

The Church.

"Her foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

HAMILTON, C. W. MAY 2, 1856.

VOL. XIX.

Poetry

MY WIFE.

WRITTEN WHILE RECOVERING FROM SEVERE SICKNESS.

I heard her, O how sweetly,
Open my bedroom door—
I heard her step so noiselessly,
(To my couch) across the floor—
I felt her hand my temple press,
Her lips just touching mine—
And in my anguish and distress
"I were so glad to see you."
Our pilgrimage is nearly through—
"We've passed life's mountain brow—"
I thought I loved her years ago—
I know I love her now.

Her face was hovering over mine—
Her warm tears on my cheek—
Her whispered prayer, of thought divine,
Her fervent, but meek
I felt its tremulous throbs—
I know the cause of its alarm—
I know its source of woe—
And then the blood, my system through,
Came pressing on my form—
I thought I loved her years ago—
I know I love her now.

Thus watched that patient and tired one,
By night as well as day,
In sadness and almost alone—
Till weeks had passed away—
Beneath a sleep-deprived rest—
Oppressed—borne down with care—
Till, O, her labor had been blessed,
For God has heard her prayer.
Her cheeks resume its wonted glow,
And placid is her brow—
I thought I loved her years ago—
I know I love her now.

that we may know that He is pleased with us.

The little girls were seldom unhappy; they tried to be good, and were always cheerful they were beloved by all who knew them, and were always ready for a romp with papa. It is true, they read their Bibles every day, and were taught to reflect on what they read—but this did not make them serious or dull; instead of that they learned to love God, and to trust in Him.

In the afternoon, when their mamma came home, she gave them leave to drink tea out of their own little tea things; and they had a nice cake, and enjoyed themselves very much.

When they went to bed, they did not forget to thank God in their prayers for having given them the power to do what was right; for it is only He who can make us think anything that is good; and if we do not pray to Him, we cannot suppose He will give us that great blessing, the power of choosing good instead of evil. It was much, however, that He is always ready to hear us and make us good.

The children may pray to God as well as grown people; but they must remember to pray to Him with the same earnestness as if they were asking a favor of their earthly parents or friends. When they say their prayers they must not think about other things; and when they are inclined to do anything that they are forbidden to do, they must think of Adam and Eve, and remember that they were punished for disobedience.—*Lillies from Lebanon.*

PAINE'S REGRET FOR PUBLISHING HIS "AGE OF REASON"

A book once given to the world cannot be recalled. Man has now the power to annihilate his own works. If he gives a bad book to man, it may cost him a life of sorrow and an eternity of woe. Such an act is like that of the man who has once given to the world a bad book, yet it is not wholly destroyed. How important, then, that every act be good and useful; rather than wicked and ruinous! A fact in the life of Thomas Paine, threw this thought with great force upon my mind. It occurred just after the publication of this "Age of Reason." My uncle, J. K., then a youth of nineteen years, was predisposed to read Paine's works. Having been to Sing-Sing, New York, on business, the innkeeper as he was about to return, observed to him that there was a gentleman who wished to go to a ride—and if he would carry him, he would speak to him. Mr. K. inquired who it was. The innkeeper replied, "It is Mr. Thomas Paine, recently returned from England." This highly pleased Mr. K. for he had long desired an interview with him. Their conversation immediately turned upon the recently published theological works of Mr. K., having severely cherished a hope that the claims of the Bible might be proved null and void, began to congratulate him on the anticipated success of the "Age of Reason." Paine inquired after its popularity—wishing to know how it was received—what his own opinion of it was, and how he disposed to say. After satisfying himself with these enquiries, he took a long breath, and made subsequently the following reply:—"Well, sir, said Paine, 'I am sorry that your work ever went to press. I wrote it more for my own amusement, and to see what I could do, than with any design of benefiting the world. I would give worlds for it, if I could get it back. I have seen boys get together in the evening after a day's labor, and sit and tell stories. One relates a wonderful exploit, and another has an heroic deed to tell of, and so they go around, each one vying with the other in attempts to tell the biggest story. This must have been the real heart of Paine when he sat down and took his pen to translate and bottle the sacred volume. He felt like making one of these boys, who in his heart did not believe. Notice, then, two fearful warnings:—

1. All those who read and believe Mr. Paine's "Age of Reason," are more credulous than the noted author himself, for he had no confidence in his own story.

