

**The English Press on the Civil War.**

The view taken of the war by the different parties in England varies considerably, according as the stand-point from which they look may affect them.

The manufacturing classes have the cotton interests before them. Anti-slavery parties of course deem it a step in abolitionism. Those with political antipathies or proclivities are guided by these sentiments in their sympathy with the Union, or the South.

The *London Times* and other papers shew but little favor to the great Republic. We give the following as specimens.

*From the "Times."*

We alluded yesterday to the strange results of that left-handed wisdom which prompted the United States to refuse the proposition of the great Powers of Europe to abolish privateering in time of war. Never was a Nemesis more swift. Mr. Crawford, in the House of Commons last night, stated that intelligence has been received of privateers having already left the ports of the Southern States, and preying at this moment upon the commerce of the North. Lord John Russell, in his reply to a question as to the legality of the commissions under which these vessels are sailing, can say nothing to encourage the merchants of New-York in their doctrine that the proceedings of these cruisers are piratical, because the Government from which they hold their commissions has at present no recognized existence as the Executive Government of a nation. The precedent cited by the Foreign Secretary is, we think, strictly in point, and the doctrine laid down in the instructions given to Sir Stratford Canning is good public law. When the Greeks were in revolt, they covered the Ægean with cruisers, which made prizes of Turkish ships, under authority of letters of marque issued by the Provisional Government of Greece. The British Government recognized these commissions, and the Turks remonstrated that "to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong." Lord John Russell does not stop to consider the distinction between subjects in rebellion against a sovereign to whom they had for many centuries paid allegiance, and constituted States retiring from a voluntary Confederacy, for it was not necessary for his purpose thus to strengthen the case. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the circumstances are identical, he shows that, even if the Southern States should be considered to be in the condition of rebels, it is in accordance with the law of nations that we should recognize their authority to place cruisers upon the high seas. The decision of the British Government upon the occasion to which Lord John Russell refers, was that "the character of a belligerent is not so much a principle as a fact, and a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitles that population to be treated as a belligerent." Acting upon this precedent, and upon the principles it recognized, Lord John Russell and his advisers have come to the conclusion that "the Southern Confederacy of America must be treated as a belligerent."

*From the "Herald"*

Insurrections, rebellions and revolutions generally prosper at the beginning. The revolt of the Cotton States has been exceptionally prosperous, but peculiar reasons exist which account for that success, and I explain, at the same time, the inactivity of the North. The plans of the seceders have been seething and maturing for eight years past, and every department of the Government which could minister to their aims, has been directed and controlled by the arch conspirators, without a chance of discovery. Under President Pierce's Administration, as in that of Mr. Buchanan, the Secretaryships of the Treasury, War and Navy were held by Southerners, and indisputable evidence is forthcoming that those Departments were administered for eight years past with special reference to the present crisis. Eight years effect great changes in the personnel of an army and navy, and when it is remembered that the system of patronage rules those services in America, little surprise need be felt that the North now possesses regiments and ships, and but comparatively few officers. A single fact will show the unscrupulousness with which Southern statesmen have worked their plot. The final act of Mr. Jefferson Davis in the United States was to move that the Federal Government should henceforward be debarred from purchasing any patented weapons of war; and however monstrous this proposition may appear, it was ultimately carried by the Southern majority. The North is not to be blamed for failing to see through the manifold ramifications of this astounding plot. The citizens of the Free States and their representatives in Congress looked upon the threats of secession as mere intimidations, and nought else; nor are they to be blamed for failing to suspect their Southern brethren of a treachery without parallel in history. At length the entire North is awakened to the truth by the attack on Fort Sumter, and Democrats, Native Americans, and Republicans, learn for the first time that Mr. Lincoln's success is but the pretext for secession, whilst a long-preparing and cleverly-matured plot to break up the Union is the only true motive. The North is now hastening as one man to take vengeance on the traitors. If only half the accounts in the American press be correct, we doubt whether the annals of any country can furnish more astonishing proofs of unanimity of sentiment and self-denying patriotism than are now offered by the free States of

the Transatlantic Union. It is understood, moreover, that the Cabinet has resolved to carry out General Scott's plan of campaign against the seceded States; and inasmuch as no officer has yet been named to command the Federal Army in the field, it may be designed that the General shall carry out his own plans in person. If so, we must prepare for much abuse of him, both in Europe and in his own country. Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is by no means a popular commander until the close of the campaign, for he manoeuvres long, fights as little as possible, and wins unexpectedly.

*From the "Economist."*

The war will draw together the Northern States as they have never been drawn together yet—will teach them the all-important character of the slavery issue—will sweep the political horizon of those petty political controversies which have long frittered away the attention of statesmen, and diverted them from the really great issues which were slowly maturing beneath the surface of society—and, finally, will impress them with the absolute necessity of a closer union, a stronger central power, a suppression of those repulsive forces which keep State and State jealous and apart—in one word, with the duty of turning the Federal Government into a really supreme power. Such, we think, may, and most probably will be, one result of the disastrous conflict in which the United States are now engaged.

