

great force, the eagle would spread its broad wings and soar above it; and from its proud attitude would look down with serenity and composure on the devastation below. The application to Christians was to persuade them to imitate the noble eagle. When bickerings and strifings arose in the church or society; and when hostilities were waxing hotter and hotter; when the storms of civil or religious discord were rising higher—and the wrath of God was thundering in his providence into the ears of his provocators, then they should on the pinions of their faith rise above the world. This needs no comment. Oh that Christians would learn to emulate the eagle, and proudly, through the influence of the Divine Spirit, trample the world beneath their feet.

OLD AGE.

'Age is dark and unlovely,' says the old bard of Scotland, and so indeed it sometimes is. But it need not be. Let youth be spent aright, let the health of the body and the improvement of the mind be cared for—let the faculties of the soul be expanded and all its noble powers developed, and we shall in the decline of life, 'grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.' For ourselves, we love the aged. We love to draw out their stores of rich experience in regard to religion, or to business, and we love to hear them speak in the rapture of faith of that 'great ocean on which they are to sail so soon.' One of the worst signs of the times is the growing want of respect which is manifested all over the country to those that have passed into the 'sere and yellow leaf.' The church has much to answer for in this respect, and she will never 'rise and shine in her full beauty' so long as she prefers the ardor and vehemence of the young inexperienced ministers, to that calm and sober wisdom which a long and constant walk with God, alone can give. Let her call age 'dark and unlovely,' and she herself will soon become so!

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

If men hold the practical power of society, women have mainly in their hands the more important moral power. There cannot be a moral community where they are licentious; there cannot be a refined society where they are neglected and ignorant. Upon them depend the earliest education and first impressions of their children. They regulate, or materially influence the principles, opinions, and manners, of their husbands and their sons. Thus the sound and healthful state of society depends on them. It is a remarkable historical fact, that the wife of Oliver Cromwell endeavoured to recall the exiled king, and that all his children, save one, was loyal. We must believe they derived their feelings and opinions from their mother. Alfred, one of the most extraordinary men of any age, who rescued his country from her enemies by his courage, and by his wisdom and energy raised her from extreme barbarism to a degree of civilization, in his youth was given to idleness and pleasure. His mother roused in him the ambition and virtue that has made him the admiration of mankind for a thousand years. Napoleon said that to the manner in which his mother formed him at an early age, he principally owed his subsequent elevation.—It was his opinion that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends upon the mother. Mothers, while you are proud of this distinction, remember the responsibility it imposes on you. Be worthy of it.

A FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.—The following account of the dreadful ravages committed by locusts in the East Indies, is copied from papers received in England by the last overland mail from India:—

"There has been a vast flight or flights of locusts, which have, apparently, laid waste a bolt of country, extending from the right bank of the Ganges across the Doab, and penetrating over the Juman in to Gwalior. They committed dreadful ravages in the district of Furruckbad, Etawah, on both banks of the Jumna, and at Dholpore in the Gwalior State; and it was feared later accounts would show much more damage to have been committed. The following are the particulars:—On the 16th of September, about 5, P. M., they came over Futehghur, the principal city of the Furruckbad district, and in an hour's time they had stripped every vestige of cultivation, breaking down large branches of trees with their weight. From Etawah, a traveller going down the Jumna, writes on the 17th, that the ravages committed have

extended for miles. In passing over the boat, the noise is described as being like distant thunder. But a letter just received from Dholpore, states that the flight passed over it on the 14th, that it came from the eastward, and after remaining twenty-eight hours, took its departure in the same direction, so that there must have been more than one flight to have been at Etawah & at Futehghur simultaneously, distant nearly 100 miles. The destruction to the crops in that portion of the north-west provinces, through which in a month or two troops would be passing, is stated to be enormous. The revenue of course must be given up, and taken in connection with the state of affairs in the north-west, it must altogether be looked on as a most grievous calamity."

Sir C. Napier and his Army.—The following extract from Sir Charles's speech at the dinner given to him by the officers of the *Sere* at Hyderabad, on the 28th ultimo, is highly characteristic of the gallant General, and will, we are sure, be read with deep interest. In rising to return thanks on his health being drunk, Sir Charles said:—"I have heard, gentlemen, of a General spoiling an army, but it appears to me that the force I command wishes to spoil its General, and I will now explain in what manner I mean it. First, you win two battles for me; 2dly, you made me Governor of Scinde; 3dly, you give me a regiment; and lastly, you made me a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. I feel and appreciate your kindness, favour, and friendship. Gentlemen, the good order and understanding that exists in a British army is mainly attributable to the messes of the service. When officers meet at a mess, the General and junior ensign are on a level; every one is at full liberty to express his thoughts and feelings as they emanate. On parade the laws of reason and discipline combine to make him obey his commander. We are all gentlemen by birth and education, and consequently on a par. This is also a reason, gentlemen, that I feel your testimonials of friendship so keenly. It is not with any idea of favours or honours that you thus befriended me. You are all far too superior to such base ideas. Thus, gentlemen, the best feelings of my heart, be where I may, will be linked to you with the march in the desert, the battles in Scinde, and the dinner in the plains of Hyderabad."—*Bombay Times*, September 16.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning last, bringing intelligence from London to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th inst., thus making the passage in sixteen days. The accounts regarding trade are not very favourable, although just before the departure of the *Hibernia*, business had somewhat revived.