2. An infidel in this world, may begin his sultering for the publication of his wicked doctrines. What a regretful the poor man's mind! I would give worlds, had I them, for my command, if the "Age of Reason," had never been published! Oh, you who are tempted to reject the record God gave of His Son, beware!

WORK FOR SPRING.

If the frost should get out of the ground, the laborer part of the month, you can commence trenching the garden. Do it thoroughly, and work in horse manure, if you have it, to the depth of two feet. The temperature of the soil is raised by the fermenting manure, and all excess of moisture passes down readily below the seeds.—Trenching prepares the way for early crops, and for a second and even a third crop the same season.

Seed Sowing, quite likely, will be possible the last of the month. Radishes, onions, parsnips, and lettuce can be put in as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked. Make the seed beds and sow early. Peas may also be sown this month. The Early June and Prince Albert are good varieties.

Onions may be set out for racquets, and for seed. This to grow with carrots, and the latter between the rows about the first of June, and leaving the ground to the succession crop.

Getting out Manure should be attended to this month. It is an advantage to cart out upon the frozen ground at least a part of the barn-yard stores. Make the horse manure into a compost heap. Do not plow it in, until you are ready to plow it in.

Cellars and Out-houses should now be attended to. The fill and waste matter that has accumulated from the winter stores of vegetables should now be removed. Sort over the potatoes; re-covering the middling sized for seed. Sell what you have to dispose of. Clear up the poultry house. Put clean fresh hay into the nests. Feed the poultry with cooked vegetables, mixed with warm meal, and a little fresh meat occasionally.

Clear Seed can be best sown toward the latter part of this month, when the snow is gone, and before the frosts are over. Sow it upon the slightly frozen ground, on a calm morning. The surface of the soil is then cracked into crevices, into which the seeds fall, and when thawing takes place they are covered in a most perfect manner. A crop of clover plowed under when it is at its full growth, or just at time of blooming, is one of the cheapest and best fertilizers.

Plaster also can be sown this month upon old pastures, to good advantage. On soils that show its effects, it is a profitable investment.

Implements and Tools.—Let all these be examined again, and see if everything is in order. Do you know if you lack any good tools, buy them, and have them all ready. Sheep will need special attention. Let them have a place to shelter, in which they can resort in the cold storms of this month. Give them an occasional moss of roots cut fine, or a little grain.

Young Stock should always have particular attention:—the first year of an animal's life is its most important year. Do not turn them out into the woods or pastures, as soon as the snow is off. There is very little nourishment in the shadow of a snow bank.

IRISH SULPHUR MINES

Some sharp climbing up the mountain, nearly a thousand feet, brought me to the sulphur mines, a scene I shall never forget.—A literal pool of fire and brimstone. Milton ever visited the sulphur mountains of Ireland, I would have forgiven him his description of the infernal regions. Here was a little hollow scooped out of the side of the mountain; and all over and through it yellow sulphur, burning hillocks of stone and clay, and stifling sulphurous smoke.—The surface too was a mill-lake of fire and brimstone as this world can show.

The earth itself here was principally a fine pink or flesh colored clay, and all over this I could see holes communicating with the mighty laboratory of nature below; and as the steam and smoke came out of these holes, the fine particles of sulphur seemed to be brought up to the surface. The clayed ground where the sulphur lay, was in many places soft, and could not be walked on without the greatest danger of sinking down through it, perhaps into the fiery depths in the bowels of the mountain. Indeed, it possesses a kind of horrible and fascinating interest.

Around the edges and in certain places, the soil is hard and some stones are seen where one can go in safety. By having a couple of boards, a man might walk all over the ground. In some places the sulphur was a foot deep and as it gathered it seemed to consolidate, and I found I could break up large pieces beautifully crystallized. This appeared about as pure as the sulphur sold in the shops, but not as dense. It had no smell, but a strong odor that sulphur and brimstone have in a prepared state.

