

moment he covered at the sight of an Imperial bayonet, and, in that moment, collapsed from all his former greatness, suffered under the triumphant retorts of those whom he had but lately defeated, and was censured by the Parliament of England for having surrendered the rights and imperilled the reputation of his country.

"To Lord John Russell, in the first instance, is due the merit of having led and organized an opposition; Mr. Gladstone and his friends took up the same side; and Mr. Disraeli, when he found how overwhelming was the indignation expressed out of doors, retreated from his original view of the Government policy, and brought over his followers to the hostile camp.

We have asserted a principle, at great cost. Though my readers may not care much about the intricacies of English political parties, yet they should know that this change must affect us in more ways than ordinary, and therefore is of unusual importance.

The Reform Bill, also, which was about to form so prominent a part of this Session, was snubbed by him, instead of receiving that cordial support which might have been expected.

The Anti-Church-Rate Bill, also (just past a second reading) found him lukewarm; and the last act of all has removed him from place and power.

Louis has proved a nuisance. We were to set about regoverning India, reform Parliamentary and Church abuses, and do many nice things in the way of legislation: but the French affair, in unseating our Ministry, puts all (for a time, at least) to the right-about.

The French are amazed, and already moderate their tones; while the blatant marshalls, probably cowed by a snarl from their master, find that the pleasant little excursion they planned is indefinitely postponed. Much as we deprecate war, especially with France—if they choose to come, we shall be ready to receive them.

We have done right, and need not, even were we so inclined, shrink from the consequences. But there is no fear of war. Louis knows too well, now, what we think, to tempt his own overthrow by nonsensical airs.

Louis may look to himself; we care not now for him. Any scamps here, that violate our hospitality, will find our laws quite stringent and active enough against them, even though there be no new Alien Bill.

But a nice mess we have fallen into! Here is Lord Derby again, with a shadowy Cabinet of worn-out, ridiculous, despised, would-be statesmen, at the head of affairs. I subjoin a list of the new Cabinet. How long it will stand, unsupported as it is by a single man of real weight and power, in questions of the day, remains to be seen.

- First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby. Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Lord Chancellor—Sir F. Thesiger. President of the Council—The Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Privy Seal—Lord Hardwicke. The Home Department—The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole. Under-Secretary, Home Department—Mr. Hardy. The Foreign Department—The Earl of Malmesbury. Under-Secretary, Foreign-office—Mr. S. Fitzgerald.

- The Colonial Department—The Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton. The War Department—General Peel. First Lord of the Admiralty—The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington. Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester. President of the Board of Trade—The Right Hon. J. W. Henley. President of the Board of Control—The Earl of Ellenborough. President of the Poor-law Board—Mr. E. Sotherton. First Commissioner of Public Works—The Right Hon. Lord John Manners. Attorney-General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Solicitor-General—Mr. Cairns. Under-Secretary for War—Major A. H. P. Stuart Wortley. Lords of the Treasury—Colonel Taylor and Mr. Whitmore.

- IRLAND. Lord Lieutenant—The Earl of Eglington. Lord Chancellor—The Right Hon. F. Blackburne. Chief Secretary—Lord Naas.

It is but a question of a little time, before we shall be called on again to elect a Premier. Lord Palmerston is unlikely to succeed; one probability remains in which the hopes of the country will be centred. Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and the more moderate of the independent Reformers might form a more powerful organization, and possess themselves of the Government benches.

"This combination we anticipate, although it may not immediately take place. All depends upon the confidence entertained by Lord Derby in the strength and cohesion of his followers. He may determine to challenge the support of Parliament, or he may retire from the field before giving the word of command to his battalions."

The Derby Cabinet can exist only on the sufferance and quiescence of the House. Opposed as that party is to the chief measures before the public, it only remains to be seen how long such quiescence will last—probably, only till another party can be organized; and that party will probably own as its head Lord John Russell, and include some of the best Liberals of the day.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Yeh is caught, and a prisoner. What are we to do with the mischief-maker? Canton is invested, and completely in the power of our forces. The bombardment did not do so much execution among the inhabitants as was feared, because they had previously been warned of the consequences, and took care of themselves.

If this do not settle the difficulty, we are to go on to Peking, and astonish the Emperor himself. Probably, however, he will let Yeh answer for him, agree to our demands, pay expenses—and then, China will be all the better for our proceedings, while we shall not be troubled any more.

Sir Colin Campbell goes on gloriously in India: cautiously awaiting the arrival of a siege train from Agra before he concentrates all his forces on Oude, and destroys the last traces of mutiny.

"We have passed the crisis of danger and the moment of doubt: British India is no longer exposed to any peril of a serious nature. During the week after Christmas, two thousand five hundred troops arrived from Europe at Bombay, where it was imagined their presence was urgently required; but so completely had confidence been re-established that most of them were immediately sent off to Kurrachee, to find their way up the Indus into the North-Western Provinces."

