

## THE NEW YORK NEWS. THE BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

## B. Wood, Ed. and Proprietor

# Prospectus.

The Democracy of the North will commit a latal error if they accept the result of the late Presidential election as an indication from the hand of Destiny to relax their political action until the opening of the next campaign. The future welfare of the republic depends upon the political zeal and activity of the Democracy during the year 1865.

The small majority of the po pular vote that elected the Black Republican candidates, considered in view of the extraordinary resources of the Administration for corruption and epmpulsion, attests that the power of the Democracy, on a fair field, is equal to the vindication of Democratic

There is one feature in the result of the Presidential election that goes far to reconcile the patriot to the hard fate of his country under four years more of Black Republican misrale. The baleful meteor that lingered in grief while in our political atmo-phere has vanished for ever. War Democracy has fulfilled its mission of disorganization, and like any other pestilence will be remembered only for the evil it has done.

The issue now before the people is the final struggle between Centeralization and States' Rights, and no journal is Democratic that is not the devoted champion of States' Rights, the paramount principle of the Democratic faith

The New York News needs no testimony beyond its plain unalterable record to sub stuntiate its claim to being and having been the most earnest, able and consistent States' Rights Journal in the land. We have no excuses to invent for modifications of sentiment, nor have we to plead "expediency" in palliation of inconsistency. Our path has been straight forward. Our columns are before the people, not a line in them that we would cancel nor sentiment we would recall, not an assertion that requires an explanation, not a word that we regret to have uttered, not a prind that we have not stood by

THE STAR OF THE NORTH IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. H. JACOBY,

Office on Main St., 3rd Square below Market. TERMS .- Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance. If not paid till the end of the year, Three Dollars will be charged.

No subscriptions taken for a period less than six months : no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid unless; at the option of the editor

The terms of advertising will be as follows : One square, eight lines one time, \$1 00 Every subsequent insertion, . . . . 25 One square, three months, .... 4 50 One year, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 00

### MATRIMONY.

A couple sat before the fire, Debating which should first retire, The husband sportively had said, Wile you should go and warm the bed?" 'l never will,' she quick replied ; I'did so once, and nearly died." 'And I will not,' rejoined the spouse, With firmer tone and lowering brows. And thus a war of words arose, Continuing till they nearly froze. When both grew mule-and hovering nigher,

Around the faintly glimmering fire, They trembled over the dying embers, As though the ague had seized their members,

Resolved, like heroes, ne'er to yield. But force each other from the field. And thus this once lond loving pair In silence shook and shivered there, Till every spark of fire was gone, And cocks were crowing for the dawn ; When all at once the husband said, 'Wile, had'at we better go to bed ?'

#### Oil on the Brain.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Parksburg, Va, gives the following description of the all-oil pervading manial in that locality : It you want to be bored come and get bored. It's nothing but oil from morning to night-oil on paper boiled oilpeople talk, write, sleep and snore oil. Ask a man how far it is to Charleston : "Twenty-six miles from Slabside's oi!

Spiritualism in a New York Court. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. Before Judge Leonard. Luther C. Tibbets vs. Horatio N. Trombley. This was one of a series of suits brought by plaintiff against his relatives, to recover damages in a slander suit. The alleged slander consisted in stating to several parties that "he (plaintiff) was insane, and

ought to be in an insane asylum." The defendant set up justification, Mr. Malliard opened the case for plaintiff, and stated that Mr. Tibbets would conduct

his own case. A COMMUNICANT WITH THE OTHER WORLD.

Eliza M. Neal, a lady fat and forty, was the first witness. She deposed that Mr. Trombley called at her house on the night of the 7th of February (this was a short time before plaintiff was tried, ) and said that the best thing plaintiff's friends could do was to make him out crazy ; defendant Mse all his property in wild speculations; there were many other things, but the purport-Mr. D. D. Field (starting up briskly)-

Never mind the purpert ; give the exact words. Mrs Neal-Well, don't jump up that way ;

be reasonable ; you embarass me. Mr. Field-Oh, well ; I'll not not jump at you.

Mrs. Neal-You better not ; you must remember I have nerves.

On cross; exsmination, Mrs. Neal had the testimony she gave in the Court of Sessions, in which she swore to plaintiff's insanity.

