

Female Suffrage.

At least two of the States of the American Union have set an example to the world by removing the disabilities that have prevented women from exercising the right of franchise. In Kansas and Wisconsin, the Legislatures, by large majorities, have decided that women may vote and hold office. Every person of the mature age of twenty-one, residing within the limits of those States, is entitled to exercise the privileges of an American citizen. Should the other States amend their laws in the same respect, there will be nothing in the way of a woman occupying the position of Presidentess of the United States, and, considering the influence a pair of black eyes and pouting lips, to say nothing of pretty feet encased in neat gaiters, will have over the male portion of the voters, such a result would not be surprising. But, joking aside, why should women not vote? Why should not a woman be as eligible to the position of head of a Republic as head of a Monarchy? Under what sovereign has England prospered more than under Queen Victoria? And who of the whole mighty line of rulers made England's name respected at home and abroad more thoroughly than Good Queen Bess? Jeanne d'Arc saved France. We do not say that women would make good soldiers (notwithstanding the warm testimony of the King of Dahomey in their favor); for there are physical disabilities that Nature has interposed to render them inefficient; but we do caudally believe that in most of the light pursuits of life—the arts, the sciences, the pulpit, the bar, the legislature—they would rank with it not excel their male co-workers. In literature, women stand in the front rank. A few years ago the idea of women becoming physicians was scouted as preposterous; yet to-day there are several colleges in England and America where women are exclusively educated for the profession: and several graduates of those institutes are already in successful practice in the large cities of both countries. Women have shone on the stage: why should they not shine in the forum? Their slender fingers are admirably adapted to setting type, and some of the large printing offices in the East employ no men. In telegraphy they are acquiring the reputation of being clever operators, and as sculptors and painters several of the sex are rapidly rising to fame. We do not say that we would permit every woman to vote any more than we would permit every man. A string qualification would be always desirable in both cases; but it should bear equally on both sexes. We look upon the law that debar an intelligent, respectable woman from taking part in the government of her country, yet places the largest amount of political liberty in the hands of every ignorant, debased specimen of the masculine gender, as a legal absurdity that the enlightened public sentiment of civilized communities is destined soon to sweep away. Woman is essentially the helpmeet of man. She shares his burdens and his sorrows; why should she not share his honors and his successes? Why should not a married woman be placed in a position to say who shall or who shall not be sent to Parliament to make laws to govern her and her children, and levy taxes upon property that she holds in common with her husband? And not only should married women be allowed to exercise the privilege, but all women of the legal age of twenty-one possessed of the necessary qualification should be entitled to the same privilege. The humanizing influence the sex exercise over us socially should be extended to our politics. Their presence in public life would elevate and improve the tone of public men and insure us honest and efficient public servants.

A Kind Word.

In the San Francisco Alta, of 1st June, inst., we find a letter written by Mr Harnett from this city, which we think it well to republish. Few men have visited us who carried the community with him more than this gentleman, and the letter in question in every respect is creditable to him. As a writer on mining matters in the Alta, of four years standing, he would not be likely to make a rash assertion to his own injury for the sake of mere bragadoeio. He evidently understands himself, and the matter under discussion; and therefore the statements he makes in reference to the yield of our mines is of more than casual importance. We let the letter speak for itself, satisfied all good citizens will applaud its boldness and truth. We trust our friends at Cariboo will give him a real hearty reception.

EDITORS ALTA.—Since I commenced writing in your paper, extending through a

period of nearly four years, I have ever found you ready to publish any statements tending to exhibit the wealth of the Pacific Coast; if those statements came to you authenticated. As you are aware during the period mentioned, I have endeavored through your columns to state faithfully the mineral wealth, especially of different places in California, which, though unwisely considered insignificant by leading capitalists, are nevertheless important in the relation they bear to the great mining interests of the nation at large, and must inevitably become more important as time increases and extends our developments. In the same spirit I wish now to say a few words in reference to British Columbia.

There is a disposition in San Francisco, especially among leading business men to do injustice to this country, for no other reason, that I can see, than because it is an English Colony. You will be surprised at the extent of this injustice, and I am sure willing to expose it, when you come to understand the matter thoroughly. It involves too much time now, but I shall be ventilated fully upon this really unknown region which I have already pointed out to you as being more richly endowed than people of meaner intelligence depreciating the value of this colony, arresting the progress of its trade, lowering its commercial reputation, or retarding its agricultural and mining developments, because our great Queen City would absorb every dollar of its combined products, the coast lying within the jurisdiction of our General Government. In proportion to the value of those products, and I assure you they would soon be enormous with a little friendly help, is the great wrong done to the many to subvert the purposes and the prejudices of the few?