"To Peel and his big guns" we have already referred; but it is impossible not to notice the private accounts we receive of his letting fly at a hostile rampart, without making so speedy an impression as he desired, and then with his blue jackets "trundling the artillery within fifty yards of the wall, and delivering a salute that brought down enough to let the Lord Mayor's Show through." To this feat Sir Colin Campbell alluded when he remarked to the officers of his staff that Peel fought "as though he had been laying the Shannon alongside of an enemy at sea." Against intrepidity and vigour of this quality no Sepoy rebellion can hold its ground; the moral influence is entirely in favour of the British Government; and that which bitterly discourages the insurgents is, that they have not roused the sympathies of one person in a thousand and out of the native population.

"Reviewing the general bearings of the latest intelligence, we are led to believe that Sir Colin Campbell will complete several important and essential operations against the enemy before the cool season breaks up; he may, indeed, be detained at Bareilly, in the centre of Rohilcund, but his force will enable him to clear away this obstacle, and to penetrate the territory of Oude, within, perhaps, ten days after his ascent from Doab. He will then be on the high-road to meet the ten thousand brave and serviceable Goorkhas, under Jung Bahadoor, and the four thousand troops commanded so victoriously by General Outram, at the Alumbagh. With this combination he will at least be enabled to reduce the Indian rebels to the condition of outlaws, with their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them, but with little power of mischief and not a possibility of escape."

Your Special Correspondent, NIGHT LAMP.

Liquor Law.

To the Honorable James W. Johnston, Attorney General, &c. &c.

Aware that your time is fully occupied, I would not perplex you with idle speculations; but believing that you are sincerely anxious to promote the cause of Temperance, (the pretended doubts of some to the contrary notwithstanding), I beg to call your attention, through this medium, to the License Law, as it now is—or is supposed to be—presuming that something will be done during the present Session, to repeal, amend, or continue it,—I wish to point out a few things which I think much need revision—or at least to be simplified and explained—so that honest Magistrates, when called upon to enforce the Law, may know what it really does mean.

We find the rum-sellers and their Attornies contend that if it be proved that A. sold Intoxicating Liquors to B. on the last day of Decr., 1857, and is tried and convicted for that offence on the 10th of Feb'y., 1858, Suppose A. to be again arraigned on the 20th of Feb'y., and the plainest proofs adduced of a like illegal sale to C. D. E. and F. at different periods from October last past up to the aforesaid 10th of Feb'y., still he should not be convicted for any sale prior to the last conviction.

I have failed to find any reference to a former conviction—the Law seems to me to point at each separate sale within six months last past. We find considerable difference of opinion on this point, even among Temperance men. Again, we find that various opinions obtain with respect to an Appeal,—Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, Section 28, says, "Appeals from the decision of the Justices for any forfeiture incurred under this Chapter, shall be granted in the same manner as under the Chapter respecting summary trials before Justices of the Peace."

Now, in Chapter 131, the one referred to—Section 28—I understand it to mean as follows:—Suppose the successful party to be pressing for the Execution, the Appellant demanding an Appeal, and making, or being ready to make, the required Affidavit, and paying down the legal fee, immediately after Judgment is given, must be allowed two days or 48 hours to get his Bondsmen and complete the Appeal. Again, suppose his opponent does not press for the Execution, he may, within ten days, make the Affidavit, and take out an Appeal; but if he neglect to make and complete a demand, and the opposing party demand the Execution, and it is issued, he has lost his privilege, whether it be in an hour or a week. Next comes "An Act to alter and amend Chapter 22, Revised Statutes," passed 31st March, 1855, which certainly was a great improvement in many respects; but here, again, is a stumblingblock—Section 7—

which appears to have been inserted merely for the purpose of adding to the Appeal Bond the last clause—"That he will not during the pendency of the Appeal violate any of the provisions of the Act." Such, no doubt, was the intention of those who framed it; but the rum-sellers and their Attornies now claim it as a special enactment, giving the Appellant the whole of ten days, and that if he make his demand and Affidavit on the day of trial he need not complete it till the tenth day. Now see the difference. A poor honest man is sued by a sharper, judgment is given against him, he feels aggrieved and appeals, makes his Affidavit, and in 48 hours he must have his Bond completed or Execution issues and he may be thrust into jail the third day; while the itinerant rumseller, set up by the keeper of a rum-depot, who supplies him with ten gallons at a time; and perhaps has a dozen such about him or within a few miles, perhaps but half of his name is known, having no property but his kegs and measures, convicted upon the clearest evidence perhaps the second or third time; penalty £20 and £3 costs, he has, according to this construction, 10 days before he is obliged to give a Bond, during which he may, at his leisure, sell his paltry stock, and walk off before your eyes,—you dare not give the Execution to stop him. Again, the honest man must enter into a Bond with a penalty double the amount of the judgment, while the convicted criminal, although the penalty may be £20 and £3 costs, puts the complainant to the expense of following him through the Supreme Court with a host of witnesses, the conviction is confirmed with £10 more costs, he forfeits his Bond, pays down the exact sum of £20, and comes home laughing. Why is this? Or is it so? While we have a License Law it ought to be enforced,—it ought to be stringent, plain, simple, and easy, to be understood by each and every new Magistrate.

