

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

New York, Jan. 21.
The steamer *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at 6 o'clock, bringing London dates to 5th.

Consols at 11 o'clock on Saturday were quoted at 87 1/8.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* mentions a report that the King of Naples had become favorably disposed towards the Allies, and there is a further rumor that he would send a contingent to the Crimea.

FURTHER BY THE WASHINGTON.

New York, Jan. 22.
LONDON MONEY MARKETS, Jan. 4.—The English funds opened this morning in a very unsettled appearance, the reduced price of yesterday and subsequently experienced a further decline, from which there was a partial recovery of business.

Consols were first quoted at 87 1/8 to 88, when they reduced till they touched 87 1/2. They then improved to 87 3/4, and remained without further alteration. The increased dullness was caused by the feeling of uncertainty respecting the state of the Bank bill during the next month, and the subsequent rally was consequent upon the diminution of pressure for money.

On the Stock Exchanges loans were obtained at 5 1/2 per cent, and the announcement of the West India and Mexico steamer with £632,000 in specie.

There was still a total absence of any foreign news calculated to influence the market.—Bank Stock left off at 205 1/2—reduced 87 1/2 a 88—new 3 per cent 87 1/2 a 87 1/2. The specie brought by the line steamer from the West Indies and Mexico consists of £370,000 in silver and 60,000 in gold.

The *Washington* left Southampton on the 6th. Her departure was delayed four days for the following reason:—On the 17th ult. she arrived off Cowes, en route to Bremerhaven, and having transhipped her mails and passengers for England proceeded on her voyage and arrived off Bremerhaven on the 21th.

The Captain was informed by two pilots who came on board that the river Weser was frozen up, therefore it would be unsafe for him to proceed with his vessel.

A new exchange of prisoners between the French and Russians took place recently at Odessa.

Among the French prisoners given up, were three officers of Bitour, who were captured by the Cossacks while out shooting in the neighborhood of Kiburn.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on January 1st, says political news there is no money, but a few words, which are said respecting a dinner which Prince Gortchakoff, a few days since, gave to Baron Hesse and other Austrian officers of the highest rank.

Towards the end of the meal, Gortchakoff proposed the health of Baron Hesse, and at the same time expressed his heartfelt satisfaction that there was such an excellent understanding between the Russian and Austrian army, in a word the Russian Minister took an injurious advantage of his position as host insinuating that the political opinion of His Majesty's principal Generals did not coincide with those entertained by His Majesty's Ministers.

Baron Hesse, who is a good diplomatist as well as a skilled officer, replied that he was greatly flattered on the compliments paid him by the Prince, but took no notice whatever of the political part of his speech.

Naturally a public correspondent cannot mention his source of information, but you may be perfectly sure his Majesty expressed extreme indignation when he learned that the minister of a foreign power had dared to hint that his country disapproved of his policy on the Eastern question.

Gortchakoff and his suit declare that they fully intend to quit Vienna soon.

The Munich correspondent of the "Ostbayerische Zeitung," who is on bad authority on such matters, is of opinion that Russia will never accept such conditions as those sent by the Government of St. Petersburg.

Some capitalists have proposed to the government the erection of a National Credit Bank.

A report which has been current that the Spanish Government intend to introduce civil marriage into the laws of the country is unfounded.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "AFRICA."

New York, Jan. 22.
The *Africa* arrived at her dock at 9 p.m.—Nothing of importance. Peace question is unchanged.

Wheat in good demand: 2d higher. Flour—better demand, 6d to 9d dearer. Holders of Corn demand an advance, but it was not acceded to.—Boys at 42s. Beef in rather more request. Pork still neglected.

Consols 86 1/2 a 87 1/2.

The news by this vessel consists mainly of the extension of the peace rumors by previous steamers. Russia's answer cannot arrive till 10th, and is expected to contain neither absolute assent nor refusal; but will make counter proposals.

English funds yesterday had advanced at the opening, but a relapse subsequently took place, closing at yesterday's Money easy and in good demand at cent.

ASIA.
The Russian army took possession of the 3rd Dec., the troops being quartered at that point.

The Russians had collected large stores of provisions.

The Russian General is apprehensive of an attack on Kars by Selim Pacha, and has consequently concentrated all his available force at that point.

FURTHER.

Russian attack on Ezerum not considered probable at present in consequence of the position of the troops and had state provisions.

The *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool on morning of the 8th. Nothing definite known from St. Petersburg. Speculation contradictory as ever.

Interviews had place between Nesselrode and Esterhazy, the main question had not been discussed, but it was expected from Russia in a further proposition such as may ensure negotiations.

In the meantime the tone of the French Government becomes warlike, while the preparations for continuing the contest are not slackened.