With a sincere desire to do good, I will endeavor, shortly, to discuss this subject in a calm and dispassionate spirit, for I am satisfied nothing but the folly of our people below, together with the wrongs of the local Government, can prevent this Colony becoming of immense importance to American interests. At present, and in support of these opinions, I can only refer to the amount of gold sent down by the Active this trip. The total sum foots up to \$380,000; the Bank of British North America sending \$293,502 75, and the Bank of British Columbia about \$85,502. Independent of this respectable sum there have been some minor shipments, amounting, probably, to \$150,000. Now, excluding Washington, the coast of Grass Valley and her gold, the two principal mining sections we possess, I doubt whether anything like that amount has been taken out in the same time by any section in California or the Territories, especially when we recollect it was done by a mere handful of men. At Dutch Flat, the centre of our hydraulic claims, there are some twenty-five or thirty creeks, and yet even here I doubt whether they can beat this sum materially. It is not in a carrying, or miserable national spirit that I dot down these items of travel; but, that Americans and English, thrown together on this distant Coast, may put aside their wretched jealousies, and work together as God has intended, for the glory and happiness of mankind.

Remain, as ever, L. H. VICTORIA, May 21st, 1867.

Wednesday, June 19th.

MR KING AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—With reference to the communication of "Ex Uguis Leonem," in yesterday's paper, we deem it but justice to Mr King to state that when a vacancy occurred in the office of the Attorney General it is well known that a deputation waited upon Mr King and requested him to apply for the position, and that he declined to do so "as in fra dignitatem." Here is the letter addressed to Mr King upon the subject:

23rd August, 1864. MY DEAR SIR.—It is reported that the Attorney General has resigned his appointment, and that his resignation has been accepted. Your standing as senior member of the Bar practicing here, and your acknowledged honor and capacity, point you out as the most fit and proper person to succeed to that office; and I have been requested by the various members of our profession to urge you to make known your claims of which His Excellency may not possibly be aware.

Believe me, yours truly, E. B. GRAHAM ALSTON.

D. B. KING, Esq. Mr King declined to apply, and the appointment was otherwise bestowed.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The poll yesterday resulted in the return of Mr John Banks by a majority of seven over "Tommy" Lewis, and fourteen over Mr Fell. The proceedings were devoid of excitement; but a great deal of amusement was afforded during the day by a number of wags who gathered about the voting place, and meretriciously "chafed" the electors as they came forward to record their preference. A noteworthy incident connected with the election was the presence of a barrel half-filled with straw and containing a number of porter bottles, some of which contained the real London Stout. A good-looking member of the "sock and buskin" mounted guard over the barrel, and as each voter approached invited him to take a drop, with the assurance that the porter was "lonis," although Banks paid for it. Nothing loth, the voter accepted the treat, but scarcely had he drained the contents of the glass before the crowd raised a shout that the porter had been "doctored," and advised him to make haste to reach home. In several instances, the "sell" was taken in such excellent earnest that the elector retired precipitately from the place convinced that he had been dosed. The general Municipal election will come off on November 9th, when all ratepayers, whether foreigners or subjects, will be entitled to vote, and the contest will be exciting.

A GANE engaged in counterfeiting half-dollars has been broken up at Portland, Oregon.

THE FIDELITER is hourly expected from Sitka.

The Governor is looked for to-day, in the Sparrowhawk, from Metl-katalah.

An adjourned session of the Liquor Licensing Court will be held on Thursday next.

STRANGE BEHAVIOR.—About eight o'clock on Monday evening a young man named Edward Lamb walked into the barroom of the Beehive Hotel and called for a tumbler and some brandy. Both were set before him when he said, "I want to go to jail—I am going to break that glass," pointing to a large mirror that hung over the bar, and immediately dashed the tumbler against the mirror, completely shattering it. He then sat down in a chair and awaited quietly the arrival of a policeman, by whom he was taken into custody. Yesterday morning Lamb told the magistrate that he was "crazy and wanted to be put in prison." He was remanded for three days to await an examination into the state of his mind. The prisoner is an engineer by profession, and has held, in days gone by, responsible situations. For a long time, however, he has been out of a ploy, and has been regarded by his associates as "rather queer."