NON-COMMITTAL. Mr. Field cross-examined : Q. Does Mr. Tibbets pay your board ; A. I decline to answer ; its none of your

Boston with plaintiff ?;

Progress of National Degradation. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE

DAILY NEWS. WASHINGTON, FEB 13, 1865 The worshipers of the black idol assembled vesterday in the Hall of the House of Representatives in honor of an event that place .--will live tong in the memory of the people. They assembled to hear a discourse from a

colored preacher, the Rev. Henry H. Garnett, the first negro who has ever preached in the Capitol. No wonder that Washington was disgusted last night, and that the

shame that had been put upon the country formed the topic of conversation in all cir-

cles. The-audience-perhaps I should say the congregation-was mixed, white and black. The sermon was of like complexion-arranged to suit the tastes of those assembled to hear it. Who will now say that we are not now approaching Utopra ? A negro pre\_cher standing at the Speaker's desk, his voice resounding through the said plaintiff was crazy, and that he would chamber wont to ring with the eloquence of statesmen, declaring that the barrier between white and black has been pulled down-that both men stand upon a com-

mon level, announcing that the African shall henceforth sit eide by side with the Circassian ; and this in the Capitol of the

> country ! We have reached, the lowest round of the ladder descending to social degradation. We have had a negro lawyer in the Supreme Court of the United States and a negro preacher in the Council Chamber of the country. We may bereafter have black Judges, black Senators and black Representatives, and why not ? Have not our philanihropic socialists opened the door by putting a negro into the chamber holy with the memories of Mar-hall and Story and Taney, and transformed the Speaker's desk of the House of Representa-

tives into a pulpit. wherein to hammer and beat into shape the new doctrine of mis

Recruiting in the Rebel States. favoritism there can be under this statute ? under it. But I will tell the Senator some

In the Senate of the United States, February 6th 1865, a bill supplimentary to the Conscription laws, being under consideration, the following proceedings took

Mr. BUCKALEW. I offer an amendnent to come in as a new section :

And be it further enacted, That the third ection of the act entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. I send to the desk to be read the section which I propose to repeal.

The section was read, as follows : "SEC. 3 And be it further enacted.

agents into any of the States declared to argument of the Senator I put aside. be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisana, to reto the State, and to the respective subdi. Senators, if they vote for this proposition, Massachusette says there are no evils revisions thereof, which may procure the must vote under the influence of prejudices | sulting from it. On every hand you hear enlistment."

Mr. BUCKALEW and Mr. CARLILE know, who have prejudices against the encalled for the yeas and mays on the amendment

#### The yeas and pays were or lered.

After some debate Mr. Saul-bury said : to any such prejudice. I can understand "In support of the remarks that I have that the Senator on the other side who made I will read an extract from a paper smiles, the able Senator from Indiana called the Commonwealth, published in always does vote against the employment Boston, which is understood to be the or- of colored troops. He, therefore, if he susgan of a distinguished member of this tains the proposition of his friend, will act body, and which I suppose always states naturally and in harmony with all he has what is exactly correct in these matters. done and said on this floor. I am sorry The extract reads in this wise :

"PROMPT AS USUAL .- Immediately on It is not for me, however, to criticise him. the fall of Savauuah, Governor Andrew But how other Senators who do not follow dispatched agents to that city to recruit the lead of the Senator from Indiana and Q. Do you remember taking a trip to cegenation ? Come back, oh ye erring black loyalists for the national Army, to the Senator from Pennsylvania can strike

brethern ! and listen to the "new dispensa. be credited to the quota of the State. He at this enactment when no abuse under it tion," as expounded by your slaves who then asked permission from the Secretary has been shown, when, in point of fact,

