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Published on WEDNESDAY.]

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

[For Terms see First Page

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A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED by THOMAS MCHENRY, Secular Editor and Proprietor. Office-Corner of Princess & Canterbury Sts., next door to the Post Office, St. John, N. B.) Rev. I. E. BILL, Denominational Editor.

The New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor—For 1861,

Will be enriched by regular contributions from the pens of

REV. S. ROBINSON, Pastor of Brussells-st.,

"E. CADY, Pastor of Portland,

"I. WALLACE, A. M., Pastor of Carleton,

"J. C. HURD, Pastor of Fredericton,

"C. SPURDEN, A. M., Principal of the Baptist Seminary,

"T. TODD, Missionary,—Financial Agent of the Union Society; and

"D. NUTTER, of Livermore, Me.

"The Pastors of the different churches, and other valued brethren will keep the New Series thoroughly posted on all matters of local and denominational interest.

All Communications intended for this paper, to be addressed, "N. B. Baptist & Visitor

to be addressed, "N. B. Baptist & Visitor Office, St. John, N. B.

TERMS OF THE BAPTIST AND VISITOR. For remittances received by us per up to 1st of March, we will send the Bap-

14. Sept 1, 1861, ... May 1, 1862, ... " ... 2.00
Subscriptions already received will be credited according to the above scale.

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also oblige us by sending the names and Post Office address of local Agents, so that we can publish them.

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Poetry.

THE VOICES. There's a voice from the heart of the mountains;
A voice from the wind on the steep;
And a voice from the sacred old fountains;
And a voice from the sighty old Deep:
Hark, the chorus of grandeur and glory,
With its burden of Nature's great story!

Now the tempest its trumpet is blowing;
Now the cataract joins in the song;
Now a deep voice is gloriously going
In majesty through the whole throng:
"Tis a chorus of grandeur and glory,
With its burden of Nature's great story!

O, I must not be silent! Wake, Lyre, Join the triumph that swells in the strain; Fling abroad all thy jubilant fire; Be a comrade of mountain and main; Roll the chorus of grandeur and glory, With its burden of Nature's great story

The Pulpit.

ROGER WILLIAMS AND THE BAP-

[Continued.]

BY DANIEL C. EDDY.

While Baptist sentiments were prevailing in Wales, the Montanists, with which sect Tertullian connected himself, and the Novatians, who, according to an enemy, repudiated infant baptism, were spreading themselves in other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and when the Donatists appeared, all these truth-holding sects merged with them; and "our modern Anabaptists," says Osiander, "were the same with the Donatists." A French historian gives the creed of the Donatists, when he charges them with holding the followings things "First, for purity of church members, by asserting that none ought to be admitted into the church but such as are visibly true believers and real saints; secondly, for

purity of church discipline; thirdly, for dependence of each church; and ourthly, they baptized again those whose first baptism they had reason to doubt. They were consequently termed Re-bapti-They were consequently term zers, and Anabaptists."

the sentiments held by the Donatists. An English historian derisively says that the English Baptists are "the Donatists new facts, and at Breda, in 1819, published

tants of valleys, and no more."nal of baptism; and on this foundation be- presbyters laid on you were red with the

the Italian valdesi, the Low Dutch valleye,

In 1540, the Waldenses put forth an expresssion of views too plain to be questioned. "Our Lord Jesus Christ," they say, " did not take upon himself any jurisdiction of temporal power." On another point they add, "By baptism we are received into the holy congregation of God's people, previously possessing and declaring our faith and change of life." Stephana di Proando, one of their holy personages, was arrested, tried by the Inquisition, and condemned. The most formidable charge made was a denial of "baptism of water, administered to children." Limborch, whose account of the Waldenses is substantiated by Dr. Wall, cites the statement of a nobleman that he had heard one of their teachers, Peter Auterli, about the year 1300, say, that "the baptism of water, made by the church, was of no avail to children, who were so far from consenting to it that they wept" when it was administered. M. de Potter, in his Ecclesiastical History, speaking of the Waldenses, says, "They had a care that it [baptism] should never be conferred on children of a tender age." Æneas Sylvius says of them, "They assert that the church of Rome ceased to be the true church from the time of Pope Sylvester, at which time the poison of temporal advantages was cast into the church." He also says. "They say, that the absolution pronounced over infants avails them nothing; that the godfathers and godmothers do not know what they answer to the priests." Directly to the point, now, is the testimony of Limborch, who says. " The Waldenses appear to have been plain men, unskilful and inexperienced, and it their opinions and customs were to be examined without prejudice, it would appear that among all the modern sects of Christians, they bear the greatest resemblance to the Mennonites," or modern Dutch Bap-

