









## 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 1/8. They then improved to 87 1/4, and remained without further alteration. The increased dullness was caused by the feeling of uncertainty respecting the state of the Bank during the next month, and the subsequent rally was consequent upon the diminution of pressure for money. On the Stock Exchanges losses 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 1/4 to 88—new 3 per cent 87 1/4 to 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 respectively 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. He says 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.

## FROM THE LONDON TIMES, JAN. 5.

The influence of the present war upon the trade of the country is confined to simple elements of easy calculation. We are not in a deadly strife of quarters, and our nearest neighbors, and those to France, are not watched by privateers as they leave port on a privateering legitimate trade of national warfare. We are not made to resolve to obtain an important import from other place than a few islands called our own. All Europe being equally relieved we shall not get it, even from them. We are not waging a war at once with the enemy and ourselves, or trying whether peace or war will do us most harm. In other respects there is all the difference in the world between 1815 and 1855.

In the iron trade we are told the past year has been a time of undoubted prosperity in the important branch of our national industry. Strongly enough the trade has been affected by the war in contradictory ways at the same time. The price of iron has risen at once with the unfavorable prospects of peace, the tightening of the money market and the heavy consumption of war material. The shipments to America decreased, and those to France have proportionately increased. The present price is higher and the stock smaller than it has been for many years; and from the great state of the iron ship-building trade (the Clyde) we are told that a greater amount has been built and launched in this place than in any preceding year.

## 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.—Buyers at 42s. Beef in rather more request. Pork still neglected.

Consols 86 1/4 to 85 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.

Feeling in England continues warlike and in France is becoming so.

Prussia continues in active preparation. Nothing later from the Crimea.

The French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks.

Affairs in Asia unchanged. British news unimportant. Conference on the Sound dues is postponed indefinitely.

Rumors received of Naples joining the allies.

Sweden was making active warlike preparations. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th.

Late Berlin letters speak not unfavorably of the disposition of Russia to consider the Allied propositions.

## 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 the 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 relaxed.

Russia is sending a special envoy to St. Petersburg to support the saxon envoy, it is 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.

Omar 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 BALTI THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York Jan. 21.  
The Baltic had arrived at this port.

LONDON NEWS.  
Money in less demand—Consols decline 1/8 to 86 1/4.

The East India Company have reduced rates of Exchange.

Breakfasts active with a slight advance. Western Canal Flour 41s 4d to 42s; Ohio 42s 4d to 43s; White Wheat 11s 9d to 12s; 3d White Corn 48s; Yellow 42s 6d to 43s.

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 was of a bloody conflict—100 men and a larger number wounded. A Russian revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres, in conformity with the demands of diplomatic agents resident at Monte Video. The revolutionaries maintained a strict neutrality.

Overland India mails arrived at Mars on Friday. Rumors flying about Russia's decision has been extended to the 15th 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 propositions, and are attended by Nesselrode, Liechtenstein, and the Emperor.

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.

Omar Pasha remains at Redoubt Kaleb, but will winter and the Russians.

Napoleon again threatens to go personal to the war.

Richard Cobden has published a new pamphlet on the subject of the war.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3rd.—The great Council-of-War is concluded. It has transpired that the Russian tactics for the approaching 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 garrison of the centre.

Kiel, 5th.—Our waters are still open, the trade between the lower Baltic ports and those of Russia is carried on with great activity.

An American ship has arrived at Memel was loaded with hemp and yarn.

The Porte has direct advices from Persia which do not confirm the statement of the Turkish Herald by the Persians.

LATEST.  
Friday evening.—The English Funds day closed at the decline of 1 per cent. The prices of yesterday. Market little affected by recent supplies and the discouraging prospects of peace.

The anticipations that the Bank return was about to be increased and the tendency towards depression.

The monthly returns from the Bank of France were also unfavorable, and had exerted an adverse influence upon the London and Paris markets.

It is believed in well informed circles, that some definite intelligence from Vienna reach the Government on Monday.

LATEST FROM THE "LAND OF THE FREE."

The following appears in the editorial column of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier:—

AN ANTI-SLONIST TALKED AND FEARED.—The citizens of Lexington were incensed on Friday last upon reading an article published in the Statesman, copied from a paper in Oxford Ohio. It purported to be written in Lexington, and gave an account of a man in that city, with many violent unjust and untrue statements upon the subject of slavery in Kentucky. The letter was signed J. H. Brady, who had been for some time employed as a teacher in one of the city schools.

Feeling that this man, who had been received and hospitably entertained was guilty of great wrong in thus calumniating the people's institution of that section, after night, a party of about two hundred repaired to his lodge. He was informed of the mission of the company and though fearful of the chill night air, did not hesitate accompanying the party. He was escorted to the court house yard, and the streets were filled with a large number of people prepared for the occasion with the contents of several bags of feathers. The clothing was speedily removed from the body of Brady, and the pile of feathers was placed under his feet. Brady's clothes were nicely placed and, Brady's

## 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 this preparation to throw upon the Rhine, near Strasbourg, 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 Bastille on Saturday. The Emperor's Majesty on that occasion, from 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, England has this a pressing interest to regard, and it is intended for offensive operations. There is a question, perhaps, unsettled by the two governments themselves.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.  
New York, Jan. 24.

London, January 8.—Lord Palmerston has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his lordship by General Sir Wm. Codrington, K. C. B.:—

"Sebastopol, Dec. 25.  
"My Lord,—Notwithstanding the severe weather, the thermometer a few nights ago having fallen nearly to zero, the general state of the army continues good.

"The roads are in fair working order; and though the efficiency of the locomotive engines was impaired by the frost, the damage has been made good.