Russia is sending a special envoy to St. Petersburg to support the saxon envoy, it confidently asserted that Austria will take three propositions to the German diet, the diet to support them.

Dates from the Crimea are to the 25th. Russian troops are pressing their fortresses against Inkermann.

Pellissier remains in the Crimea. G. Martineau will act as his proxy at the Council of War at Paris.

No injury has been done to the Fleet in recent storm.

Onar Pasha had arrived at Batoum, army had suffered much from want of provisions, but he had been able to proceed, he deemed it prudent to fall back.

General Williams had arrived at Gum. The Council of War at Constantinople directing all their efforts to the defense of Ezerum.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York Jan. 21.
The *Baltic* has arrived at this port.

LONDON NEWS.
Money in less demand—Consols decline 1/8 to 86 1/2.

The East India Company have reduced rates of Exchange.

Breakfasts active with a slight advance. Western Canal Flour 41s 4d; Ohio 42s 4d; White Wheat 11s 9d; red 10s 3d; White Corn 48s; Yellow 42s 6d; N 42s.

Beef firm. Pork unchanged. Lard was market cleared at 49s.

The latest London Saturday advices from Monte Video are to the 25th Nov. The scene of a bloody conflict—100 men and a larger number wounded.

was restored on the 29th, when Munoz his revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres, in conformity with the demands of diplomatic agents resident at Monte Video.

Overland India mails arrived at Mars on Friday.

There is no news from Russia's side of decision has been extended to the 1st of January.

Berlin and Vienna rumors are that the Emperor will not accept any concession on the land it is asserted that former conference held at St. Petersburg to discuss the Liechtenstein, and are attended by Nesselrode, Esterhazy.

The *Independence* publishes the text of the allied propositions. General belief that Russia will not accept any concession, but will send Count Stakelberg to Vienna with counter proposition.

The latest rumors speak more favorably of the prospect.

Denmark announces her continued neutrality and has no connection with the Swedish alliance.

Nothing from the Crimea.

Onar Pasha remains at redoubt Kaleb, up by winter and the Russians.

Napoleon again threatens to go personal to the war.

Richard Cobden has published a new pamphlet on Russia, Jan. 3rd.—The great Col-of-war is concluded. It has transpired that the Russian tactics for the approach campaign have undergone important modifications.

Orders sent from the Headquarters see indications of intention to abandon the Crimea. The troops having been ordered to reinforce Mouropoff and others to form the army of the center.

shaved close to the scalp, save two locks near the forehead. He was there set loose, and charged to go and sin no more. More severe punishment (1) would have been administered, had it not been for the wife of Brady, a beautiful and estimable lady.

Brady applied to a physician to remove the tar, but it was found utterly impossible. He left on the morning train for Covington and the aid of Black Republicans.

This week's news is sufficiently striking to please the most bellicose; we are upon the eve of great events. The allies are making preparations to throw upon the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Strasbourg, an army of 180,000 soldiers, intended first to force the German states, and especially Prussia, into some sort of an alliance by which the commerce between her and Russia will be cut off and the latter power isolated; and secondly to act against Russia through Poland.

A day ago Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was called to the Palace, and was asked the question "how long it would take to concentrate 180,000 men, French and English, in the Rhine, near Strasbourg?" and while this conversation was going on between the Emperor and the Marshal other parties in the same room had called to see his Majesty, and even the Emperor himself, when in conversation with those persons, were discussing the probabilities of a peace.

It is the opinion of the Emperor, that the Duke of Cambridge to Paris next week, and which convene the council of war. It is this campaign to which the Emperor referred in his speech at the foot of the column of the Basille on Saturday. The Emperor's Majesty on that occasion, also, alluded to the belief that he intends to assume the command.

Russia, then, will be attacked in the spring at three points; in the Baltic, in the Black Sea and through Poland. France and England are in perfect accord as to the necessity of striking a grand blow the coming year.

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the medical profession and to the world; and we once more publish it, hoping that many others may imitate a portion of the faith we have in it; and again prove its efficacy, should an occasion unfortunately occur.

"Keep the sore running or discharging matter as long as possible with powdered verdigris dusted into the wound, and give one grain of mineral turpentine at a dose three times in the day in a little dry sugar rubbed very fine, and washed down with warm tea or water, until the mouth is slightly affected with the mercury, then stop till all the appearances of the affection in the mouth have disappeared; then repeat the course in the same way. Repeat the course three or four times in the course of six weeks, when I consider the patient out of danger."

TIN, AND ITS USES.

EVERY child in the land knows what tinware is, but the number of persons who have even seen a piece of pure tin, is not large.