Mr. BUCKALEW. I refer to the paper of the abuses which have fallen under my already read in the presence of Senators. own observation. In Kentucky, all the Mr. SUMNER. I say what favoritism negroes are enrolled as the white people can there be under the law as it exists ? are The draft in that State is based upon Is it not open to all the States alike ?- the enrollment of both whites and blacks. There is no State that may not send its Under the operation of this law, agents agents there, precisely as it is said Mass. from the northern States have come and achusetts has sent hers. Let us under- located themselves in Indiana, and Illistand each other. Do not let us vote ig- nois, right on the borders of Kentucky, norantly. The Senator says that the law and absolutely sent over agents and stolen as it now exists operates unequally ; that and taken by force negroes from Kentucky it opens the way to favoritism, either from and enlisted them. These are facts that the President or from the Secretary of I know. If you take away the negroes War. Sir, he can show no such thing, from Kentucky and Missouri in that way The law as it exists operates equally do you not see that Massachusetts, or the throughout the whole country. If one State that gets them, gets credited for State is more active in its recruiting agents, them, and we have to be drafted upon the if it rushes swiftly to that field of exertion, old enrollment upon which these very nothere is no favoritism in it. That is from | groes were all enrolled ? The greatest the activity and the energy of the State, frauds were committed in that way. When That it shall be lawful for the Executive and not from any favoritism or indulgence they get these negroes over the river, they of any of the States to send recruiting here in Washington. Therefore, sir, that make the negro say he is from Alabama or Georgia or some State in rebellion, not I came back, then, to the question with excluded in the law, and that is the way which I began when I was interrupted by the thing is worked. There is no doubt cruit volunteers under any call under the the Senator from Iowa, what abuse, what about these evils existing there; I know provisions of this act, who shall be credited | evil example has been shown ?. Not one. | them myself; and yet the Senator from

and not of reason. There are Senators, 1 of the evils of it. Why, sir, the border States in the West are not able to send . out and pay large sums to recruiting agent listment of colored troops ; but I make an all over the country to fill up their quota, appeal to the patriotic Senators on this they have to give their men to the conflict ; floor ; those who love their country, and and why should not the older and richer who hate beligerent slavery, not to yield States do so ? If you enlist these negroes, and they are being enlisted everywhere by the general orders of our superior officers, let them go to the general account, where they ought to go, and let each State of the Union be compelled out of its own population to give the quota that is wanted from it."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resuted-yeas 28, nays 12; as fol-

YEAS Mesars. Brown, Buokalew.Carlile, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson. Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Rameer Richardson, Sauisbury, Sherman, Ten Eyek Tramble, VanVinkle, Willey and Wright

and will stand by to the last. Such has been our past record, so will be our future. region. Here's the place where you bore

We do not, however, ask the Democracy to sustain us in our mission as a reward for the service we have done, but in consuleration of the good work that we pro pose to do. The N.w York News for 1865 will not merely immate its predece-sors, it will excel them. It shall be not only the truest exponent ct Democratic principle, that the best newspaper in the country. Heretotore it has had no superior as a vehuche of news, hereafter it shall have no equal. In every department of journalism we have arranged that the News shall distance competition. It is the only Democratic newspaper in the metropolis that has the advantage of publishing a flaily issue with the full dispatches of the Associated Press, and therefore its muchmery for fur-Listing a complete record of events is more perfect than that of any of its Democratic cotemporaries. None have attempt. over." ed latterly, to compete with it in the publication of Southers intelligence, as our -ystem of exchange with Southern journals baffles the segacity and enterprise of our nyals.

A glance at the columns of The News devoted to "Southern and Northern percess that has allended our enterprise in that direction. We are in daily receipt of leners expressing the thanks of those who, tidings from their friends and relatives in the South, and the heart of many an exile and wanderer has been gladdened through that instrumentality by words of affection and hope from those mourned for as dead.

The New York News has become so popular in the rural districts that other sle- the place, but is short of funds-has no alitan journals, in publishing their stereotyped boast of "the largest circulation of any weekly journal" are constrain: deed. But in mere matter of friendship ed to make an exception in our favor. It advises you to buy, there and then do what ant circumstance that suce the Presidential election and consequent demise of War Den.ocracy, the subscriptions to this paper have been unusually numer-

The Agricultural Department of The dividual goes his pile, and loses all he has, New York News renders it an invaluable companion and assistant to the farmer; and its Cattle, Market and Produce Reports are more reliable and full than those of any other journal.

The Daily News will forfeit one thou sand dollars if, in the above Departments, competent judges should deny its superi-

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RENIAMIN WOOD,

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Jan. 25, 1865.

OLD THINGS MADE NEW.

spring." "What time does the steamer leave for

Wheeling ?" "Just as soon as Slocum's oil is loaded." "What was the fight about yesterday ?"