And this brings us to the Mennonitesthe next step in the unbroken succession. Long before they received a name) or existed as an independent sect, they congregated in considerable numbers. They were probably of the Waldensian stock, and Bad been driven into Holland by persecution, Menno, Simons, an extraordinary man, whose name they bear, was born in Friesland in 1505, and in time became a Papist priest; but when Sieke Snyder was mar-tyred, at Leuwarden, for holding Anabaptist sentiments, he began to study the Bi ble, and at length became a Baptist. The natural force of his character made him a leader among those who cherished like sentiments with him; and as under him the sect harmonized on cardinal principles all the minor parties and factions, it was natural that they should be known to the world as Mennonites, as Methodists are known as Wesleyans. Under his leadership the denomination became a unity, or, as Mosheim observes, was " reduced to consistency and moderation."

As to the antiquity of this sect, we have the testimony of competent witnesses. In the early part of this century, the King of the Netherlands appointed his chaplain, Rev. J. J. Dermont. and Dr. Ypeig, professor of theology in the Groning

and most godly of them did held these te- of the Dutch church, "that the Baptists, invite him to propound himself for acceplived. According to one of our most care- the truth, disputed by the Romish church, man." In spite of all that could be done, ful historians, they never fell into the errors that the Reformation, brought about in the of the Romish church, but around their sixteenth century, was in the highest depeat fire worshipped God, in purity an gree necessary, and at the same time goes love. " From the Latin word vallis," says to refute the erroneous notion of the Cathothis historian, "come the English word lies that their communion is the most anvalley, the French vallee, the Spanish valle, | cient,"

Thus we find, in a direct line from the the Provencal vaux, vaudois, the Ecclesiasdays of the apostles, a sect known by diftical Valdences, Ualdences, and Waldenses. | ferent names, differing in minor points, but The words simply signify valleys, inhabi- holding to the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, and now styled Baptists; repre-But were the Waldenses Baptists? Let sented in history by Donatus, Peter Waldo, us see to that! In a treatise on "Anti- Menno Simons, John Milton, John Huss, christ, Purgatory, the Invocation of Saints, John Bunyan, Roger Williams, and a host and the Sacraments," published A. D. 1120, of others, as great, as good, and as selfwritten by one of the most illustrious of sacrificing. We feel that this is an aposthe sect, we find the views of that strange tolic succession worthy of defending a people thus put forth: "He [Antichrist] succession of principles. We say to the arrived at maturity when men whose hearts | Methodists, the Lutherans, the Presbytewere set upon the world multiplied in the rians, the Congregationalists, "You have church, and, by the union of church and all come to birth since the Reformation." state, got the power of both into their hands." We say to the Catholics, "You have cor-On another subject it is added, "He rupted Christianity and maintain scarcely teaches to baptize children into the faith, a sentiment in common with the early and attributes to this the work of regene- church." We say to the Episcopalians, ration, thus confounding the work of the "All-the apostolic succession you have, Holy Spirit in regeneration with the exter- came through Rome; the hands of the stows orders, and indeed grounds all his blood of the martyrs of ten centuries, and Presbyterians in England, it is supposed, idolators. We are apt to compare the misyour line is lost in the church which you denounce as ANTI-CHRIST." We say to the Reformer, "God bless you for your noble work; but it was your religion, creed, and church, not ours, that needed to be reformed." We say to Protestants, " Heaven help you in bearing noble testimony against the corruption of the mother church that reared you; but we are not her children: we never nestled in her bosom." We trace our way back, outside of the Romish church, through Menno Simons, Peter de Bruys, Jerome the Bohemian, to the disciples of our Lord him-

> either ignorantly or wilfully. Many suppose that the Baptists trace their way to Roger Williams, and there stop. An estimable Episcopal clergyman, in the " Pitts Street Lecturers," says, "The first Baptist church, of which there is any record, was organized in March, 1639, by Roger Williams, in Rhode Island;" and disposes of the whole denomination in one single flippant passage. But I have shown that it has had an existence in all ages since the commencement of the Christian era-a people counting names nothing, robes no-Cthing, forms nothing, but principles every thing, God's truth every thing. To be Continued.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONDON BIBLE WOMEN. The London correspondent of the Scottish Guardian says: "At this moment there is an extensive, energetic, yet quiet operation all over the metropolis-a movement set on foot by a lady, the 'L. N. R.,' the author of 'The Book and its Missions,' and of 'The Missing Link.' This is the Bible women's movement. There are two hundred women, drawn from among the poor, who go among the worst and most miserable, read the Scriptures, sell copies of the Bible (not give, as that tends to pauperize and degrade) at the rate of one penny per week or more, pray with the women whom they visit—who, expecting them at any time, have got into habits of cleanliness, both as to house and person, quite unknown before. Each of these women is paid a stated sum weekly, has a district of her own, and is under the eye of, and is responsible to, a lady superin-