These mines showed signs that they had been worked; as some bits of boards and planks lay about, and there were some paths

to be seen. The sulphur is taken off the surface, and then the ground is left for three years for it to collect again. Sulphur is so cheap, and these mines are so far from the nearest seaport, Haverford, 20 miles north, and roads and means of transport are so scanty, that gathering it is not very profitable nor carried on to a great extent. There are other sulphur mines in the north; some productive ones near Kravis mountain, on the shores of Mount Lake Myrto.—*Ranlies in Ireland.*

The inventor of a new machine for hulling wheat sends us a sample from Cleveland Ohio, that has the appearance of having been divested entirely of the skin which covers the berry; the bran is made without breaking the hulls of wheat hulled and ground without bolting will make more good wheat prepared. This process comes in analogous to eating onions without peeling, and the bolting process is like skinning a chicken. According to comparisons on a small scale, hulled wheat makes twenty or thirty per cent more bread than bolted flour. By this process all of the nutritious portion of the wheat is used for bread.

HULLING WHEAT.

Hulled wheat, cooked in the same way we cook hulled corn, makes an excellent, healthy, nutritious dish. Rye bread made of meal of hulled grain is much better than bolted rye flour bread. They only differ in the way of hulling grain, but a cheap, simple machine that can be used upon every farm. There would then be no difficulty about getting breadstuff in dry time for milling.

A shock of an earthquake had been felt in the island of Mytelene, by which several houses were more or less injured.

The *Siete* is alarmed at the powerful navies maintained by England and Russia in the North; it fears that a slight spark will suffice to kindle the fire of animosity, cooked by the present peace, when the tranquillity of the world would again be menaced. It thus expresses itself:—"We do not wish to be the birds of bad augury, but we demand of the Congress, would it not be better to constitute a strong power—Sweden, solidly bound to Denmark, supported by an independent Poland, than to leave so little political space between two colossal powers like Russia and England?"

European Intelligence

THE PEACE.

FORN OFFICE, April 8.

Notice is hereby given that pending the ratification of the treaty of peace, an armistice by sea, as well as by land, has been agreed upon between Great Britain and her allies on the one part, and Russia upon the other; and that consequently orders have been given for immediately raising the blockade of Russian ports.—*London Gazette (Official).*

The Paris *Moniteur* (official) published the following:—"A writing the ratification of 'has been concluded between France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey, on the one hand, and Russia on the other; it has consequently been agreed that the prizes made after the signature of the treaty shall be restored; that orders shall be issued for the immediate raising of existing blockades; and that the prohibitory measures taken in Russia against the exportation during the war of Russian produce, and especially that of corn, shall be likewise repealed without delay."

The consular duties and requisites formalities, as regards shippers and traders, will be provisionally performed by the agents of the Powers who consented during the war to take charge *officiis* of the interest of the subjects of the belligerent States."

The following are telegraphic despatches:—

"ST. PETERSBURG, 7th. The official journal publishes the naval armistice; after the ratification of peace all the ships seized will be released. Admiral Metlin has been called to St. Petersburg."

"BERLIN, 5th. The *Konigsberg Gazette*, contains the following despatch:—"St. Petersburg, 5th.—A notification of the Minister of Finance states that, in consequence of the signature of peace, commercial relations are reestablished between the belligerent Powers. The merchant vessels of the Western Powers may enter Russian ports. Free navigation is also granted to Russian vessels."

Intelligence had been received from Odessa that many vessels lying there had received orders, by way of Trieste, to set sail for Marseilles immediately with their cargoes of corn. A considerable fall has taken place in the corn market at Marseilles, in consequence of the great quantity of wheat offered for sale.

A despatch from Paris states that the allied governments had sent orders to raise all measures of blockade which kept Russian commercial vessels in neutral ports, and from Hamburg it was stated that, in consequence of instructions from the Governor General of the Baltic provinces, the departure of the crews destined for the rowboat flotilla at Riga, had been postponed and the superior staff of the army at the Baltic removed to Riga.