+O 1 " "Jenkins married an oil well yesterday or just as good-married Miss Snitkins.

whose father strack 'ile' a few days ago." Suifkins bada't time to go to his wife's foneral last Tuesday-his 'ile would run

Preachers preach about oil being poured upon the roubled waters, and say this is the very spot where the oil for that occa-

I slept ou four barrels of oil last night; every hotel full. The entire country looks sonals" will remark the extraordinary suc- greasy, people have oily tongues, and your oil lactory nerves are strongly impressed edge ! with the tegrible stench. Everybody has ough the medium of the "Personals" in territory for sale, and there are plenty of The News, have been enabled to receive "lools and their money" who anticipate , the realization of the Baron Manchausen stories that are afloat.

> Every sharper has a map of the region and can tell a stranger exactly where the nicest apol is-he has been there, knows personal interest in the matter, not he inhe is doing bore and oil must come.

Meh seem crazy ; victims are plenty -Seeking to become suddenly rich, many a tolerably well-to do but ever sanguine in-

and sneaks off ; a lew strike ile and become millionaires ; not one in a hundred /bat get their fingers, terribly burned.

Wants to Sell.

We find the following novel advertisement in the last Fredonia Advertuser :

For Sale-To Negro Worshippers : I offer for sale my lands, houses and store in Fredonia, at a good bargain. It is a most desirable town to hear political preaching on Sunday, and generally the people believe in 7.00 hegro equality. To these inducements may 17.00 be added that it contains an abolition edi-

30.00 [tor who believes firmly in negro superiori-We have no traveling agent authorized ity-especially for the purpose of stopping

tion of his country. I shall sell, and now is The good priest had retired to one side of Daily News Office, New York. the time to purchase. It is a fine property. the firing party, and was kneeling in the The dwellings have from one to two acres snow, bareheaded, in the bitter cold wind,

in each lot. The store is brick and in and praying for the welfare of the souls

A. I relese to answer. I did have Tibbets arrested in Connecticut, because she threatened my life. I have known Tibbets two of three rears.

Q. Have you spiritual relations with him ? A, I decline answering. Q. Do you both have communications

with the unseen world ? Have you connection with the upper or lower world ? A. I decline answering. Q Does Mr. Tibbets have communica

tious from the unseen world through you? A. Ask him yourself Q. Are you a medium between plaintiff

and his former wife ? A. Don't know what you mean. I have communication with the other world. I decline to answer any more saucy questions.

A MAGNETIC DOCTOR. Dr. James A. Neal, called for plaintiff, testified in substance to hearing Trombley say that plaintiff was crazy, and ought to be in the insane asylum. Cross-examined .- I am a magnetic doctor ; I cure by the laying on of hands ; the

spirits have something to do with it and Q. From whom do you get your knowl-

A. I pray to God for my power; I per orm miracles, and my wife is a miracle worker.

Q. Have you a diploma ? Not one of your sort. Q. Have you a diploma ?

A. No, sir, not a written one, but an unwritten one from Almighty ; I cure all diseases by the rubbing on of hands ; chronic and loathesome ; I cured one of Lord & Taylor's clerks of a secret disease ; I do not receive aid from the spirits, and I don't think I receive special revelations from God. Oliver Lovell testified to being present at

the interview when Trombley said that they ought to make Tibbets crazy ; that was the best thing we could do. Cross-examined .- Mr. Trombley was

trying to make out a case for Tibbetts in case the janitor died ; I know Dr. Neal as he is called ; he performs some wonderful cures ; I consider them miracles ; the doctor is my son-in-law.

In answer to a suggestion of the court, Mr. Tibbetts said he was trying the case himself to show the jury whether he was

insane or not. A SHOCKING ANTI-CLIMAX .- A sensational

writer in a Western paper relates the tollowing incident of a recent execution by fire-arms : "Each man's feet were then tied together,

his hands unbound, his coat taken off, his hands retied behind him, and he was then to collect or receive money for subscrip- in bullet, which he objects to do in person, made to sit down on his coffin. Their eyes Orders and letters should be addressed to land who ridicules the old flag and Consti- were then bandaged, and all was ready .-

the centre of the town. Any money but about to be launched into eternity. Just at

shall be placed above ye. Come back and believe that the lowest of mankind is your equal. Come back and took into the cham to Massachusetts." ber once so familiar, and there behold

Horne, and Boutwell, and Kasson, and Elliot, and Brandagee, and Julian, and Hobbard, and others that ye knew of yore, and say that they are better and holier than thee, for they sit beneath the drapings of the sanctuary, while he who preaches unto

them is the son of a slave ! Oh, how noble is the war we wage ; how rich its fruits, how glorious its harvest! The negro is king, and all men bow before him.