PROJECTED VISITS OF HER MAJESTY.—It is confidently asserted, amongst the court circles, that Her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a visit to the King of Prussia, at Berlin, at the end of the approaching London season, as a return of his royal courtesy at the baptism of the Prince of Wales. It is likewise stated, that Her Majesty contemplates, if circumstances are favourable, going from Berlin to Paris. The latter event will become still more probable, if report speaks true; and Louis Philippe come to England in two months to exert his powers of persuasion. It is reported that a steam yacht is at present being constructed in the French dockyards for the occasion; the vessel in which the Duke de Nemours came over being merely destined for the ordinary purposes of the royal navy, and boasting of no adornment fit for an august passenger.

Two or three building yards in Sunderland, which have been unoccupied since 1840, have been taken for the purpose of ship-building, which will shortly be in full operation there. These signs of reviving trade, however small, are gratifying.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the friends of the Church Missionary Society was held at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, H. Kemble, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report, which was read by the Secretary, gave an encouraging account of the operations and financial condition of the society,—£115,000 having been collected during the past year.

We are happy to understand that a correspondence has lately taken place between the Duke of Sutherland and Dr. McFarlan, of Greenock, which has issued in his Grace promising to give favourable considerations to applications for sites for churches and manses to the Free Church mi-

nisters in Scotland. It is expected that, with the Duke's leave, the correspondence will be published in a few days.

IRELAND.

The State Trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell, weary of agitation, has retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Darynane. Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and amongst the parties who have hazarded that opinion; not once but frequently, is Mr. Shiel—no bad authority, as far as opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trials will extend—several months probably—and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, respecting a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation.

THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, Mr. Patrick Curtis, of Waterford, in the chair. There was a tolerably large attendance, perhaps about 2500, more than half of whom were women. Mr. O'Connell, who took his seat under his own portrait, which now decorates the walls of the Conciliation Hall, looked in better health than of late. The principal business of the day was a debate on the relative merits of Federalism and Repeal, the former being advocated by the Rev. Mr. O'Malley, and the latter by Mr. O'Connell. Various sums of money were handed in by Mr. O'Connell, including £1 from the Rev. J. E. Giles, Baptist Minister. The Rent appears to be falling rapidly. It was announced at £636 for the past week.

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT OF THE CHAPEL.—On Sunday last an occurrence took place in this town (Castlecomer) which has created a great sensation among all classes, and is likely to be followed up by a judicial inquiry. It appears that a small party of the 90th Regiment, stationed there, attended chapel as usual, but after some portion of the service had been performed, the officiating priest (the Rev. Mr. Hayden) introduced the name of Mr. O'Connell in a prayer for his escape from his enemies! The observations of the priest were of so marked a nature during the service, and the allusion to the executive so clear as not to be misunderstood. Ensign Wyvil, in command of the party, instantly and properly ordered the men out of the chapel, and marched them direct to their barracks. The movement of the priest was followed up after mass by the delivery of a speech in the chapel yard. After reading Mr. O'Connell's address from a newspaper, he commented in strong language on the conduct of the officers, which, being of so abusive a nature, cannot fail to reach the proper quarter, as Captain Roberts, R. M., it is said, was a witness of the conduct of this meek disciple of the apostles!—*Kilkenny Moderator*.—Several occurrences similar to this have taken place in various parts of Ireland.

Feargus O'Connor, in his *Northern Star*, in a letter addressed to Mr. O'Connell, tells the great Agitator that either Repeal will be carried, or his head laid on the block by the first of April next.

War steamers are about to be placed on all the large lakes in Ireland.

REPEAL RENT.—At the meeting of the Association on the 20th ult., Mr. O'Connell handed in £103 15s. from Providence, Rhode Island; £24 4s. 4d. from Canada; £21 from Maine; and £23 11s. from Mexico.

INDIA.—Punjab.—Assassinations continue to take place in this country. Besides Shere Singh and the whole of his family, it is now known that the ruler of the Mooltan, Dewan Sawun Mull, and Herab and Zoolab Singh have also been murdered.

Dhuleep Singh, a child of six years old has been placed upon the throne.

It is not known whether Lord Ellenborough will interfere, though reports of the immediate assemblage, on the Sikh frontier, of an army consisting of from 30,000 to 36,000 men, tend to induce a pretty general belief that he will eventually, if not at once, do so. The "army of Exercise," it would appear, is still to be assembled on the Jumna. What this force is to be, nobody positively knows, though it is surmised that it is intended for Gwalior.