**Agriculture, &c.**

**EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM ON BEES.**—The other afternoon, says an exchange paper, Mr. Annan, wishing to have some honey taken from a hive without killing the bees, and having before heard of chloroform being used, felt anxious to try the experiment. He first closed the doorway, and then covered the hive with a cloth, to shut out the light as much as possible, after which he commenced to blow chloroform into the hive. When it was discovered that the bees had fallen to sleep, they were easily removed to another hive without harm to any one, and next morning were all awake and in a lively state, humming around their hives, no doubt wondering what had happened. This being a successful and useful experiment in keeping the bees alive, we think it right to make it known for the benefit of others.

**SALT FOR CABBAGES.**—Edward Carpenter, a correspondent of the Pennsylvania *Farmer and Gardener*, last year tested the value of salt on cabbages, and with satisfactory results. After planting out his cabbages, he watered them some two or three times a week with salt water, containing about 15 grains of salt to the pint. The cabbages grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt water given them produced loose, open heads, which were unfit for any other purpose than boiling. Rain water was given at the same time, and in the same quantities, as the salt water. He does not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbages would bear without injury, but is fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than that he used is decidedly beneficial.

**CLOVER ROOTS.**—At the meeting of the Board at Watertown, Pres't Geddes had some clover roots furnished him by a farmer in Onondaga county, one of which measured three feet eight inches, and the roots entered the ground as tap roots. The longest one was evidently broken off in taking up, and probably was six or eight inches longer, making it more than four feet; the others nearly as long. Such appendages as these to the clover plant, in friable soil, may well account for the great value of this plant as a fertilizer.—*N. Y. Journal State Ag. So.*

**DETECTING FROZEN SEED CORN.**—John G. Stranahan, Macomb Co., Mich., writes that seed corn injured by freezing, may be detected by closely examining the part of the hull covering the germ of the kernel. When uninjured, the thin skin or hull is smooth over the whole kernel, but if injured by frost, it will be loosened from the kernel, particularly at the germ. It is important to take every precaution in this matter, as hundreds of acres fail every year from imperfection in the seed, much of which is undoubtedly caused by having been frosted before dry. In all cases it is better to sprout a little before planting, to test its goodness.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A gentleman from Texas, who has passed some days en route, says that nearly the usual quantity of cotton has been planted at the South, and a very large increase of corn. The Southern authorities have asked for a largely increased appropriation of land to breadstuffs, instead of tobacco, and this was done in Virginia. In Texas, the wheat crop will be very large.

**ANTIQUITY OF AGRICULTURE.**—The first three men in the world were a gardener, a ploughman, and a grazier; and if any man object that the second of these was a murderer, I desire he would consider, that as soon as he was so, he quitted our profession and turned builder.—*Cowley.*

"I have forgotten more than you ever knew," said a boaster once in contempt of another. "Perhaps so," was the answer; "and if you could forget some other things that I know, it might be for your peace of mind hereafter."

**Correspondence.**

For the Christian Messenger.

**Letters to a Young Preacher.**

LETTER XII. SCOLDING.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—

This practice, which is in some respects the opposite of *apologizing*, is an evil that should be carefully avoided. In every department of life it is pernicious. By it, lawful enjoyment is greatly diminished, and human wretchedness abundantly increased. Admonition, reproof, and rebuke, when judiciously administered, on suitable occasions, may be beneficial; but *scolding*, which is railing with ill-humour, or chiding in exasperating terms, is invariably attended with deleterious effects. Instead of producing compunction, repentance, and amendment, its natural tendency is to excite irritation, resentment, and stubbornness.

It might be thought that a minister of the meek and lowly Saviour could scarcely be so un mindful of the dignity of his office, and the spirit which it requires, as to indulge in a course so unbecoming, and so injurious to the interests of true religion. Circumstances, however, not unfrequently occur which are very trying to the patience of a preacher, and are liable to excite him to "speak unadvisedly with his lips," (Numb. xx. 10, Ps. cvi. 33). He has need, therefore, to be upon his guard.

Sometimes people come to meeting very late, or loiter outside, and then enter the house rudely, and interrupt the exercises; or individuals subsequently go out, and stand or sit and converse together. In such cases a few words of kind admonition may do good; but angry and harsh expressions are likely to increase the evil. Punctuality, with a straight-forward and dignified course, will probably be productive of salutary results. Patience must be exercised, and kindness used.

In some instances a minister is pained by witnessing improper conduct, such as reading, whispering, smiling, &c., among persons in his congregation. Much prudence is requisite in cases of this kind. One may be so reluctant to give offence as to allow these improprieties to pass unchecked till they become quite unbearable; and then, under excitement, rebuke sternly, with evident indications of anger. Occasion may here be taken to charge him with possessing an unchristian spirit; and the ministry may be blamed. It is better to check such practices on their first appearance; and to do it in a cool, quiet, and affectionate manner. "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."