Baptists have always regarded the Bible published read it with docility and prayer, they have the little fear of the result. Our pedobaptist and led us through the long, gloomy halls,

But were the Waldenses Baptists? That phatic and decisive testimony to the anti- a Baptist church enjoying a revival, in never again could be go out, for he was what you had bought out of your penny Brunswick, it is about 63°. Our summer they all were is not affirmed. There were quity of the sect, whose members they de- which a young man named Harnden, was condemned to death! Yes, he had killed a savings. If you choose not to spend it, several sects of them, and some of these clare "were certainly among the most converted. He had been sprinkled in his man, and now he himself must die,—Think but to put it into the savings bank, in five sects departed as widely from the truth as pious Christians the church ever saw, and infancy, and so the pedobaptists felt that of it, only twenty years old, and yet a years you would have over \$60, which some sects who now practise immersion dif- the worthiest citizens the state ever had. they had a claim on him. The congrega- murderer! I sat down beside him and would be a sum that might help you in fer from the Baptists. But that the purest "We have now seen," say these members tional church called a special meeting to nets is abundantly proved. They derived who were formerly called Anabaptists, and tance. A committee was chosen to facilitheir name, not, as some suppose, from in later times Mennonites, were the origi- tate the matter, when a mother in Israel got angry, and before I knew what I was Peter Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons, all Waldenses, and who, long in the his- asked the privilege of speaking a few about, I killed him. Oh, if I had minded for they existed long before his time. Mos- tory of the church, received the honor of words, which was granted. She said the heim derives this name from Waldo, but that origin. On this account, the Baptists committee had better be dispensed with, his own English translator has proved him may be considered as the only Christian and the young brother be left to take the to have been mistaken. Their own histo- community which has stood since the days Word of God for the man of his counsel. rians claim a much more remote antiquity; of the apostles, and as a Christian society and then if he found a home, it would be some of them dating back as far as the which has preserved pure the doctrines of a home indeed. The Rev. Mr. Andrews times of Pope Sylvester, and others still the gospel through all ages. The perfectly arose immediately, and said, "That will Once he was a happy, playful child like beyond that period. The name they bore correct external and internal economy of never do, that will never do. He will just was derived from the valleys in which they the Baptist denomination tends to confirm as surely be a Baptist as he is a living he did take the Word of God for his counsellor, and became a regular Baptist.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE. The Christian Chronicle shows the value of Baptist principles by a description of the sad state of most of the other churches in England.

"A converted church membership makes English Baptists appear more singular among their countrymen than the same practice makes us. Every man in Engand who has had water applied to him in any form for baptismal purposes, is a the last sixty years into upwards of 100 member by law of the Episcopal church, languages. There are 100,000 professing and though a Dissenter, can claim all its Christians in New-Zealand; 100,000 in privileges. The man whose crimes have Burmah and Pegu; 112,000 Protestant shocked the circle around the throne of Christians in India; 5,000 or 6000 in Tur-God, and made millions shudder as they key; 250,000 in Africa; 40,000 in Ameread a report of them, is a member of this rica; and 250,000 in the islands of the religious community, and his name is only | Pacific. There are Christians in China, erased by the bolt of the executioner as he Madagascar, Mauritius, and many other launchs him into eternity.—There is not parts of the world. There are 200,000 or r England an excluded member of the 300,000 Negroes under the care of Chris-National church, and, if I am correctly tian pastors in the West Indies. There informed, there cannot be. The Methodist | are more than a million and a quarter of communities admit as members those who living Christians, who, but for the labors are merely 'anxious about their souls.' of missionaries would all have remained are in precisely the state in which Edwards | signary success of the present time, in disfound Northampton when he opposed the paraging terms, with the successes which system of Stoddard. Independents are attended Apostolic labor. We have insomewhat more Scriptural in their practice than Presbyterians. But Baptists are thus marked out before the great denominations of the land as old and not only in their immersion; but in the qualifications domanded for membership; as holier than others; as asserting a groundless claim to superior sanctity.'