A SINGLE BANK OF INDIA.—We (Economicist) learn on the best authority that arrangements have been made to amalgamate the Banks of Bombay and Bengal, and thus form one single bank for all India. The capital is to be \$10,000,000, half of which is to be called up, which is to be divided nearly equally between the two amalgamating banks. Madras will be included in the operation of the scheme. The above news comes by telegraph, and the agreement contained must be sanctioned by the shareholders in both the amalgamating banks and by the Government of India. But it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the intelligence in reference to the banking system of India, for the credit of the Bank of Bengal is deservedly one of the best in the world, and that of the Bank of Bombay has, by recent events, not unreasonably been somewhat shaken.

BAD NEWS ABOUT FLOUR.—Private telegrams were received in this city yesterday, from the agent of two firms here, to the effect that flour had fallen in San Francisco, and the telegram said flour is dull and lower; the other telegram said there is no sale for flour or wheat. There is no public report of a further decline in New York, but it is presumed that the flatness of the San Francisco market is consequent upon the unfavorable mercantile telegrams from the east. This news will prove very unpleasant to dealers here, as it is more than probable that many of them have undertaken operations which will result in loss.—Oregonian.

FRATERNAL "FORTY-TWO'S."—They know how to tax luxuries in the wonderful State of Wisconsin. They have just, in a court of justice there, charged a man forty-two dollars for whipping his sister. It is a severe bill, to be sure, but whipping your sister is a dainty thing in a Christian community, and men who will dance after their own fancy must remunerate the orchestra! We are sorry though for sisters in Wisconsin. Gilding them with the ballot, in that State, is a poor concession if it is to be accompanied by a submission to fraternal chastisement at the price mentioned.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—"Liverpool Jack" has again distinguished himself by beating a Chinaman. He mauled the poor Celestial terribly, and has been put out of the way of being anybody else for the space of two months. Jack is a good specimen of a half-educated politician.

HORSE RACE.—A horse race for \$1000 has been arranged for the 9th of November next. Three Island horses and a fast mare, from the American side, have been entered. The race promises to be the most interesting and exciting of any yet held on the Island.

THUNDER SHOWER.—Several vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder, and followed by copious showers of rain, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning. It is hoped the crops will be greatly benefitted thereby.

CUT DOWN THE THISTLES.—Wherever you see a thistle-head, decapitate it, or you will be choked with them next year. This is the proper season to rid your gardens of the nuisances.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the Council held last evening; but two members—Messrs Gowen and Trahey, with the Mayor, were present.

TOWED YESTER.—The bark Moneyack was towed yesterday by the steamer Isabel to Port Townsend, W. T.

How Queen Victoria and Her Ladies Dress at a Court Presentation.

The London Times, of March 27th, says: The Queen held a court at Buckingham palace on Saturday afternoon. The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with ermine; the Mary Queen of Scots cap with a long veil of white ermine lace, and a diadem of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the Ribbon and the Star of the Order of the Garter; and the Victoria and Albert Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise wore a train of rich white silk, and a petticoat of tulle over white lace trimmed with bows of white ribbons. Head-dress: water-lilies and black leaves, feathers and veil, jet ornaments, Victoria and Albert Order, and Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice wore a white silk dress with jet ornaments. The Countess of Gainsborough wore trains and corsage of the richest black velvet, elaborately embroidered in plumatis and jet; petticoat of rich black satin, similarly embroidered. Head-dress: black plume, veil of black tulle embroidered in jet; ornaments, diamond tiara and parure en suite. The Viscountess Newby wore a train of the richest black velvet, lined in silk, trimmed with ruffles; corsage to correspond; very elegantly trimmed with crystal fringe and point lace, tulle and crystal. Coiffure of ostrich feathers, water lilies and veil; parure of diamonds. Lady Blanche Noel wore a train of diamonds and corsage of very rich satin, trimmed with a fringe of feathers, edged with plie d'argent; petticoat of white ermine lace, white rivieres of silver. Coiffure a la Savigne, white plume and veil, ornamented with plie d'argent; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Lady Constance Noel wore a train and corsage of the richest white silk trimmed with pearls; petticoats of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with pearls.

