Carrying the Sea to Inland Cities.

Among the numerous engineering projects of the age, that of carrying the sea to inland cities is, perhaps, one of the most important. The first project of this kind was that by which Glasgow has been made the chief port of entry for Scotland. Situated about midway between the opposite coasts of that country, and on the banks of a river where formerly in some places only from two to three feet of water could be found, it was determined to so deepen said river as to enable deep-water ships to come up to the city. Up to 1851 nearly \$10,000,000 had to the city. Up to 1501 hearly \$10,000,000 had been spent in bringing about that result and in preparing the three miles of wharves and docks to accommodate the shipping. The enterprise has proven a most successful one and the out-lay most profitable. The net income from these improvements is now about \$500,000 annu-ally, to say nothing of the immense increase of population and wealth which they have brought to the city. to the city.

The Sea Coming up to Manchester.

The Sea Coming up to Manchester. And now, profiting by the example of Glas-gow, the inhabitants of Manchester have also determined to bring the sea directly up to the looms of the great Cottonopolis of England. The promoters of the Manchester scheme pro-pose to strengthen, deepen and widen the little river Irwell, by which that city stands, down to its junction with the Mersey, and to apply the same process to the latter river down to Liverpool, so that the grain-laden ships of Cali-forni and the cotton ships of the Southern States can land their cargoes just where they are wanted for consumption and use. This improvement, which will cost from \$17, 000,000 to \$18 000,000, will provide a tidal canal for sea-going ships from Manchester to the sea, 33 miles in length, 200 feet in width at 22 to 25 feet in depth. The ships will be ataen through the canal by tugs, as they are now moved through the Suez canal.

STEERAGE,

An American Engineer's Triumph.

Notwithstanding the many doubts thrown out against the probability of the success of Captain Eads' present efforts to open a deep ship channel through the mouth of the Mississippi by means of the jetty system, he has already accomplished far more than he had ever supposed possible at the present early stage of that enterprise. Recent dispatches from New Orleans announce the passage out to sea of well freighted cotton ships through the jetties at the South pass, which are as yet but partially constructed.

partially constructed. When the work of this jetty system was com-menced a year or so ago, the bar on that pass had but seven feet of water upon it; now it has a depth of nearly twenty feet, a depth almost incredible to all but the engineers in charge. It seems from all advices, and from those busi-ness men from England and St. Louis, and other points interested in the success of this enterprise of Captain Eads, who have recently visited the jetties, that this masterly triumph of science over the continual obstructions cre-ated at the mouth of the Father of Waters is a a fixed fact. a fixed fact.

ated at the month of the Father of Waters is a a fired fact. This recalls what Captain Eads spoke to the citizens of St. Louis at a recent banquet given by them in his honor when he was on the point of starting on this enterprise of deepening the month of the Mississippi "If the profession of an engineer were not based upon exact science I might tremble for the result, in view of the immensity of the in-terests which are dependent on my success. But every atom that moves onward in the river from the moment it leaves its home amid the crystal springs or mountain snows, throughout the 1,500 leagues of its devious pathway, until it is lost in the vast waters of the gulf, is controlled by laws as fired and certain as those which direct the march of the heavenly spheres. Every phenomenon and apparent eccentrieity of the river, its scouring and depositing action, its curving banks, the formation of the bars at its mouth, the effect of the waves and tides of the leagner needs only to be assured that he does not ignore the existence of any of these laws, to feel positively certain of the seather he aims at. I therefore undertake the work with a faith based on the ever constant ordinances of God Himself." The highest mission of the Patrons of Hus-

THE highest mission of the Patrons of Hus-bandry is to introduce a reformation in the ed-ucational system of the country. Our schools and colleges, as now conducted, seem designed only to prepare children for the learned profes-sions—to put them in the way to become law-vars. doctors, clergymen, etc. The Grange idea yers, doctors, clergymen, etc. The Grange idea of education, while it would secure all of the "higher education" that is compatible with in-dividual circumstances, would seek to prepare the great mass of our young men for practical life—to become intelligent workers in the shop and manufactory, or improved tillers of the soil; and our young ladies for their future du-ties as housewives and matrons. There is a great work to be done in this direction, or the American people will fall immentably behind in the great national race for superiority in which the leading nations of the earth are now en-gaged. gaged.

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A CAB LOAD.—It is now a matter of interest to many people to know what constitutes a car load. Nominally, a broad gauge car load is 20.-000 pounds, dead weight, as follows: 70 barrels lime, 70 barrels salt, 90 barrels flour, 60 bar-rels whiskey, 200 sacks flour, 340 bush-ls wheat, 300 bushels corn, 680 bushels cats, 400 bushels barley, 360 bushels flaxseed, 360 bushels apples, 430 bushels Irish potatoes, 360 bushels apples, 430 bushels Irish potatoes, 360 bushels weet po-tatoes, 1,000 bushels bran, 6 cords soft wood, 4 cords hard wood, 18 to 20 head cattle, 50 to 60 hogs, 80 to 100 sheep, 9,000 feet solid boards. 17,000 feet sidling, 15,000 feet flooring, 40,000 shingles, 20,000 do. hard timber, 10 000 do. green timber, 40,000 feet joist, scantling and all other large timbers. A CAB LOAD .- It is now a matter of interest

EUGALYFTUS FOR HEALTH.—Abundant testi-mony is at hand of the health giving influences of the eucalyptus. The latest is the following, from the Journal of Horticulture : At the Mokta iron mines, 20 miles inland from Bona, in Algeria, Eucalyptus globulus was first planted eight years ago, and with such beneficial effects that fever is reduced very considerably. The foreman who showed me over the works asid they had not above one case of fever now where formerly they had four. The consequence is that the company are planting it by the million. Another benefit is said to belong to it, viz: that mosquitoes will not come within its influence. mosquitoes will not come within its influence.

SOFTENING FILES .- Cover them with oil and hold them over the fire until the oil blazes; as soon as the flame runs all over the file, plunge it into the water. Or, put them into a moder-atel hot oven, for half an hour, if large fles; but if small files, the first plan is the best.