

one-half the results of the Breckinridge, and of course could not come into competition with it.

We have taken up this matter at this time to show the public what has been the progress of this Company during the last six months, and what may be expected for the future. These results are of manifest public importance, as marking the advance of a new branch of industry and an entirely new development of the mineral wealth of our country. When experiments with this coal had fully satisfied the parties engaged in them of its great value as an oil producer, a Company was at once formed under the management of the Messrs. Cairns, who made a contract for a series of years with the Breckinridge Coal Company for a supply of their coal, and commenced putting up works for manufacturing oil at Cloverport, Ky., the shipping port on the Ohio River of the Coal Company. The Company have now on hand 45,000 gallons crude oil, and 5,000 gallons refined, and are manufacturing at the rate of 6,000 gallons per week. The accumulation of crude oil is occasioned by the want of the stills detained at Louisville by low water. When these stills arrive, and the remaining eighteen retorts are brought into use, the product of the Company will be 15,000 gallons crude or 13,000 gallons refined oil per week. This would give 780,000 gallons or 19,500 bbls. per annum. The substances obtained by the distillation of each ton of this coal, are burning and lubricating oils, benzole, naphtha, paraffine, and a residuum of asphaltum. The coke left after the operation is used for fuel under the retorts and stills, and is ample for that purpose. Every ton of coal produces 90 gallons of crude, or 70 gallons of refined oil. The burning oil is used in lamps for all illuminating purposes. Its merits are cheapness, brilliancy, and entire absence of danger of explosion, which makes the use of camphene so hazardous. Its illuminating power and duration of combustion are equal to the best sperm, while it costs only half as much. The lubricating product has been tested upon machinery and found to be equal to sperm for that purpose. As it can be sold at about one-half the price, the saving to railroads, machine shops, &c., must be very great. The benzole is used for the manufacture of gas in portable gas machines. These are much used in isolated buildings, and in the country, where gas companies are not yet an institution. The naphtha is used for various purposes and is valuable as a solvent for India-rubber and gutta percha. The paraffine is a product exactly resembling wax, and is used for making candles. The amount obtained of this product is some 2,000 lb. from 100 tons of coal. This substance has been found very valuable in the dressing of tanned skins—putting on the fine face and softness which characterize the French-dressed skins.

AMOUNT AND COST OF TOBACCO.

It is well known for the common peace that the tax paid for this article is self-imposed. If its victims were compelled to use it, and pay for it, the world would be filled with a rebellion forthwith.

Many a young man in fashionable life pays more for this than for his board-bill. Many a mechanic will die and leave his family without a cent, who pays more for this than the cost of a Life Assurance of two thousand dollars.

Reader, you pay, for example, six cents a day for cigars. Continuing this forty years, with interest, amounts to \$3,373.22. Or, you pay twelve cents a day,—this amounts to \$6,746.44.

Says Professor Fowler; "A young man from,—wished to purchase books on Physiology and Health,

but he said that he was not really able. I asked him about his habits—if he chewed? No. Do you smoke? Yes. How much? He said that formerly he had smoked fourteen cigars a day, at about two cents for each, which made over eighty dollars per year, but that his health was so much deranged that he had reduced his allowance to seven. I told him this cost him forty dollars per year, which he expended not uselessly, but in those things that tended to shorten life as well as to destroy his usefulness while he lived."

Says Dr. Alcott; "I have known many a poor family that consumed, in smoking and chewing, at least twenty-five cents a week. This, in forty years, would amount to \$520; or, if placed at compound interest, from year to year, to more than \$3,100."

An editor of a public Journal observes; "When we consider the universality of the use of tobacco, and the fact that some men spend \$40, \$60, or \$100 yearly for cigars—if this town uses twenty per cent less than the average, \$9,000 is devoted to the weed yearly; about twice what we raise by tax for Schools; about enough to build the High School house, about which we tobacco-chewers have quarrelled so much; enough to buy a twenty-five cent. delaine dress for each adult female in town, a pair of boots for each lad, and a five dollar bonnet for each lass in town; to pay the salary of all our ministers, and cover all our contributions for benevolent purposes."

The City of New York, according to the authority of McGregor, consumes \$10,000 a day on cigars, and but about \$8,500 on bread.

NATIONAL COST.

COST OF CIGARS.—It is estimated that there are 1,400 cigar manufactories in this country, employing 7,000 hands. Assuming that each manipulator makes 2,500 cigars in a week, which is as few as he can live by, the total per week is 17,500,000; and in a year of forty-eight weeks, the number amounts to 840,000,000. At seven dollars per thousand, the valuation of this quantity is \$5,040,000, and adding fifty per cent. profit of jobber and retailer, the total is \$7,560,000. Adding the sum paid for imported cigars, \$6,184,364 (which is much below the mark), the whole sum is \$13,744,364. Putting the smokers at five millions, and giving each consumer but 225 cigars a year, it is safe to say that the annual expenditure in this country for this luxury is thirty millions of dollars! Add to this the amount spent for chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff, five millions, and we see that there is an enormous expense in this line. This sum total would support more than one hundred of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Says Dr. Coles, the American Churches pay five million dollars, annually, for this poison, in all its forms, and less than one million for the Gospel in foreign lands. At this rate, how soon will the Millennium come and bless our race?

THE AMOUNT ON THE GLOBE. The present annual production of tobacco has been estimated by an English writer at 4,000,000,000 pounds! This is smoked, chewed and snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars!

Allowing this tobacco, unmanufactured, to cost, on the average, ten cents a pound, and we have \$400,000,000 expended every year, in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into a marketable form, and dispose of it to the consumer. If this be so, then the human family expend every year, one thousand millions of dollars in the gratifi-