Head-dress: white plume and veil embroidered in pearls; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Lady Jane Taylor wore a train of black poulte de soie, lined with lace and trimmed with black velvet and lace; petticoat of black tulle over tafetas, with granditude of tulle bouillon, and tunic of fine black lace, attached with bouquets of white roses. Head-dress: plume and lappet; ornaments diamonds. Lady Mary Arkwright wore a train of the richest gray poulte de soie, lined with white lace and bordered with Brussels lace; corsage to correspond; skirt of gray tulle over lace, trimmed with bouillous of tulle and rouleaux and ronds of black tafetas. Head-dress: plume and veil; diamond and pearl ornaments. Lady Montgomery wore a train of black poulte de soie, bordered with white tulle; petticoat of black tulle bouillonne over lace, with tulle of tulle ornamented with black satin; co sage trimmed with lace and tulle to correspond. Head-dress: plume and veil; ornaments, diamonds.

Negro Sermons.

One Sabbath evening, as I was walking from the General Hospital to my office, I heard singing. I inquired of a passer-by if the negroes had services at that hour. He said they had. I went into the church and took a back seat. Some of the congregation, however, espied me, and cried out, "We want to hear the white brother preach." The old minister without any hesitation came to me and said, "I am de wish of de people dat you deliver yourself of a sermon, and I, bein' de ward and deliver to de people a sermon." No excuse would be received. The negroes, seeing me hesitate, cried "Bring de white brother along." I went forward and spoke to them. The negroes are always pleased when a white man notices them. They will act generally upon the advice of a white man from the North. Sometimes when I was speaking I could scarcely be heard, by reason of the amens, hallelujahs, and clapping of hands. Many of the readers of Good Words are ministers. Writers on homiletics tell them to make the divisions in their sermons clear. A sermon which I heard at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from a negro, possessed at least clear and distinct divisions. The preacher said he would take his text from the Psalmist David—"O give thanks unto de Lord." For de clear apprehension of de truth recorded in de Scriptures, I will divide my sermon into four metaphors. Now, metaphors are used in de Old Testament and in de New, by de Psalmist David and de Apostle Paul; and I, bein' a minister and a servant of de Lord, will use metaphors on dis occasion. The first metaphor dat I will use am Pride. Now, bredren and sisters, you never can give tanks unto de Lord if you have pride. Pride am de fader of sin. Why, look yar: don't you know dat de most of you has sich proud hearts dat you find it hard to thank de Lord for his mercies? Why, when you were slaves you had proud hearts, but you could give a few tanks unto de Lord. Now, de Government up dar at Washington, to made you contrabands: at dis you got puffed up and a little prouder; you thought yourself somethin' bettor dan when you were slaves; but now, when by de proclamation of dat great man who has gone by his rest—"O give tanks unto de Lord" dat de villains dat killed him can't git at him—you've got free, and am called freedmen, ha metaphor dat up wid you, you've got so a wail stuck up. Why, look yar, you've got finger-rings on your fingers, and ear-rings upon your ears; you am dressed up wid all de fringes and de turban, and got so many big ideas in your head, dat you can't give tanks unto de Lord at all. But I jes tell you dis: you am de same niggers as you were before de war—de same; and if you don't square round and change yer pride, you never can give tanks unto de Lord. Second metaphor dat I will use is dis—You chew too much tobacco. Now, bredren, and some of you sisters too, you use too much tobacco; you don't expect to give tanks when yer mouths are full of dis weed. Why, I only uses a little plug, which does me de whole day; but some of you chews and snuffs and dips all de time, until ye make perfect pigs of yourself. Now, what does de Bible say, bredren? It says cleanliness is next to godliness. If you ain't clean, you can't be godly; if you ain't godly, you can't give tanks un de Lord; and I jes tell you dis, you can't be clean, and can't be godly, end therefore can't give tanks unto de Lord, if you use so much tobacco. Third metaphor—You swear too much. Now, bredren, I know dis am a fault among ye. Do you tink because you hear de officers swearin' dat you am goin' to be officers by imitatin' dem? Do you tink because you hear de big men round yer, swearin' dat you am goin' to be big men by imitatin' dem? No such ting. Now, what does de Bible say? "Can de Ethiopian change his skin or de leopard his spots? No more can you become big men and officers by imitatin' dem in dis. No, no, bredren, you'll be de same niggers all de time; and, mind ye, don't let me hear any one of ye swearin' round here, for, if you do, you can't give tanks unto de Lord.—Good Words.

A New Textile.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following account of a new plant: A new plant has been added to the resources of our tropical and semi-tropical regions—a new textile, which will furnish the world with clothing and a means of knowledge. We have seen within a few days long skeins of a cotton-like fibre, cotton-like in softness, whiteness and fineness, but much stronger, which is now produced at the rate of five crops per year in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it has been cultivated for the last five years by a Belgian botanist and naturalist, who went there to pursue his favorite studies and occupations in a soil and climate which favor them.

