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SABBATH READING.

"A Little While."

Jesus said to his disciples, "A little while, and ye shall not see me, and again a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father."—JOHN xvi, 16.

"A little while," the Saviour said,

"Ye shall behold me here no more;

And yet a little while," he said,

"Your eyes shall see me and adore!

What words are these his lips declare?

The language comes with mystic tone:

"A little while, and I am here;

"A little while, and I am gone!"

"A little while," my mortal life

Will pass, and I am here no more;

The awful battle fought, the strife

With sin and Satan will be o'er.

"A little while," and those glad eyes

Shall view my resurrection-day;

Shall see me from the grave arise,

And soar to kingdoms far away.

"O my doubts of unbelief

Be banished at this precious word!

And, through each scene of woe and grief,

May each sweet syllable be heard.

And when the hour of death is near,

And its sharpest pains I feel,

Only those blessed tones I hear,

"It is but for a little while."

What was it that this Saviour's pain

When with grief was riven,

And made his heart beat high again?

It was the hope of heaven!

To wipe away the starting tear,

Not earthly hand was given;

What was it then that banished fear?

It was my hope of heaven.

It was belief—belief alone—

That all may be forgiven;

That he who hears each human moan

Inspires that hope of heaven.

When bending down 'neath man's year,

My life draws near its even,

Oh! what shall then my spirit cheer?

What—but the hope of heaven.

And when this frail mortality

To its cold grave be given,

Then—in bright reality

Be crowned my hopes from heaven.

The Casket of Promises.

When a pious old slave on a Virginia

plantation was asked why he was always so

sunhappy and cheerful under his hard

lot, he replied: "Ah! massa, I always lays

flat down on de 'Promises' Casket. I pray

straight up to my heavenly Father."

Humble, happy soul! he is not the first

man who has eased an aching head by lay-

ing it upon God's pillows; or the first man

who has risen up the stronger from a repose

on the unchangeable word of God's love.

Spiritually, that is the position of every

man who has found the promises of God

in his heart, and who has found in them

the only true and lasting source of joy.

If you take a Bank of England

note to the bank, in an instant that

bit of paper turns to gold. If we take a

promise of God to the mercy-seat it turns

to what is better than gold—to our own

good and the glory of our Father.

The solvency of a bank, or of a govern-

ment gives the value to its notes. So it is

the everlasting faithfulness of God that

makes a Bible promise "exceeding great and

precious." Human promises are often

worthless. Many a broken promise has

left a broken heart. But since the world

was made, God has never broken a single

promise made to one of his trusting children.

He is not a man that he should lie. When

God promises pardon to a believing penitent

and glory hereafter, he does it in the

full view of all the risks that we can pos-

sibly encounter. When he promises to take

care of his children, he knows perfectly well

how much it will cost him to maintain so

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further by the Eta.

The Great Eastern had been floated off

the gridiron. Her day of sailing has not

been fixed.

There is a rumor that the Government

would give up the steamer Alexandra, for

lack of sufficient evidence.

It is reported that the Government will

prevent further shipment from Ireland of

organized gangs of men, ostensibly for rail-

road purposes, but believed for the Northern

armies.

The Government declined to send a mail

agent by steamer to Antwerp, and recom-

mended them not to carry mail.

The Times denounces this as pusillani-

mous and truckling to the designs of Fed-

eralists. It calls aloud for a stand to be

made against further encroachments on the

rights of neutrals.

Enquiries had been made in Parliament

as to the course the Government intend to

take in regard to the proposed railway.

The Morning Post says Mr. Adams' com-

mitted a fatal mistake in granting certifi-

cates of exemption in strong terms, feeling

confident that the Cabinet at Washington

will hasten to disown the act.

Mr. Layard said, in the House of Com-

mons, that the matter was being considered

by the Government, but no communication

has been made to Mr. Adams.

The Times denounces the seizure of the

Dolphin as worse than the Petrol, and

says America relies on the reluctance of

England to engage in hostilities.

It is reported that Napoleon is offended

at the facilities given by Mr. Adams for the

conveyance of arms &c. to the Mexicans.

The Times correspondent of the Times

is it thought that the time is not far

distant when France and England will be

compelled to assume another attitude towards

America.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald

gives a rumor that Mr. Mercer is to be re-

called on account of the unfriendly and

offensive acts of the Washington govern-

ment.

Earl Grey is the new Secretary of War,

and the Marquis of Harrington Under

Secretary.

Increasing apprehension exists in Paris

on the Polish question. It is believed that

if the reply from Russia to the notes of the

three powers be unfavorable, Napoleon will

not hesitate to draw the sword.

The Polish insurrection continues active.

France is making active naval prepara-

tions.

Australia and New Zealand.

The production of gold in Melbourne ex-

hibits a slight falling off as compared with

last year. The rush of passengers from

Melbourne to the gold fields at Otago, New

Zealand was very great. In six weeks the

population of Otago, increased seven thou-

sand.