"The final operations on the docks have been somewhat delayed on our side by the influx of water and by the freezing of pumps, it is intended for offensive operations. There is a question, perhaps, unsettled by the two governments themselves.

"The fire from the forts on the north side of the harbor continues, and it is at times heavy, but the casualties I am happy to say, are few.

"There has been no movement of importance on the part of the enemy in our neighborhood of late.

"A detachment of French troops surprised a Cossack fort near Trilon a few days ago, killing several men, and the rest were taken prisoners.

"The general drill of the army makes good progress."

## BALTIC PREPARATIONS.

Three ships are to be fitted out with all possible expedition. Cherbourg is to arm the new screw transport, Yarrow's of 1200 tons.

The naval authorities of Cherbourg have been ordered to arm three screw liners and three sailing frigates which are to be ready for the opening of the campaign in the Baltic in April next; and the five bomb vessels and twelve gun boats which have returned from the last campaign in the Baltic are to form a part of the formidable expedition which is to operate in that sea next spring.

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—The news from Sweden states that General Bloak, Minister of war in Norway and Commander-in-Chief of the army, has been directed to organize the Norwegian troops, in concert with the head of the war department at Stockholm.

The Swedish Journal *Fadrenland*, reports, under date of Stockholm Dec. 24, that unexampled activity reigns in every manufacturing factory for producing articles necessary to the equipment of an army.

The Colonies of all the regiments have received orders to prepare their troops for marching at the first signal. The order was given secretly, but it was in its nature impossible of concealment.

All leaves of absence to officers have been refused.

Everybody here believes that in case the Allies should open the war with vigor next spring, our Government will feel itself compelled to take an active part therein.

Marseilles, Jan. 6th.—The following American vessels engaged by the French Government for the transport of troops and materials to the Crimea are expected to arrive in the Republic: "Queen of Clippers," "Monarch of the Seas," "Ocean Herald," "Titan," "White Falcon," and "Astoria."

Vienna, Jan. 4.—The amnesty which has been granted to the Poles, also includes some foreigners, among whom there are ten Germans and three Frenchmen.

## CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Any remedy for this terrible disease should be hailed as a blessing. The Elizabethan (N. J.) Post comes to us marked by the editor, to direct our attention to the following remarks and receipt for curing this scourge:—

"Some three years ago, we published in the Post a remedy for that terrible disease, but it seems credence was not given to our statement, for it was never copied to our knowledge. Yet there are still living many victims of the disease, and one still subscribed on a consultation of three physicians for an individual who had been bitten and badly torn by a dog known to be mad, and, we believe, after the individual had one or two of the spasms of hydrophobia. The patient was cured, and lived many years.

Of the three physicians, but one still survives, a man of nearly 85 years, and he has had occasion to prescribe the same remedy, during a long term of fifty years' practice, for other persons bitten with rabid animals, and always with success. The last time was within our memory, between the years 1820 and 1824, we believe, when several children in the south part of Chesterfield, or north part of Willsborough, in this country, were bitten by a cat. Animals were bitten by the same cat, and went mad and died. We know not if any of the individuals bitten are still living in that neighborhood, but these are undoubtedly persons who will remember the circumstances. A remedy so well-known to have been proved a cure, should be known to

## 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 or stannum, 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 easily worked as iron. It 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, it 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 no doubt 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 of 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 uses of tin are manifold, and it possesses many 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 Great Britain is about 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. We have knowledge of tin ore in various parts of our rocks, and that it will yet be obtained in considerable quantities. We hope that more attention will be devoted to prospecting for it, as it is more valuable than copper, and far more useful.

We pay \$4,709,000 annually for tin plates and sheets; \$23,000 for tin in bars and sheets; \$724,000 for tin in bars and sheets; and \$44,000 for unspecified tin manufactures.—Sci. American.

## AN INDIAN SHROUD OF GOLD.

Hon. Thomas Ewbank, ex-Commissioner of Patents, communicates to the *National Intelligencer* some very interesting information in relation to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian mummies. The information was received by Mr. Ewbank from W. W. Evans, engineer of the Arica and Tacna railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states that in making excavations for graves at Arica, he discovered a number of mummies, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are several feet deep, and the soil is loose sand. Among other interesting relics, an Indian was started out of his resting place rolled up in a shroud of gold! Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the discovery, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty he obtained a fragment and dispatched it to Mr. Ewbank. Mr. Evans notices as a remarkable fact that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the times of the Spanish conquest.

A good newspaper is like a sensible and sound-headed friend, whose appearance on one's threshold gladdens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

## ADDRESS TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

DELIVERED BY REV. J. KEMP, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SABBATH SCHOOLS IN MONTREAL, JANUARY 1ST, 1856.

Parents are responsible for the clothing and food of the mind as well as of the body. One of their duties towards children is to send them regularly and punctually to Sunday School.

It throws them out in various ways and diminishes their interest. See also that they learn the lesson at home, and that they are cleanly and appropriately dressed. All this is within the province of parents.

## 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 be 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 unprepared. Use all the aids within your reach, and strive to increase their number. Thus only can you 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 the 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 goes 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, brighten 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 sunshine and joy. Her childish prayer was answered; and her present happiness is its response.

## 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 and greed—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 physicians' prescriptions. "Physic has no nutriment, gaspings for air can not 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 run, you may commence immediately,



Hay per ton.....	32	6	0	save
Coals per ton.....	12	6	4	F
Firewood per cord.....				

costs. **JAMES BURROWS.**  
Franktown, Nov. 28, 1854.

Carson-Place, }  
Dec 28th, 1855. } 16-cg.

Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.  
JAMES ROSAMOND,  
13-an.] Agent at Carleton-P

Perth, 16th Nov., 1855.

Almonete, Dec. 24, '55.

15-1f. Pakenham.

18-g. | Richmond, C.V.

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