Le Nord thinks that the exchange of ratifications will be effected by the 20th of April.

The Crimean inquiry was proceeding. The evidence against Lord Lucan was the subject before the committee, and the statements of incompetency brought against his Lordship when in charge of the cavalry in the Crimea had not been contradicted. The *Times* incurred the displeasure of Lord Lucan, for alluding to the evidence of each day's proceeding in a leader, his Lordship considering that it was done for the purpose of damaging his case. The leading journal however, in one brief article very satisfactorily shows that such is not the case and of course continues its editorial duties.

It was believed at Berlin that at a Cabinet Council held about the middle of last month, the English Government decided on rejecting the proposition for capitalizing the Sound dues on the terms offered by the Danish Government. England would, however, make a proposition of her own.

The grand naval review at Spithead was to take place on the 22d instant, by which time it is hoped the ratification of peace will be finally arranged. The ships of war were

mustered in large numbers, and rehearsals of the programme to be performed on the "grand" day were almost daily taking place. It is expected to be the grandest naval display ever witnessed.

The provisions of the new measure by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates the possibility of preventing English fire insurances from being effected in foreign offices, has been printed. It suggests that all persons acting in the slightest degree as agents in such cases are to be compelled under a penalty of £100 per day, to take a license similar to that taken by English offices and to pay duty. It is likewise stipulated that every insurance on property in England is to be liable to duty, whether the policy be issued here or in a foreign country.

Accounts from Tunis of the 28th, mention the arrival there of the French General Perigot from Algeria, charged with a mission to the Bey.

The Bey is about to send one of his grand dignitaries to Paris on a mission to the Emperor Napoleon.

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A fleet of vessels lately left Dunkirk and Gravelines for the cod fishery on the coast of Iceland, amounting to 110, measuring together 8,779 tons, and having on board 1,540 men.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Paris journals publish a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, stating that the Austrian troops are already quitting the Danubian principalities.

THE EAST.

The French journals publish the following despatch:—

MARSEILLES, April 7. The prisoners who have been exchanged for Russians taken at Kinburn have arrived at Constantinople, and give very interesting details relative to Odessa.

It is said that Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons will probably replace Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, as British Ambassador at Constantinople.

The French line of battle ships *Trident*, *Marengo*, *Jupiter*, *Irene*, and *Hercule* had arrived in the Bosphorus from Toulon.

Several manifestations hostile to the reforms lately decreed have taken place in different towns in Asia.

SPAIN.

GIBRALTAR, March 29. The Spanish iron screw steamship *Mino*, of Barcelona, Valencia, and Malaga for Cadiz and Liverpool, came in collision, about 2 a. m. off Tarifa, with the sailing transport *Minden*, which left our port yesterday at noon, in tow of the *Bustler* sloop-of-war. The steamer, which was going at the rate of 10 knots an hour, sank five minutes after she struck, and 88 persons, it is feared, met with a watery grave. Captain Marquis is supposed to have gone down with the ship.—There were 115 persons on board, including the crew; 21 only have been saved, of whom 17 belonged to the crew. The names of the 4 passengers saved are—Don Eduardo Hedia, Don Mana Hedia, Don Mindand Hedia, and Don Jose Frapoli, who were picked up and brought in here (Gibraltar) by the *Minden*.

It is said that the passengers were mostly asleep below at the time, and many of them perished without it being possible to afford them any aid. One family alone lost five of its members.

The *Jal* of Malaga gives the following details relative to one of the important branches of rural economy in Spain:—"After the war of independence of Mexico, some Spaniards conceived the idea of introducing into the southern provinces of the Peninsula the kind of cactus in which the insect named *opant cocconifera* (cochineal) feeds its life, and thus commenced in Spain the breeding of that valuable insect. The attempt was crowned with the most complete success. Thirty years have passed since the first attempt was made, and although this branch of industry has only been practised near Malaga, and at Velez Malaga and Motrie, on the coast of Grenada, it has extended so much that, within the last four years, not less than 801, 915 lbs. of rough cochineal have been sold to England, producing several millions of reals."