THE MAN "WITHOUT AN ENEMY."-Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge "enemies" by trying to please everybody? If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in a man's going through the world trying to find beams to knock his head against; disputing every man's opinion; fighting and elbowing and crowding all who differ from him. That again is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions-so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing they respect you less for maintaining it-or respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the colour of theirs. Wear your own colours, in spite of wind or weather, storms or sunshine. It costs the vascilating and irresolute ten times the trouble, to wind, and shuffle, and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground. Take what time you please to make up your mind; having made it up, stick to it.

FIRST BABIES.

A somewhat extended observation, and not a solitary experience, have convinced us that first babies have a hard time.-Parents must have two or three children before they know what a baby is, know how to treat it, and acquire patience to treat it properly. The poor little fellows that have the misfortune to come along first, have to educate parents to their tasks. and in the process, they get spanked and abused. After a man has three or four children, he learns that whipping a child less than two years of age is barbarism .-We know one "paternal head" who struck his first child when only six weeks old, the ass actually believing that the child knew better than to cry, and that he stopped crying at that particular time, because he struck him. We carry certain notions of children and of family government into tendent. Of this lady class of workers, married life, and the first child is always there are now one hundred engaged. They the victim of these notions. And not alone are truly of that 'upper working class' to of these, for the parents have not learned which Lord Shaftesbury says he belongs. self-control, and a baby is whipped quite These new workers have been raised up in as often because the parent is impatient or a wonderful way, are doing a wonderful angry, as because it is impatient or intract-work, and are effecting wonderful results, able. We inflict on our first children the social, moral and spiritual, such as will yet floggings we ought to have for our impaastonish the world. It is emphatically a tience or fretfulness. This pounding chilquiet movement, and kept quiet. It is dren before they become, in God's eye, steeped in prayer, and without asking for morally responsible beings, is very strange help, and by the simple publication of facts business. Patience, good people—unin the monthly parts of 'The Book and its wearing patience!—Don't wait to learn it Missions, the expenses are all defrayed, until one of your little ones shall be hidgifts coming in at the rate of \$35,000 per | den under the daisies !- Springfield Re-

IF I HAD MINDED MY MOTHER .went, a few weeks since, into a goal to see a young man who had once been a

talked with him. "Oh," said he, as the many ways. Try it. tears rolled down his cheeks, " I did not mean to do it, but I was drunk; then I what my sabbath-school teacher said, if I had minded my mother, I should never have come to this !-- I should never have been here!"

It would have made your heart sore, as it did mine, to see and talk with him. you; now is a condemned young man. He did not mind his mother, did not govern his temper, and as he grew older he went with bad boys, who taught him bad habits; and he became worse and worse, until, as he said, when drunk, he killed a man; and now, after a few weeks, he must die, he must suffer the dreadful penalty. As I left him he said :-

"Will you not pray for me?" and he added, "Oh! tell boys everywhere to mind their mothers, and keep away from pleasing style for which all the writings bad companions."

SUCCESS OF MODERN MISSIONS.

The Bible has been translated during quired, however, from the most competent authorities, as to how many individuals, in their opinion, were gathered out of heathendom by the labors of the inspired Apostles. during the first sixty years of mission work. after the ascension of the Saviour; and we have been assured that, as far as they could judge, not more than one million of living Christians were found after those first sixty years.—Evangelist.

MORE WINTER BEFORE SPRING. "Spring is coming," said a celandine,

peeping from under a hedge.

'Is it really?" said a thrush: "then must look after my nest. But who told

"The sun. When he came this morning, he looked so lovingly on me, that I ago, the ordinary Scotch rotation was, opened at once to see him, and a soft breath of air was playing all around; be- ture for an indefinite period. In Ireland, sides, the violet is quite ready to show her two crops of potatoes were first taken, and pretty face, and I can smell her perfume then oats until there was a return of no

coming?" he said to the violet. "Yes," said the violet.

"How do you know?" asked the thrush.

"By the soft dew that hung on me this morning, which the sun kissed away. Wait till to-morrow, and you shall see all my

"Is spring coming?" said the thrush to a daisy, that showed her bright round face "No, I think not," said the daisy: "not

"How so?" said the thrush; "celandine and violet assure me it is.'

"Celandine and violet are young and in experienced." said the daisy. "I have weathered the winter, and know well that it is not over. The sun kissed me and the south wind blew at Christmas, but I knew full well it was not to be depended upon; and, although he was kind this morning, as he was then, and a breeze just as gentle blew, winter is not past—take my word rots, and clover, would be viewed with

The thrush told the celandine and violet what the daisy said. "Mere croaking," said celandine.