A preacher may feel much disquieted and depressed on account of the smallness of attendance at public worship; and give utterance to his sensations of grief in a *scolding* strain. The impropriety of this is apparent. Obviously the few that do attend are not to blame for the non-attendance of absentees. It occurred to me on such an occasion in the days of my boyhood, that if the preacher deemed it his duty to scold, it should be, not at us who had come, but at those who staid away from worship. The best remedies for the removal of this annoyance are, in my opinion, to preach faithfully, affectionately, and, as far as may be, interestingly, so that people may be allured to the house of God; and to visit them frequently in their houses, and by kindness to win their affections, and so draw them out.

When people appear neglectful with reference to supporting their pastor, or contributing to benevolent objects, he may be tempted to chide them with severity. This, however, instead of instilling a principle of benevolence, usually renders them more reluctant to impart any portion of their substance. Giving people full credit for all that they do, with an example of liberality, is the most ready and effectual way to induce them to do more. Such indeed is human nature, that both young and old are generally influenced much more advantageously by commendation than by censure or reproach. It is the warm sun-shine, not the northern blast, that takes off the cloak.

It is highly important for every minister to maintain equanimity of mind under all the circumstances in which he may be placed. Every indication of irritation or petulance, tends to diminish his reputation and his usefulness. He should, therefore, diligently cultivate the spirit of his divine Master. He is bound, indeed, to exercise faithfulness in reproving sin, and warning his fellow men; but all his rebukes should be tempered with kindness. So Paul says to Timothy, "The servant of the Lord must not strive [contend angrily], but be gentle unto all

men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves, if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth; and that they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him at his will," 2 Tim. ii. 24-26.

That the gracious Lord may mercifully preserve you, my dear young brother, from all feelings of unkindness and resentment, and from the utterance of unguarded expressions indicative of displeasure, and enable you by love to win souls to Jesus, and to diffuse an affectionate and truly Christian spirit, is the fervent prayer of,

Yours, in gospel bonds,  
CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, May 31, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

**A safe and sure way to help Acadia College.**

DEAR SIR,

The facts, concerning the College, are now fairly before the friends of education. It is cheering to learn, that, in many of the Baptist Churches, befitting activity is manifest. I cannot doubt, that soon we shall hear of every church cheerfully assuming the allotment indicated in the late circular of the Committee.

The brethren will be gathering ere long in "Associations" and "Conventions," and they must make up their minds to come prepared to deal with the question of Collegiate Education, in connection with the Baptists, in a manner which shall decide the question for all after times. I trust every delegate will feel it to be his duty thoroughly to acquaint himself with the feelings of the Church which he may represent, on this subject. Let us have solid utterances,—no spasms, no wind-and-word speeches. Thought—solid, full-orbed thought—is imperatively demanded, in order to adequately meet the question.

All who have written on the subject of Endowment agree in this, that the Denomination is amply able to raise the fund to £15,000. I have never heard a dissentient voice. Ability then, is not a barrier. The *will* is what is needed. To meet this want, schemes have been proposed by which the amount may be lost in numbers. All well; but still there are "breakers ahead." What do you say to another scheme, rather to a motive-power for the immediate and successful propulsion of all the schemes? I am so sanguine, so more than "very hopeful," that I cannot but "out with it." Here it is. Let every Baptist in the Province set apart, during this month, *two hours* for solitary thought and prayer on the following questions—resolving that he will unflinchingly abide by the decision of his conscience at the expiration of the two hours.

Is an intellectual, moral and religious education a desirable thing?

What was the aim contemplated by the founding of Acadia College?

What has Acadia done? and why has she not done more?

Does the Institution now, and will it in the future, hold any vital relation to the life and growth of Baptist principles in these provinces, and in the world?

"What will we do without the College?"

"Who ought to sustain the College?"

Have I in the fear of God, discharged my whole duty to Acadia College?

If the members of the churches will faithfully do this thing, I will here and now pledge myself to meet whatever is lacking of the £15,000.

I am persuaded all that is wanting, is clear thinking on these questions, with prayer, and he toil is over! This done, it will be as morally effective, as a whole volley of sermons, and far more so than strings of resolutions. Then the cry for help *must strike home* like the blows of a trip-hammer.

Our brethren are not niggardly,—the past wipes out that charge. That they are truly liberal, the present—who doubts it?—will gloriously confirm. I question the justice of the remark, "The Baptists are unworthy their Fathers." Truly they did toil mightily and did wrestle with the times. Thank God, they left us a hallowed legacy, not in our institutions alone, or chiefly, but in exemplary self-denial, in tough endurance, in their great spirits girt for the times, and in a steadfast looking to the Lord. But the praise of noble ones of to-day is already abroad; and when a little calm thinking shall have discovered to the churches the true relation existing between the life—a life having the glow of perfect health—of the College, and the position and progress of the Denomination in these Provinces, a host will come forward to exemplify a like splendid marshalling of the