This plant, called the ramie, is a native of Java; it was introduced thence into the Jardin des Plantes at Paris by some French seaman in 1844; was regarded then as simply exhibiting the wonderful advantages of the tropics, being too delicate for open air culture in cold climates. But having been planted and tried in warmer climates than that of France, yet not so equatorial as that of Java, it has been found to do as well in them.

It is due to M. Bentio Raetz, formerly chief of the Horticultural Institute of Belgium, now of Santocomprun, San Andres Mustla, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, that we can now pronounce it a naturalized plant of this continent, and to his present visit to this city will speedily owe its introduction into the field culture

of the Gulf State, to which it will permanently pertain. The ramie (its Javanese name) is a plant like hemp, contains in its stalk the fibre for which it is raised, and which is grown like sugar cane, from being planted in lengths or from its stubble; with this advantage over the staple of the cane, that each succeeding year it grows better, and that in Cuba and Lower Mexico it will furnish five, and here at least three cuttings in the year.

By a new process, and some simple machinery invented by M. Raetz, the lint can be prepared from the stalks, taken fresh from the ground, in twenty-four hours. We all know that months of labor and the entire discoloring of the fibre follows the treatment by the ordinary process, of flax and hemp, while the ramie comes out white, clean, pure and unharmed.

Eight hundred pounds of lint to the acre is to be expected from each cutting of full growth in fair land. The culture is similar to that of cane; but as the plant, when once set, is hard to eradicate, grows vigorously, and defies the influence of grass or rival plants, cultivation is only needed to keep the soil free from weeds or weeds of the will of the free republicans of Mexico and the Union. The fibre is long, fine and strong; the plant easy to raise, and hardy in a southern latitude, and its preparation for market is simple and cheap in cost.

Under these circumstances we may safely pronounce that the ramie will, at an early day, take a high rank among our staples.

A Model Report.

The "locals" of Chicago indulge in a style of writing up Police Court cases which gives a peculiar spice to their columns and wonderfully lightens up the entire paper. Here is a specimen brick from the Republican:

On Wednesday last the honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Barton ended. It ended by mutual agreement, and without any of those bickerings which three months tend to charm to married life. That morning Mr. Barton bought a latch key, and when he came home to dinner, showed it to his wife. She understood it at once. Like all women, she knew that latch keys and honeymoons were incompatible things. When the honeymoon is over, the husband cares for his wife in a practical point of view. He does not want her to come down to the door late at night and let him in. She might get a cold, and thus become sick.

To show her husband that she agreed to the ending of the honeymoon, Mrs. Barton invited three elderly married ladies to take tea with her. The three ladies were prominent members of the "Neighbors' Missionary Society." The objects of that society are to see that one's neighbors live as they ought to, and to discuss and investigate every one's character. Meetings may be held at any time and at any place. Two women constitute a quorum. For some years past the society has been in perpetual session.

When Mrs. Barton told her husband of the invitations she had given, he felt happy. He saw that she had quietly accepted the inevitable. He had his supper that evening at a restaurant. When he left there, he met some friends. They asked him to be liked matrimonial. He replied, "Let's take a drink." The answer was satisfactory, and they drank to it. Then they drank to Mr. Barton, to his wife, to his married life—the last in friends. Becoming confidential, he told his friends that he should be the father of a large and flourishing family of eight or nine children. Would they not drink to those children? Separate drinks were had for each of the nine children. Then they drank to Mr. Barton's next wife.

At that moment Mr. Barton was deeply affected and wept. Never, he told his friends, would he marry again. Even if his wife died, the greater part would remain with him. He would put a false hair, teeth, and the numerous other falsities in a glass case, and in gazing on them he would be gazing on his wife. She was superior to, and better than, the other women. She wasn't made out of dust. She was one of Mrs. Demorest's best articles.

One of Mr. Barton's friends, Mr. Cameron, said those remarks were a reflection on a woman. His father's grandmother was a woman, and that made the thing personal. He would have to knock his friend Barton down. It was his duty to do so, and he trusted Barton would take it in a friendly spirit.

He knocked Mr. Barton down, and a fight followed. Then came policemen and arrests. The Army and the Police Court. Fines of \$10 each.