" Some people are given to forebode, aid the violet. The thrush hopped about; he wished to believe them, but couldn't help thinking

he daisy was right.

That night a sharp frost set in, and killed the celandine and the violet, and a deep snow soon buried them. The thrush could hardly find a hip or a haw for his dinner. When the snow-melted, the daisy was there on the turf. The sun was shining and the south wind blowing; the thrush, half-starved, was pecking about for

"You'll believe me now, won't you? said the daisy. "Take my advice, and don't begin to build yet: there will be more winter before spring comes."

The thrush hopped over the graves of celandine and violet, and sang a little twit-

tering requieum, and then flew back to his hole to wait for building time.



Agricultural

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The following extract we take from a Pamphlet written by the late Dr. Robb, and printed for the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce. The pamphlet is entitled "Agricultural Progress," and is written in the clear and of the late Professor are remarkable.

Rotation and Green Crops.

There are few departments of husbandry in which greater improvements have been made than in the order of crops successively sown in any one field. The practice for cattle, and as a more ample source of has improved, and the principle of the manure, so as to give us more abundant

practice is well understood. In early times when a field ceased to be seemed tired of bearing crops. At a later period, it was discovered that productive- and there is no other crop which allows us ness would return by repeated ploughings to maintain the fertility of the soil so and harrowing of worn out land, without manure or any external addition; this kind a half to three tons of hay per acre, but, of treatment was called a bare fallow, and, we look for ten, twelve, thirty or forty tone of course, it operated more quickly if ma- of roots. ure was added at the time of fallow: but, in either case, no crop could be got for the season, and it added nothing to the manure heap or the pocket. The next improvement was the introduction of green crops, such as turnips or clover alternately with the grain crops: these, while they involved a good deal of stirring of the soil, exhausted it very sparingly, inasmuch as they derived most of their nourishment from the

But this alternation of green crops with the white or grain crops, was a great to grow these roots, and thus yield that ininnovation, and it took a long time before farmers would give up the fallowcrop, or the improvement of agriculture is hterally put any faith in the new doctrine of a rotation of crops being necessary at all.

The object of the fallow crop is to make the effect of manure go farther, and economize certain constituents of the soil, which are all removed, though in unequal proportions, by the different groups of crops. known respectively as grains, roots and forage grasses. About one hundred years wheat, barley, peas, oats, and then pasmore than three seeds for one. Even in The thrush shook his head. "Is spring Wales, at the present day, it is covenanted in some leases, that not more than four white crops shall be taken successively

from the same field. In New Brunswick, according to the testimony of my friend, the Hon. Jas. Brown, " many farmers take one crop of grain after another, year after year, from the same ground, until the soil is completely worn out, or, they mow the same field an- eved flower of perfect form. nually, sometimes for more than twenty years, or until the hay will not pay for cutting. There are exceptions to this exhausting system, but it is extensively practised throughout the Province."

The belief in the necessity of a rotation, or series of crops between any two of the same kind, is now a fundamental article in the agricultural creed. When this notion was first propounded, however, it was duly sneered at by the mere practical man. In that day, turnips, mangolds, potatoes, cargreat suspicion as field crops; but they are all now thoroughly established as such. and it is to be regretted that their culture is so much in arrears with us here, long their high place as food for stock have been fully admitted in England and elsewhere. Our climate, it is true, is somewhat different to that of England: we cannot feed turnips off the ground here as they do there; but, even there, housefeeding with roots is regarded more favorably. Turnips keep perfectly in a well ventilated root-house, and when cut or crushed are highly relished by cattle, either by themselves or with half hav or half chopped straw, or pease meal, or oil cake, according to circumstances; turnip tops afford much food for teef cettle, and carrot tops for milch cattle. We would prefer carrots on the light, rich intervales : turnips or swedes, on light upland near the coast, and mangolds on the same soils in

The climate of the west coast of Great Britain and Ireland is much more damp than our own; but that of the east is dry, ONLY a PENNY .- The true secret of and so is that of the interior of France frugality is to lay up small savings. Most and Germany, where root crops succeed Added to these so-called florist flower dipped." Even Robinson admits that they were "Trinitarian Analysptists."