He speaks, and Senators kneel unto him He preaches, and the audience of Representatives, jurists, and other distinguished persons can "with difficulty restrain their enthusiasm." On Saturday, Gen. Grant was escoried to the Speaker's chair, and the House took a recess in honor of the hero On Sunday the same chair was occupied by a colored clergymen, and those who were foremost in doing honor to the soldier assembled to hear the fulminations of the SETMOUR. preacher.

### Leap Year.

Weep and howl, oh ye old maids ! Tear your hair ye widers ! Leap year is clean gone for four years and how have you improved it ? Oh, ye of little courage, don't you know that these war times ""men are scarce and women are plenty ?" and don't you know if you don't look out for yourselves, you wont have any one to look ont for you ? Now that you have to wait four more long, weary years you will have plenty of time to mourn over your foolish procrastination, and to regret that you did not make up your mind before it was too lat. Just think of it ! four years ! four times three hundred and sixty five days! when you can find a new wrinkle in your old face, and another gray hair on your head ! for you are getting old and there is no ase for you to look so indigitant. But 1 beseech of you dou't let this take your appetite, for you will look much worse if you get thin, neither let it melt you to tears, for that will wash off the paint ! Keep your temper if you would preserve your beauty. In conclusion let me exhort you to do your best and if you don't succeed you will not be to blame and one consolation let me

won't mind it at all, but settle down and your sweetness on the desert air. ....

said : "The mechanics and workingmen who can maintain their families are, in my ty is wreichedness, but poverty is preferaposed to this weakness, the subject of my statute book, it should not be hastily re-

of War to do so, which was cheerfully accorded, and the documents will arrive out about the time the first squad is on its way

I appeal to the American Senate, is that right, is it fair ! When the young men of my State, of Pennsylvania, and of other States, are compelled under your conscription law to leave their homes and go to the battle-field, is it right that the Governor of Massachusetts, or the Governor of any on the statute book.

other State-I make no assault upon Mas sachusetts-shall be allowed to send agents into the southern States, waiting, perhaps, fore it at the last session, and by several until some city falls, that they may recruit and enlist into their service the ignor- as it now stands ought not to be the law ant, degraded slave, and to count him as of the country. In other words, we rea man against the educated young man of fused upon several occasions to allow any my State? No, sir. If this direful war is State to go into any other State for the to continue; if, as judging from the indications of the time 1 presume we are, we quota. There was disagreement between are to have twenty or fifty years of bloody it is body and the House of Representafratricidal war in this country, I have a tives, and the question was referred to right to second the demand of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, and ask that you send your sons and brothers to the field, when we are compelled to send there our sons and our brothers. Do not send your agents into the southern States to pick up the poor degraded African to

fill your quota, and keep your sons and your brothers and the busbands of your daughters in your own midst to enjoy all the pleasures of life while ours are drawn away from home.

Mr SUMNER. I merely wish to make one remark on this proposition. I am not aware that any abuses of evil consequences from the existing law have been shown. Mr. GRIMES. Does the Senator recollect the letter of the distinguished Gen eral Sherman upon that subject.

Mr. SUMNER. What was the date of the letter. Does the Senator remember. Mr. GRIMES. I cannot remember the precise date, but I remember, distinctly it was after the passage of the law, which is now sought to be repealed, and after some of the States had sent their recruiting agents down into General Sherman's army for the purpose of recruiting, thus coming in collision with the United States recruiting officers who were attempting to recruit the same men to go into United States regiments

Mr. SUMNER. I am inclined to think the letter was writted before the passage of this law Mr. NESMITH. The letter was writ-

whisper, when you get as old as I am, you ten after the fall of Atlanta.

Mr. SUMNER, Very well. It was a charge it fate that you are doomed to waste good letter. I remember very well that it was a well-written letter, rather pointed, and seemed to be written rather with the

thought, as I read it at the time.

But, sir, I am not aware, notwithstandopinion, the happiest body of men. Pove:- ing the letter to which my friend from Iowa calls the attention of the Senate, that any ble to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation abuse has been shown, nor any evil conof the high orders." Another author says : sequences, nor any evil example. I there-I have no propensity to envy any one, least fore sumbit to the Senate that inasmuch of all the rich and great ; but if I were dis- as the laws exists, as it is already on our

reason has been adduced for its repeal, I um at a loss to understand.