Tin is a metal, and is one of the most common metals, and was known to the old Egyptians and Hebrews. It is found in the state of an oxide, in various countries—Spain, Hungary, South America, and the Indian Archipelago, but most abundantly in Cornwall, from which place it was obtained by the Phoenicians, when Tyne was a mistress of the sea, and before Britain bore the impress of the Roman's heel.

As a metal it has a white brilliant appearance, is very malleable, emits a crackling sound when bent, a peculiar odor when rubbed, and when cooled slowly from a molten state, it is brittle, and is not so ductile as the wall is found in veins associated with copper ore, in granite and slate rocks, hence it is called "mine tin."

The oxide of tin, is also disseminated through the rocks in small crystals; and in alluvial deposits it is found mixed with rounded pebbles, and is called "stream tin."

When tin ore is mixed with copper after being roasted—it is treated with sulphuric acid, which dissolves the copper but not the tin. After it is washed, the ore—then called "black tin"—is ready for smelting.

The common method of smelting the ore is in a reverberatory furnace with coal, the ore being mixed with powdered anthracite or charcoal.

When very pure metal is required the smelting or reducing is conducted in a small furnace, powdered charcoal being used to mix with the ore, also a very small quantity of lime as a flux.

After the first smelting of tin, the metal is refined by a second smelting operation to purify it for use. All these demand great care and experience to conduct them economically.

Nails, bridle bits, and many small articles of iron may be covered with tin, by first scouring them to remove the oxide, then dipping them in a molten tin.

It is so ductile that it can be rolled out into sheets of tin-foil as thin as writing paper. It is now much used for covering tobacco, for coarse gliding, for what is called "silvering looking glasses," and for bronzing powders.

Peroxide of tin is used by jewelers as a form for a white opaque enamel. It is much used mixed with copper, to form various useful alloys of metal, such as gun-metal, the specula for telescopes, the bearings for shafting, the bronze of statues, and used by the ancients for swords, spears, and armor; these uses are given to the metal by process now lost to the arts.

Block tin is struck by dies into various vessels for drinking, such as cups, tea and coffee-pots, and mixed with a little copper to give it hardness it forms a metal called "Britannia ware." In the chemical arts tin is dissolved in acids, such as nitric and muriatic, and forms a common mordant for some of the most brilliant colors printed on calicoes, and those dyed on wool and silk.

The use of tin in the manufacture of tin-plate is of great importance, and it possesses very valuable properties. England is the greatest tin-producing country on the globe.

She possesses the most abundant natural sources of this metal, and has long been the tin-plate manufacturer of the world.

The produce of the metal in 1858 was 10,000 tons per annum, but it is used for so many purposes that it is the source of a vast amount of wealth to Great Britain.

We cover our houses with tin plate, and we manufacture vast quantities of it into vessels of every description for domestic use.

We have iron mountains, and innumerable beds of copper and lead; we have the greatest coalfields on this globe, and gold and silver exists abundantly in our hills and valleys. No country is so rich in useful minerals, but as yet, no rich deposits of tin have been discovered.

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of parents, and they thus render great assistance to the Sabbath School. There are, however, two Sunday Schools. The *Home School* is even more important than the *Church Sunday School*, and parents must never imagine that the latter can be a substitute for the former. It was for the neglected classes who had no home training that Raikes established Sunday Schools in England, and it in any case the two are incompatible, there should be no hesitation in first in order and importance. Home instructions and home impressions are the deepest and dearest, and you also teach yourselves when you teach your children. The best and most useful Christians are home made; and mothers are especially blessed in making saints.

Timothy's mother and grandmother may be successfully imitated. Augustine acknowledged his mother as his teacher in the way of God. The mothers of India are the great teachers of Christianity. Mothers, strive that you may say at last, Here I am, I, and the children, and thus have given me.

To Teachers, he would say, yours is an arduous work. It requires self-denial and perseverance. There are many temptations to draw you away, such as desire of study, of conversation, of rest.

The slow progress of your class may also be disheartening, yet your work is like that of Jesus. You are feeding the lambs of his flock, and sowing the seed of immortal life. You are flashing the glorious light of heaven into darkened souls, and in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not. Be of good courage, wait on the Lord and he will strengthen your heart. Get the love of God into your own hearts, and it will flow into the hearts of your scholars. Love the children and love will beget love.—Never go to instruct others unless you are prepared. Use all the aids within your reach, and strive to increase their number. Thus only can we prepare the truth, so that it will be suitable and interesting to your class. And, oh! pray for a blessing, for God only can give the increase! In addition to these means, make it a duty to call on your scholars at their own homes, especially in cases of sickness. You will thus endeavor to reach to the heart, and be able the better to lead them in green pastures and by still waters.

(Written for *Life Illustrated*.)

THE LITTLE ONE'S PRAYER.