According to the best sources of information, the Waldenses sprang from this ancient sect. It was merely a change of name: the principles remained the same. Neander asserts that with the Donatists is the found the "true historical origin of the Sundanger was procured them by the sensition of the proposition of those and the principles remained the same. Neander asserts that with the Donatists is the found the "true historical origin of the church in that place related the other—the same in doctrines, but with another designation."

It is found the same as great disadvantage; but the same of the variation of the counts. Now, this very day, and age not a sum worth saving. Begin with three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, the result there contends a sum worth saving. Begin with three cents. Now, this very day, contrive to save a three cents. Now, the result of the church, and before the windows were strong iron bars.

While attending the Taunton Baptist of the counter of the church, and before the windows were strong iron bars.

While attending the time to law up and all dust through the long, gloomy halls, unlocking one door after another, until a who the same the contends of the year, in the vear, in the vear, in the vear, in the same the time to law the contends of the year of the counter of the same that the contends of the year of the vear, in the west the vear, in the time time the done of the y

therefore is hotter, and it actually lasts for nearly half a year; rain does not materially shorten this working period of the agricultural year, as in England and Scotland; and the winter's frost here serves partly instead of the numerous furrows, rollings and harrowings required to prepare the soil for the seed, in the old country. The introduction of root-crops and clover

in England was a capital improvement, and effected a complete revolution in farming economy; the yield of food by this system of alternate husbandry was so great that more stock could be wintered and fattened: one acre of turnips was found to be equal to three acres of meadow; more manure was made in proportion, and consequently, more grain crops could be raised than before. One acre of corn or potatoes will of course yield more food for man than one aere of Swedish turnips, mangolds or carrots; but, while the latter require a little more labor, they are less severe upon the land, and are nearly all returned as manure, and cattle fed upon them are sold off the farm to the butcher. While admitting the strong temptations to grow potatoes at present prices, the greater familiarity which most farmers here have with the culture of potatoes, and, particularly, the difficulty about cheap labor, we must still urge the essential importance of the turnip crop as a supplement to the hay crop, as winter food grain crops, a shorter rotation and greater productiveness. There is no other crop productive it was left to rest because it which will give the same weight of food per acre as the roots above referred to, economically. We may get from one and

If the supply of labor required for turnip culture can be had in country places here, we venture to press it again upon the attention ef all concerned. The horse drill, and drill harrow will save much of the labor; sowing in damp weather will often protect the seed from failure, and guane or superphosphate, with thick seeding will almost always secure a turnip or carrot crop against the fly and climate; ure per acre any light deep soil will suffice creased supply of manure, without which impossible here with us,

WHAT FLOWERS SHALL I PLANT?" The above question is often asked in

reference to perennials and annuals, and we will try to answer as far as the first are concerned-annuals can be attended to next month-and will suppose that hardy perennials only are meant. The tender ones, such as verbenas, must not be put out of doors earlier than June.

Paonias. The old double crimson is good although common. The Whitlijii, a white, is also good. Fragrans does not smell very sweet, and is a poor bloomer.

Phloxes.-The best way to get a good collection of say one dozen varieties of the phlox, is to order as many from some responsible florist who keeps up with the times. Many of the old sorts are fine, but there are so many better new ones, that it is far better to obtain them. One of the very finest is Madame Carl Wagner, an

Pansies are apt to die out in summer, unless special attention is given. When this is the case and the soil adapted to their growth, nothing is finer than a good collection of these flowers If seed is saved from fine flowers, many good seedlings may

Carnations and Pinks.-It will be time enough by the middle of May, or first of June, to plant out earnations and pinks.

Hollyhocks .- Those who are only acquainted with the old-fashioned single hollyhock, can have little idea of the beauty of the improved sorts. Imagine a great spike of blossoms, each as large and almost as perfect as one of our finest dahlias, and so closely set together that they resemble after their importance in a rotation, and a great boquet more than anything else. and you have a glimpse of what the improved hollyhock is. The coloring is rich and varied, the inner finely cut petals being often of one color, and the outer or normal ones another. Seed from choice flowers is easily obtained, and many of the seedlings will turn out good, but it is best to get a dozen of the named sorts.

Antirrhinums .- The sharp dragons are steady bloomers, remaining in flower longer than most other plants. The common ones that may be seen in almost every garden are very inferior to the highly improved named sorts.

Chrysantheums. - For fall flowering these are desirable. For bouquets, we prefer the pompone or daisy varieties. Some of them bloom earlier than others, and before any of the larger flowered sorts. Six of each, varying in color, will do to begin with. White, reddish, purple, pink, yellow, buff, and even a dull orange may be had.