I have said that nothing has been brought against the existing law. I may add now that something can be said in its favor .--It has stimulated recruiting ; it has secured to the public service certain soldiers who otherwise would not have borne arms for their country; and that alone.sir.is an allsufficient reason for keeping it still longer

that he feels obliged to take that course .-

Mr. GRIMES. It will be recollected by the Senate that this question was bedecisive votes it was decided that the law purpose of recruiting and filling up its a committee of conference, and in some

way, after I left the city, this provision was adopted, contrary to the expressed opinion by a yea and nay vote several times made, of the Senate, and by very decisive votes. I trust now, sir, when we have the opportunity to do so, that we will put ourselves right on the record in this regard, and that we shall declare that if there are colored men in Savannah or in any other place to be recruited, they shall be recruited into the service of the United States and not into the service of any particular State ; that we will clothe them, that we will feed them, we will give them the bounties, we will turnish them with arms, we will become responsible.politically and morally, for their safe-keeping, and not allow this State or that State to ansume to become the superintedent of these men, and claim them upon their quotas, and compel the other States that do not happen, perhaps, to have quite as prompt a Governor as the Senator from Massachusetss says they have, to fill up their quotas with the young white men of their States. These colored men in the rebel States are a fund that belong to all of us, and neither the State of Massachusetts,

nor the State of Iowa, nor any other State should be permitted to go and draw upon that fund so as to fill up its own quota, and thereby impose the necessity of a still greater drait upon the States which do not see fit to do this, or have not the opportunity to recruit these colored men. It is manifestly unjust, and I trust the amend ment of the Senator from Pennsylvania

After remarks by Mr Wilson, Mr Davis, WHO ARE THE HAPPY ?-Lord Bryson point of the sword than with the pen, I Mr Teh Eyck, and Mr Sherman, Mr Powell of Kentucky, said :--

> "Mr. President, the only equitable way to furnish men in this war is for each State, out of its own population to furnish its quota. When you put the negroes who are residents of the seceded States, or the rebel States, in the Army, they must be credited to the general qouts, and that it would lessen the draft upon all the ad-

will be adopted."

NAYS-Measrs, Anthony, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Foster, Hale, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Sumner, and Wilson -12

ABSENT-Messrs. Foote, Harding, Hicks, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, and Wilkinson-11.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Petroleum.

The mineral wealth of the United States is of the most gigantic proportions, and of the most valuable kind. All of the useful and precious metals-with one or two exceptions as regards the very rate metals, which have not as yet been found in any great quantity, exist in the widest abondance. They are not confined to one section, but extend over the entire Republic in the most wide spread profusion.

Principal among these metals and minerals, both on account of its incalculable practical value, and for its extraordinary abundance, is coal, both of the anthracite and bituminous varieties. A peculiar feature in the great carbonilerous deposition of the country is the fact that the beds in the eastern part of the land are unthracite. The coal gradually loses this distinctive feature as we go westward, assuming more and more of a bituminous character until we find it entirely devoid of the peculiar anthracite properties in western Pennsylvania, about Pittsburg-in West Virginia. and indeed in all the Western States.

Thus the great coal fields of Rhode Island and the contiguous portions of Massachusetts, (great indeed, although the smallest of the vast coal beds in the country) the ertensive depositions in east Pennsylvania, and the other fields in the eastern part of the country, are anthracite and most admirably adapted for burning-being clean, and devoid in a great measure of the volatile and inflamable oil which characterize the biruminous kind. The large coal fields west of the Alleghanies, comprising a part of western New York, western Penneylvania and Virginia, and a part of Ohio, and stretching down through Kentucky and Tennessee to Alabama comprising an area of some six y-three thousand square miles. are purely of the bituminous type. Besides the value of this kind of coal for fuel purposes, it contains an .oil, commonly called petroleum, whose value not discovered until recently, renders these bituminous coal fields of fabulous value. Inexhaustible in quantity, and so situated as to be easily worked, the Biblical trdditions of Ophyr and the oriental myth of Cathay, sink into insignificance, and from the importance of this oil in commerce we bid fair to realize

the magnificence of the dreams of that poet

soldier, Walter Raleigh, and find El Dorado