PORTUGAL.

Galignani publishes a letter from Lisbon, in which it is said that the object of the visit which, as has been announced, the King Don Fernando is about to make to Brussels, is to arrange a marriage between his son, Don Pedro V., the reigning sovereign, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. It adds that orders had been given to prepare the steamer *Mindello* for him. According

to the same letter, it was very confidently believed in Lisbon that a visit from the Queen of England has been definitely resolved on, and will take place within the next two months.

ITALY.

"It is thought that the abbe Bonaparte," says a letter from Rome in the *Independent*, "will be promoted to the rank of Cardinal at the next consistory.—He has been ordained priest. On Holy Thursday he received the communion from the hands of the Pope, with Cardinal Antonelli and the twelve poor men who represent the apostles at the washing of feet and the Lord's Supper. The abbe is frequently confounded with his brother Giuseppe Bonaparte. It is Lucien who has devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state. Two of his sisters, the Countess Campello and the Princess Gabrielli, are here at present?"

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 4.

This day had audience of her Majesty, Geo. Millin Dallas, Esq., Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by Viscount Palmerston G. C. B., officiating in the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Col. Bagot, her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr. F. Peel announced that the militia is to be immediately disembodied. The Turkish Contingent will soon be placed in the pay of the Sultan. The other foreign legions will be disbanded as soon as possible. The number of foreign troops in English pay, amounts to 24,000 men.

Mr. F. Peel said that a number of Crimean medals, prepared by the French Government for the English soldiers who had been engaged in the war, had already arrived and been distributed according to the intentions of the Emperor. He had heard, but could not authenticate, the report that similar medals for the decoration of British Soldiers were being struck off in Turkey by order of the Sultan.

The *Tartar* and *Desperado*, English Government steamers, which were dispatched by the Lords of the Admiralty in search of the missing *Pacific*, put into Galway, Bay at six o'clock in the evening of the 7th inst., having spent nine days in the search. They had not been able to discover any trace of the ill-fated steamer. The *Tartar's* search extended to 25 deg. W. longitude, 55 deg. N. latitude. On the 29th ult., when 300 miles off land, fell in with American ship *Joseph Badger* from Calcutta, and supplied her with provisions.

The screw steamer *Edingburgh*, which left New York on the 23d ult., arrived in the Clyde on the 4th inst.

The British navy numbers, great and small, including those for harbor defenses, 703 ships, carrying nearly 18,000 guns, and 235 steamboats, having more than 70,000 horse power. Beside which, there are at least 150 powerful mercantile steamships, equal in size to ships of the line, and frigates, which may, if necessary, be rendered available. The British navy comprises, aloft and building, 74 sailing and 22 screw ships of the line from 72 to 131 guns; 68 sailing and 25 screw steamers, of 36 to 60 guns; 45 corvettes, carrying a total of 1,000; 114 paddle-wheel steamers, carrying about 425 guns. The new formidable gunboats are not included in the above. The Indian navy consists of 22 armed sailing vessels of 4 to 20 guns, and 23 armed steamers.

HEAD QUARTERS. A new Form of Annual Return for the Several Battalions of Sedentary Militia having been prepared to meet the provisions of the present Militia Act, and the same having been forwarded in duplicate by the Adjutant General to every Officer in command of a Battalion, His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that this Return shall be carefully completed by the period indicated in the 19th clause of the Militia Act, viz: forty days after the annual Muster. One of these Returns will be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military District to which the Battalion belongs; the duplicate Return being retained by the Officer Commanding the Battalion for his own information.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires the particular attention of every Commanding Officer of a Battalion of Sedentary Militia in the Province, to the necessity for a careful preparation of the Annual Return. By Command of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

DE ROTTEBURG, Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION.

