

AGRICULTURE.

DISEASES OF GRAIN CROPS.

Vegetables, like animals, are exposed to sundry diseases and accidents, which affect their health and growth, and in some instances utterly destroy them. At present we shall confine our attention to the diseases affecting crops of grain, and at another opportunity, treat of those belonging to potatoes and other kinds of roots.

Wheat is subject to various disorders, arising from the influence of the atmosphere, the encroachments of insects, the nature of the soil, or from other causes. One of the most serious of these diseases is called *rust*, or, in botanical language, *rubigo*, from the rusty brown appearance which it assumes, and which afterwards becomes black. It first attacks the leaves and then the stems of the plants, in spots of a dirty white colour, which gradually deepen until they become almost black. From the time these spots appear, which is generally when the corn is blooming, the plants evidently decline, the straw becomes quite brittle, and when broken is very disagreeable to the smell. The quality of the grain on a rusty plant is not much affected, being not unwholesome; and if the grain be fully formed, it is very slightly discoloured. When the disease attacks a crop, it is thought advisable to cut it at once, as the corn will make no further progress after it is affected.

The causes of rust are supposed to be, the prevalence of heavy mists, rain, or sudden changes from frost at night to the heat of the sun in the daytime. Heavy mists and rain, from their keeping the roots of the plants always wet and cold, are supposed to be the main causes of rust in this country. The nature of the soil has also considerable effect. If too highly manured, for the purpose of forcing wheat crops, it is found that the grain is more easily affected than that grown upon land in a well-balanced condition. This is supposed to arise from the straw of forced corn being softer and more porous in its nature, which renders it more easily affected by changes in the temperature. Soils which are very loose and open produce grain which seem predisposed to rust. This is supposed to arise from such soils allowing the roots to penetrate deeply into the ground, where they may meet with a stratum containing no nourishment, and thus the growth of the plants is suddenly checked. Dry, open situations are less liable to rust than lands which lie low. Some say that spring wheat is not so easily affected as winter; but other reports place both kinds on an equality in this respect. Early sowing is recommended as a preventive, as the autumn rains are avoided, and the ear is well filled before the season becomes injurious. Drilling, by admitting a freer circulation of air, is said to modify the disorder. Thick sowing; rolling after the seed is sown, where the soil is loose and requires it; changing the seed; cutting out any plants which may be affected; protecting the roots of wheat by tares, rye, and clover; and the use of saline manures—are all recommended as preventives of this disease; and as they are simple, by a little attention it will be easy for a careful husbandman to adopt any or all of them.

The *smut*, called, in botanical language, *ustilago*, is a disease which attacks the ears of wheat, the grains of which, instead of containing healthy farina, change into a black powder resembling that of the dusty mushroom. The disease is very infectious, spreading rapidly over the adjoining grain; and if smutty seed be sown, the crop is sure to be diseased. Sound grain, when mixed with other wheat affected with this disorder, is said to possess noxious qualities, and in some cases is altogether unseizable. When grain is ground in a state of smut, it emits a disagreeable smell, and materially injures the quality of the flour. The cause of this disease has never been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is now generally believed to originate from the growth of fungi in the plant. Some allege that it is occasioned by an insect making an incision into the ear of the grain, into which seeds of the fungi find their way, and growing, cause this disease. Smut, M. Tessier says, is easily known by the upper leaves becoming spotted green and yellow, or withering at the tip. These characteristics of smut, he says, never deceived them. It is also stated, that if the stalk be cut through a little below the ear, it will be found to be composed principally of a membranous substance, called by botanists *pith*, with a small hole in the centre, instead of being a tube, as it is uniformly in healthy plants. This disease most frequently occurs in oats, but also attacks barley, wheat, and many other of the grasses; and in whatever plant it occurs, the complete destruction of the seed may be looked for. From experiments performed by several distinguished French philosophers, it appears that this disease is caused by a species of fungi, the seeds of which are absorbed by the roots of the grain, and circulate through the plant along with the sap. This fungi, it is supposed, would not grow on the soil, and requires to be carried up by the plant before it will germinate.