A little child knelt at twilight hour near a broken tablet of a small, poverty-stricken cottage. Casting a glance at the sleeping form of her inebriate father opposite her, she clasped her wet hands, and murmured, gazing out into the silvery starlight:

"Oh, God, make father leave his evil ways—make him my own dear father once again!"

It is not for nothing that she gazed away, and make her old smile come back; but this will be done."

Just then the little one's mother entered the room; and taking her husband who had just awakened, by the arm, she said:

"Hearken to Minnie—she's praying for you!"

"Oh, God, make father love me as once he did; and make him forsake his bad ways!" murmured the little one, her clear tones breaking the hushed silence.

"O, Paul—husband!" cried the mother; "oh by our past sins, and sorrows, by the broken cottage, blight not the life of our little one! Oh, reform, and let us all be happy once again!"

The conscience-stricken man bowed his head and wept. Then clasping his hands, he said:

"With God's help, you will never be made to sorrow on my account again. And he kept his vow."

A vine-clad cottage now rises where the old thatched one once stood; and the little child, Minnie, is its constant sunbeam and joy. Her childish prayer was answered; and her present happiness is its response.

AUGUSTINE.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MEN.

We often see an old and well-behaved man who never had a success in his life, who always knew more and accomplished less than his associates, who took the quartz and dirt of enterprise, while they took the gold; and yet, in old age, he is the happier man, and all his life long he was the happier man. He had a sum of hope, and they of desire alone, and amid all this misfortune and his mysterious providences he had that within him which rose up and carried his heart above all troubles, and upon their world-wide waters bore him up like the old Ark upon the Deluge. It was the Deluge that gave out the Ark. God has distributed his gifts. It takes a score of them to make one man. One supplies the swift sagacity; another the cautious logic; another the impelling force; another the hope, another the practical tact—one supplies general principles, another the working plans.—Men seldom unite by the strong points; it is men's weaknesses that bind them together. By distributing gifts, God makes one man dependant upon another, and welds society together by making every man necessary, in some place, as regards other men.—H. W. Beecher.

CONSUMPTION.
Dr. Marshall Hall, an eminent English physician, says:—

"If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except in raining or mid-winter; then I would sleep in an unplastered log-house."

He says that consumptives want air, not physical exercise, air, and moderate food, and plenty of meat. "Physic has no nutriment, gaspings for air can cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium, can not cure you, and stimulants can not cure you."

TO MAKE LARD AND TALLOW CANDLES.

The following method of making the above-named candles is described in the *New England Farmer* by a correspondent:—

"I kept both tallow and lard candles standing the heat best, and burning quite as well, and giving as good light as tallow ones. Directions for making good candles from lard: For 12 lbs. of lard take 1 lb. of saltpetre and 1 lb. of alum; mix and pulverize; dissolve the saltpetre and alum in a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite melted, and stir the whole until it boils, and skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is all boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; pour off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be of pure lard, give the lard a good stir, and then dip, let the lard cool first, to a cake, and then treat it as you would tallow."

LIFE OR DEATH. When a doctor advertises in a country paper that "whoever uses the Vegetable Compound Universal Anti-Purging-Aromatic Pills once, will not have cause to use them again." We rather think they will.

"WHAT IS HE WORTH?"

JOHN DOE is a man of large possessions. He has houses, lands, stocks, and all the appurtenances of a man of wealth. He is industrious, shrewd, and successful. His neighbors and the money changers say he is worth a great deal, and so he is if a man's worth is to be measured by the length of his purse. But a real man is something else, and more than the gold and silver he happens to own, and therefore the gospel of Mammon, and its credulous dupes, cry in opinion and lie against the truth, when they pronounce John Doe worth a great deal—merely because he is rich. For worth and wealth are not synonymous or convertible terms; and a very worthless one.

None are really worth any more or less than the characters they possess, and their fitness for doing good to others. If one be ignorant, selfish and mischievous, he may sport a carriage in Broadway, yawn at the opera, lodge in the Fifth Avenue, and create a great sensation in Wall Street, where

Money makes the man;
The want of it the fellow
And all the rest.

Is neither and neither.
But if it be asked to what purpose does this man live? What is he worth to his fellow-men? Echo answers, *What?* Like a sponge, he grows discontented and dissatisfied with borrowed matter; and if he be thoroughly squeezed, and made to part with his fictitious weight, he becomes as light as goose down, for he has no internal solidity of character. He has transmuted himself into gold, and when that is gone the man is gone too.

There are some everywhere, in our prosperous country, of great possessions, who resemble nothing else so much as the reeking vault of a cemetery, which looks up in darkness and death, and all that comes within its dreary precincts. No appeal of sorrow, no cry for aid; no glorious promise of