and varies in breadth from 4.200 to 5,800 feet. A gutta percha wire, secured in the angles of a chain cable, is laid across and under this river; and the chain is





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