THINGS TO BE UNLEARNED.—Not being historically true, the searches after truth now set us, 1st, the story of Pocahontas and her baptism was the invention of the artist, and not at all a matter of fact; 2d, the story of William Tell, both as narrated and dramatized, is a fiction; 3d, that Nero and the Duke of Gloster were, upon the whole, jolly good fellows, instead of the monsters they are represented to us; and, finally, that the story of the gathering of savages and English Quakers under the big tree at Shackamaxon, Pa., and the far famed Wm. Penn Treaty, is simply the invention of Benjamin West, who first gave it to the world on canvass.

SHARP.—A man in Gloucestershire obtained a winter's supply of excellent potatoes in the following cute manner: He gave out word he was desirous of obtaining a specimen of the best sort of potatoes and would pay three dollars for a peck of such, himself to judge; Potatoes poured into his cellar from all the country round, and when the avalanche had subsided, the man handed over his three dollars for the best peck, and the next spring sold potatoes enough to more than cover the original outlay, besides having had a first quality article for home use all the winter.

When Zimmerman was in attendance upon Frederick the Great in his last hours, the king said to him: "You have, I presume, sir, helped many into another world?" To which Zimmerman replied: "Not so many as your majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

A constable in Kentucky, in publishing some personal property for sale, put up a notice with the following clause: "I will expose for sale the fine 1866 by Jan won lytle rone horse, or so much there as ma be necessary to satisfi sed gudget."

An Irish servant being asked whether his master was within, replied, "No." "When will he return?" "Oh, when master gives orders to say that he is not at home, we never know when he will come in."

Petroleum as Fuel for Steamers.

The telegram announcing the successful termination of the experiment by the U. S. Government substituting petroleum for coal for steamers, marks the commencement of a new era in steam navigation. For a long time experiment has been prosecuted in the dockyard land and France and the States. At the Boston the iron steamer Palos—a gunboat—was fitted up for complete test, and the result—if the telegram is to be believed—utilize the great calorific power of oil for steamer fuel, and to safe and thorough mode of conveyance. A great will soon be wrought in marine of the world, and a vessel will shortly be almost certain, the editor of the Boston Bulletin paid a visit to the apparatus and its advantages, apparatus is simple and in consisting of a small iron boiler located in place of the funnel and having burners all around bottom is kept hot by burner. The oil is carried into it by iron pipe and vaporizes as it enters. Steam is then forced through a coil of iron pipe filings and located over the boiler where it is intensely heated, composed, and its gases enter into which air is at the forced, and the whole force which escapes from some 90 where it burns with a clear blue flame, completely filling the furnace and extending into the flues. The heat is very intense, no smoke, can be extinguished by turning a screw. The apparatus is very simple part of it, if broken, can be made anew by any mechanic alteration of boilers is required will burn wherever coal will burn fire can be run by any man of intelligence after an hour's instruction. It dispenses with all coal requires but one man to erect three fires to keep them in order. It is clean and cool and saves the time and cost of taking in coal and disposing of it, there being no sulphur, as there always is in coal, and flues will be more durable withstanding the greater in the fire. But the great value invention to steamers is the space and tonnage. The fuel required is only about one-fifth of the weight and bulk required to run a steamer on coal, and the invention satisfied that after perfecting apparatus it will take less than ten days, leaving all the remaining freight or passage room. It succeeds, as we believe it must, enable ships to steam from day to day, and to visit ports in all the world from which they are excluded, whilst the direct route is impossible. For instance, the steamers take 1200 tons of every passage, and burn about 200 tons of petroleum, about the same as the coal, will work better, saving 1000 tons. This, at \$18 a ton, would am \$36,000 on each trip, and in the trips made in the year, to \$390,000 which must be added the expense of wages and food, of coals, wear of machinery and of coal dust, what room for the enormous saving which method makes in freightage a consideration of first importance and must cause its immediate adoption into nearly all steamers as its utility becomes known. It is equally applicable to locomotives, an important item in localities where wood are scarce, as for illustration the new Pacific Railroad, which completed would require fuel constant operation to keep wheel stations supplied; whilst the invention, the tender of motive can carry a sufficient for 300 to 500 miles. There is great advantage of which we now speak at length. On the Palos, during the trials with an thractic, the highest number of revolutions they were able to propel, with all the coal they burn, was less than forty, while preliminary trial with Coal Palos she easily gave over fifty revolutions for several hours, and held her steam, thus showing with this fire, a boat can run two to four knots faster than with coal or wood, and as the equally distributed along the sheet and through the flues, b