Yours truly, ONE OF THEM. East Cornwallis, March 1st, 1858.

Aid to Acadia College.

Mr. Editor, In-looking over the Messenger of the 3rd Inst. I observed a letter of the Rev. D. M. Welton of Windsor, setting forth a scheme for relieving Acadia College from its present embarrassment.

I believe it to be a very legitimate plan, and one that every Baptist in the two Provinces should respond to. Although not a Baptist myself, Acadia College has my sympathy, and I presume on that account I shall not be excluded from the privilege of contributing. I therefore enclose a pound bill, which will amount to a penny a week for four years. May twenty thousand others be induced to respond to Mr. Welton's proposition, and in doing so the Institutions at Wolfville will be saved forever afterwards from trouble in pecuniary matters.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, WALTON. P. S. Maria Churchill, Esqr., will oblige his old friend by delivering this letter with the enclosure to Mr. Bolden as soon as convenient.

MR. EDITOR, Your correspondent, "A Friend to Zion," whose communication appeared in the Christian Messenger of the 24th Feb'y., has made a statement or two which, in my opinion, require some explanation. His brief allusion to the state of the Second Horton Church previous to the late revival of which he speaks is an implication which, so far as its influence extends, casts a veil over the result of efforts which have been made during the last few years to advance the interest of religion in this community, and holds up this Church to the public as having been a mere skeleton until quite recently.

The communication in question is evidently the production of some one who has had no personal acquaintance with this community nor with this Church until within a short time. This circumstance may perhaps serve as an apology for any defects in his statements. At all events, "A Friend to Zion," will, I presume, feel grateful for any light that may be cast upon the subject. The long gloomy night of which your correspondent speaks naturally leads the mind far into the past. There are, however, some among us who, in the midst of that terrific gloom, were enabled to perceive some glimmerings to save them from utter despair. Four years ago a revival of religion was experienced in a section of the mountain settlement, during which thirty converts were baptized by our former pastor, Brother Stevens, and added to this Church. Also, twelve months ago a series of interesting meetings were held in another section of the same settlement, during those meetings six persons were received by the Church and afterward baptized. These, with one other who was baptized the summer previous, added to the thirty above mentioned, make thirty-seven added within four years: a number comparatively small it is true, but not so insignificant as to be cast entirely into the shade.

The fact that no prayer meetings had been sustained in Gaspereaux valley for a long time is to be much lamented. In view of this fact, however, it should be observed that more than three-quarters of the male members of this Church, including the three deacons and nearly all the most influential members, are located in different sections of the mountain settlement. In one section of that settlement prayer meetings have been regularly sustained for many years and generally well attended. Also, in other parts of the settlement prayer meetings have been kept up though not so constantly.

Your correspondent asserts that the Conference meetings were little more than a mere name. In regard to this I may observe that the monthly Conference meetings of the church, which were held statedly, in the Valley of Gaspereaux, have of course varied in regard to interest, yet, in the darkest time that we have experienced there were a few zealous unwavering brethren who felt it their duty and privilege to assemble on those occasions, and it is confidently believed that they met in the name of Christ, and sometimes at least realized His presence in their midst. Conference meetings were frequently held also in other sections of the community. It may not be improper for me to mention, in conclusion with the above statements, that the union of this church has never been materially weakened during the changes which have occurred here since its organization, nor have any contentions ever taken place between the church and its former Pastor.

In conclusion, I may just say it is not my intention to detract from your correspondent's testimony, in reference to the present prosperity of the church, encouraging prospects, and may the Zion of our God still more abundantly prosper both here and throughout the world. A CHURCH MEMBER.

For the Christian Messenger. Mr. Editor, In-looking over the Messenger of the 3rd Inst. I observed a letter of the Rev. D. M. Welton of Windsor, setting forth a scheme for relieving Acadia College from its present embarrassment. I believe it to be a very legitimate plan, and one that every Baptist in the two Provinces should respond to. Although not a Baptist myself, Acadia College has my sympathy, and I presume on that account I shall not be excluded from the privilege of contributing. I therefore enclose a pound bill, which will amount to a penny a week for four years. May twenty thousand others be induced to respond to Mr. Welton's proposition, and in doing so the Institutions at Wolfville will be saved forever afterwards from trouble in pecuniary matters. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, WALTON. P. S. Maria Churchill, Esqr., will oblige his old friend by delivering this letter with the enclosure to Mr. Bolden as soon as convenient.