We have rarely met with a more touching illustration of Christian fortitude and submission than is furnished in the following extract from a letter of Professor Richardson, of Freehold, N. J., who has recently become blind. In writing to a friend in Boston, after speaking of his loss in burying a beloved child, he adds:—"But how I have been failed to part with all my earthly goods; however, dear, have been banished from my sight, the earth and the sky are gone, light and beauty have given place to darkness even my own face has perished from my sight. I am no longer rich and sets. For a long time, but a starless night. I feel the breath of heaven as it passes by, I hear its mournful music; indeed, I live only in a world of sound. Death seems to have begun the work; and yet it has not finished. The darkness of the grave surrounds me, the forms of loved ones have vanished—but their voices still sound in my ear. Time is at an end, and there is no longer succession of days—the best light I am to behold will be that of the eternal world—the next morning that bursts upon my vision, that of the resurrection!—But is this a welcome thought? My mind runs forward and anticipates with joy the future next to open upon my sight. When my spirit sinks within me, I think of what I have lost in this world, then I find an unending source of consolation in anticipating the light, the friends of our earlier days who have gone to heaven."

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RUSSIA.

The energies of the Russian Government are said to be devoted to three objects, viz:—First—Alliance with France. Second—Completion of the great railway. Third—The manufacture of Russian feelings on the continent, especially in Germany.

AUSTRIA.

A grand council of Bishops will soon assemble to discuss the concordat. The council will represent twenty-nine millions of Catholics—Latin, Greek and Armenian.—The principal object of the Council is to restore the clerical marriage courts according to the canon law, and to re-organize the whole body of the Clergy, on a fundamental Church principle. The concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right to appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor—and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen advices state that the English Cabinet have officially notified to the Danish Government their refusal to agree to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the determination of Great Britain to await other more acceptable propositions. Russia and Oldenburg set the example a few weeks since. The question of the settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over until it is seen what action the United States will take.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are continual rumors of Ministerial changes in Prussia.

The Sardinian and Piedmontese corn markets generally were lower, and in Belgium breadstuffs were also declining.

SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.—Captain Dunlop of the British steamer *Tartar*, which went in search of the *Pacific*, had furnished a detailed report of his cruise to the Admiralty. His search was principally directed to the space between the 55th degree of North latitude and 10.20 degrees longitude. The two steamers searched separately. The *Tartar* having a strong Southeast gale in her favor, proceeded as far West as 25 longitude on the parallel of 55 degrees. Guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant look-out during the day. Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing however was seen or heard of the *Pacific*. The *Tartar* passed many outward and homeward bound vessels and spoke to two. Captain Dunlop is confident that the *Pacific* cannot be South of latitude 53, or else she must have been fallen in with.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. COTTON.—The Liverpool circular of Friday evening, 11th inst., reports an active speculative demand for cotton; slight advance upon the quotations advised per *Asia*. The business of the week amounted to about 70,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market was quite dull and business very small. Prices had generally receded from those paid at the close of the preceding week. Provisions were firm, and in some cases a shade higher. The London money market had undergone no material change. Consols were on Friday evening 93.

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THE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Post says the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna, and Paris, Count Cavour's propositions having been referred to those Courts, and an answer received from France and England will make a decision.

The festivities of the Plenipotentiaries continue. All Pasha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the Plenipotentiaries was appointed for the 12th.

The Paris authorities state a journal of the proceedings in the Congress is to be published.

The commission of Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier, are in Paris awaiting orders.

It is said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, All Pasha, and M. Bourquency, should compose the commission to definitely arrange the Moldavian-Wallachian Government, but the proposed were rejected, and persons who have not taken an active part in the Conference will be selected.

The advices from Constantinople are to the 31st March. The Russian palace there, at present occupied as a French hospital, was being cleared for the return of the army and the health of the French troops, both in the hospitals and in the Crimea, had improved.

The Turkish Government express its anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies, and says it is quite able to maintain internal order and the defence of the frontiers without the aid of foreign troops. The Divan is planning for the erection of permanent garrisons at important points of the Empire.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will continue as the British Minister at Constantinople.

Omar Pasha is restored to favor, and resumes the command of the army of Anatolia.