

Whereas he who is orderly in the regulation of his time takes the proper method of escaping those evils. He is justly said to redeem the time. By proper management he prolongs it. He lives much in little space, more in a few years than others do in many. He can live to God and his own soul, and at the same time attend to all the lawful interests of the present world.

The greatest motive to the improvement of our time, is its brevity; and that the present life is only given us to prepare for Eternity. Another year is given us, and it may be our last. We are going into Eternity, as fast as the wings of time can carry us.

Eternity, mysterious, mighty existence, how are all our thoughts lost in thee! May we all in future be more provident of our time, and prepare for a better existence.

T. M.

NEWS.

(From the New York Albion)

The arrival of the Napoleon and Canada have put us in possession of London papers to the 11th ult. We shall endeavor, as usual, to present a concise view of the political aspect of Europe as it existed at the latest dates.

Imprisonment for life is the punishment inflicted on the ex-Ministers of Charles the Tenth.—They are to be confined in fortresses, and are deemed politically dead.—Their families and effects will therefore be dealt with as those of defunct persons. Severe as this sentence is, it has not given satisfaction to the revolutionists of Paris, who thirsted for, and demanded aloud in the street, the blood of the unhappy victims. The capital was for many days most alarmingly agitated, but the promptness of the King, and the good conduct of the National Guards, fortunately preserved peace. Thus one great danger to the existing order of things has passed away, and the French Government has covered itself with honor in risking so much for humanity. The King as well as his ministers, emphatically ventured their own lives to save those of the prisoners.

But danger to France does not stop here—for fresh difficulties have arisen and new discords have appeared. Lafayette has resigned the command of the National Guards, and there has been a partial change in the Ministry. The former event is the most embarrassing, particularly as the veteran proclaimed in the Chamber of Deputies, that he was not satisfied with all the proceedings of the Ministers. The General in effect, declared that the proceedings of the Government were not sufficiently liberal, and that he accordingly separated himself from it.

An extension of the elective franchise is now insisted on—its consummation will carry with it an excess of democracy into the Chamber of Deputies;—and an increase of democracy there must be instantly felt by government, and will prove the prostration of the Monarchy. It is admitted on all hands that the internal state and credit of France is deplorably affected.

The accounts from Russia announce that a large army is marching upon Poland, and report places the Emperor at its head. It is certain, however, that Count Diebitsch is to possess the immediate command and the general direction of the bloody campaign about to open. The Poles are making every preparation for a desperate resistance. Rumors are also in circulation of disturbances having broken out at St. Petersburg—this is not at all surprising, for the ball of revolution is in perpetual motion.

Some of the dastardly incendiaries who have committed such devastations in England, have met the punishment due to their crimes. Six have been ordered for execution, and many have been sentenced to transportation. The Courts, however, have generally leaned to the side of mercy, where the offenders appeared to be ignorant, or had been misled by others. One poor wretch declared that he had been incited to the committal of his crimes by the infamous writings of Cobbett.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and was received with great joy by the mob; he is certainly doing much mischief, yet we think a decided expression of Parliament with regard to the dissolution of the Union, as suggested by Sir Robert Peel, would produce a salutary effect. In the absence of Mr. O'Connell, not a member in either house would be found to vote with the Agitator on this point.

The Whig ministry has its difficulties. So far it has distinguished itself only by professions. The economy it boasts of was pursued with general vigor by the Duke of Wellington—of this the country is now satisfied. On the other hand some of the new appointments, particularly that of Lord Plunkett, has been severely condemned, and the places and patronage enjoyed by Earl Grey and his relations are by no means forgotten. Reform in Parliament is now the sheet anchor of the Cabinet—that may sustain it out of doors for a while, but we cannot consider the power of the Whigs permanent. They are sincere, doubtless, in their pledges for reform, and threaten a dissolution of Parliament should they be defeated in this project.

The Sentinel.—In a late number we expressed a hope that the Sentinel would eventually receive a fair portion of patronage in the Diocese of Nova Scotia. That hope is confirmed by letters from thence. Under date of 7th instant, Archdeacon Coster of Fredericton, N. B. writes: "the work is certainly well received in this province; and I think it would certainly answer your purpose to send us a few sets on speculation." And under date of the 9th, Archdeacon Willis of Halifax, writes: "Mr. Stewart Clarke, the young Gentleman named by me, with the Bishop's recommendation, as Agent for the Sentinel, is, I believe, very attentive to your interests." Such intelligence is highly gratifying; and we tender our warmest thanks to the Venerable personages from whom it comes.

We should be happy to receive occasional communications from our brethren in that diocese. They might easily be forwarded by private conveyance as far as Quebec in the Summer Season, at least from Halifax.

Some of our Subscribers have expressed a desire that more of the Sentinel should be devoted to news. In this we cannot agree with them. Being situated inland, European news can be received all over both provinces as soon as at the Sentinel office; and by the time it is reprinted and sent into Upper Canada, it has become old; and the greater number of our subscribers take other papers, by which they can obtain foreign news much earlier than by the Sentinel. Besides, 'tis hardly fair to occupy a religious paper with other matter, except sparingly.

We need not stay for leisure hours to shut the door and retire, for the moment in which we regret the want of retirement, is enough to bring us into it. We must turn our hearts towards God in a simple and familiar manner, and with great assurance. The most broken minutes are good, at all times, even when at meals, and when others are speaking. Unprofitable and tedious stories and narratives instead of tiring may relieve us, by affording some interval of inward retirement. Thus all things turn to good to those who love God.—*Fenelon.*

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A CONVERSATION.

Well, Charles, so you have returned from Sunday School! I am happy to see you so well pleased. It is almost a sure sign that you have been a good boy to-day. The child who is pleased to go to school, and looks happy when he returns, gives me a pretty certain evidence of his being a good child. For wicked children do not like to go where good people meet together, unless they can trifle away the time, or indulge in some mischief; much to the injury of their schoolmates and teachers, and I am sure, very much to their own hurt; besides the harm it does to their own credit, and the credit of the class, and the certainty that such conduct will cause themselves many an hour of bitter reflection. But, Charles, did the Minister visit the school before Church?

Charles. Yes, ma'am.

Mother. And what did he say?

Charles. He said that he was pleased to see so many little children met together for a good purpose; and then he asked us what we came there for? One boy said that we came to learn to serve God. Another said, to learn to be good. There were a great ma-