The Melbourne correspondent of the Lon-

don Times says the weekly production in the

province of Otago ranges from 12,000 to

15,000 ounces, and new fields are opening in

all directions. Some enterprising prospects

have penetrated to the west coast.

They have discovered a practical gap in

the mountain range which they reached

the sea, and they found traces of gold in

every stage of their journey. There have

also been new discoveries of gold in the

province of Nelson.

Imports at Melbourne have been on

rather a heavy scale, while exports only

slightly fell off as compared with the

Exchange was at a premium of one per cent on any day's bill,

and two per cent for three days' sight.

Useful Receipts.

CASTOR OIL.—The official men of Paris

recommend the following way of ad-

ministering castor oil to children.—The

quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a

small broken pan, over moderate fire, an

egg broken into it and stirred up so as to

form something like white butter; when

it is done, a little salt or sugar

or a few drops of orange water, or some

currant jelly should be added; the sick

child will eat it eagerly and never discover

the fraud.

COLE SLIP.—Select a white, hard head

of cabbage, cut it in half and lay it in water

a short time; when the water is entirely

drained off shave it very finely with a sharp

knife, put a teaspoonful of vinegar on it

boil, when it has boiled up add a teaspoonful

of cream and the beaten whites of two eggs,

let all boil up once more being careful to

stir it all the time to prevent curdling;

when done, it will be a most useful receipt

for the cure of many diseases.

SUPERIOR CORN OYSTERS.—To 1 pint

grated corn put 1 egg well beaten, 1 small

teaspoon flour, 1 teaspoon butter, salt and pep-

per to taste, mix together, and fry them brown.

A teaspoonful will make the size of an

oyster.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quart buck-

wheat meal; 1 handful Indian meal; 1 cup

yeast; some warm water and salt. When

ready to bake, 1 teaspoonful soda, and 1

teaspoonful sugar, mix with the meal, and

mix well. Bake in a moderate oven.

QUICK WAFFLES.—One pint milk; 3

eggs beaten; enough wheat flour to make a

thick batter; add a tablespoonful butter

method, and a little salt, soda and cream

of tartar.

BEST WAFFLES.—One quart milk; 1

pound melted butter; 3 eggs; 2 large spoon-

ful yeast; let it rise 4 hours. Serve them

when baked with sugar and cinnamon.

A Word to the wise is Sufficient.

If a man commences at the age of twenty

years to save money, he will have saved

at the age of thirty, \$3,998.62.

Then we will suppose him to use

a like amount per week, say

two cents for cigars, for

fifty years, 3,998.62.

Making a total of \$7,997.24.

From an old subscriber who can ap-

preciate the enjoyment of having something

saved up for old age.—North American.

Kindness is a language which not only

the dumb can speak but the deaf can un-

derstand.

BILL.

Concluded from our last.

46. In the case of a Union of counties for

Municipal and Judicial purposes, the

proceedings shall be the same as for a

single county, but the proceedings hereinafter

provided as to ballot in a county shall be ap-

plied to each county of the United

Counties, in which said county any portion

of the Militia may be called out for actual

service.

47. No man of any Regiment of Enrolled

Militia shall be exempt from actual service

when called out, unless exempt from this

Act or unless he forthwith provides an ap-

proved man of the same class, who may not

have been called out and required, and who

is to perform his duty as a substitute.

48. No man under bond from bodily infirmity

to perform his duty, shall be taken for

service.

49. Whenever such may be deemed re-

quisite and ordered by the Commander in

Chief, the Battalion or Battalions so or-

ganized, shall be divided into companies, and

the officers appointed to command them, shall

Army on full pay shall sit on any Militia

Court Martial.

OFFICERS.

55. All commissions of officers in the

Canadian Militia shall be granted by the

Commander in Chief and during pleasure;

no person shall be an officer of Militia unless

he is one of Her Majesty's subjects by birth

or naturalization.

56. Commissioned officers of the Cana-

dian Militia shall furnish their own uniform,

arms and accoutrements.

57. Commissions in the Canadian Mil-

itia, existing immediately before the passing

of this Act, shall remain in force, the same

being nevertheless subject to be cancelled

by the Commander in Chief; and commissions

of officers other than of Volunteers shall

be deemed to constitute such officers

as belonging to the Regimental Divi-

sion in which they respectively re-

side, and all officers of the enrolled Mil-

itia shall be hereafter appointed shall be de-

termined in their commission as officers of

the Regimental Division to which they are

appointed.

58. The Commander in Chief may, when

ever the Canadian Militia is called out, and

the exigencies of the service so require, re-

duce or increase the number of

Colonels in the same.

59. All corps of Volunteers, whenever on

duty or parade, shall be commanded by the

officer of Volunteers highest in rank then

present and in uniform, who shall be respon-

sible for the due maintenance of order and

discipline among the corps of Volunteers

then present, but if the Canadian Militia or

any part thereof be called out for actual

service, all corps of Volunteers and enrolled