Mr. Main, in his Young Farmer's Manual, thus alludes to the operation of smut: "In order to have a correct view of the possibility of the seeds of fungi invading the living structure of a wheat plant, it must be understood, in the first place, that these spores are both impalpable and invisible individually; and in the next place, it should be known, that vegetable membrane is not a solid, but vascular body or substance—every part being composed of numberless cells and openings. The spore, when ripe, are blown about in invisible clouds, and alighting on every object, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, and whether fluid or fixed, remain and die where they fall; or, if on a congenial substance, and under a favourable state of the atmosphere, germinate and come to perfection. It is from this seizure and growth of the fungi upon the leaves and straw by one species, which causes mildew, rust, or blight, as it is commonly called; and by the lodgment of the spore of another species in the interior of the capsules, which corrupts and changes the healthy milk or meal into a stinking black or grey powder, called smut, so much dreaded by millers and bakers, and so depreciating to the sample of the farmer. As the disease called smut attacks the grain in the ear long before the latter is shot from among the involving leaves, it is contended that the seeds of the fungus cannot fall into the capsules while enclosed among the leaves; and it is therefore supposed that the seeds are in the soil, and are taken up by the roots, and conveyed along with the sap into the ears. Hence it is said that liberally limed land is less liable to bear smut than when no quicklime is in the soil." Land too heavily manured is apt to taint the crop with smut, by affording a too exuberant nourishment to the fungi; and hence a too bountiful manuring for grain crops may prove as disadvantageous as one too meagre.

Although the true cause of smut has been long a mystery, the means of preventing it have been ascertained, and are very generally practised, even although the seed is not known to be diseased. Various preparations have been recommended for this purpose, such as cold water and lime, boiling water and lime, salt water, urine pickle, solutions of arsenic, solutions of the sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and many others. From the disease being caused by the lodgment of the seeds of a parasitical plant about the grain seed, washing alone would be sufficient, if perfectly performed; but from the minuteness of fungi seeds, it is almost impossible to rid the grain of them by this process. Lime, or other hot substances, should therefore be used, in order to destroy what the water fails in washing off. Lime shells are sometimes put into a copper of boiling water, and when the shells are sufficiently dissolved, the water is poured upon the seed, which must be properly stirred, so that each receives a part of the mixture. This is said to be very efficacious in preventing smut, and has not been found at all hurtful to the grain seed. Some farmers wash the seed in clean water first, and then steep it in urine pickle, which is thought to destroy the seed of the fungi. A solution of the sulphate of copper is said to be an infallible remedy, and should be prepared at the rate of one ounce to an English gallon of water for every bushel of wheat. The grain may either be thrown into this solution, and stirred, or put into a basket, and thus immersed in the liquid. The light seeds should be all skimmed from the surface as they float up; and after the seed has undergone this process, it should be washed in clean water, to prevent the vitriol from doing it any injury, and it can then be dried either with or without lime. Another process is to steep the grain seed for twelve hours in common lime-water, which, if carefully performed, will rid it of the fungi seed as speedily as any other method. It is obvious,

that the more frequently the grain is washed, there is the greater likelihood of the disease being prevented; and whichever of the above methods is practised, great care must be taken in its performance, for upon this alone will its success depend. It has been recommended, that when a field of grain is destroyed by smut, the land should be burned before another crop of grain is taken, to destroy the fungi seeds which must be scattered about the ground.

Canker, or *pepper brand*, is a disease peculiar to wheat, and is thought to arise from a different species of the same fungi as smut. The grain assumes various appearances when attacked by this disease; at one time being of an ashy grey or greyish brown, and at other times of a bluish hue. When matured, the grain has a greyish brown appearance, and when broken, is found to be filled with a black powder. This disease differs from smut in the heads of grain never bursting, and also in the fetid smell which they give out. This is described as worse than that of putrid fish; and when walking on the lee side of a field which is affected, the smell is almost insupportable. The plants which are affected with canker become very large, both in length of the stem and size of the head; and the number of stems from a single root are greater than in healthy plants. This disease may be prevented in the same manner as smut, washing carefully with any of the mixtures recommended, being found a sure way of preventing this disease.—*Jackson's Diary of Husbandry.*

WATERING HORSES.—The watering of the horse is a very important, but disregarded portion of his general management. The kind of water has not been sufficiently considered. The difference between what is termed *hard* and *soft* water is a circumstance of general observation. The former contains certain saline principles which decompose some bodies, as in the curdling of soap; and prevents the solution of others, as in the making of tea—the boiling of vegetables and the process of brewing. It is natural to suppose that these different kinds of water would produce somewhat different effects on the animal frame, and such is the fact. Hard water, freshly drawn from the well, will frequently roughen the coat of the horse unaccustomed to it, or cause griping pains, or materially lessen his power of exertion. The racing and the hunting grooms are perfectly aware of this, and so is the horse, for he will refuse the purest water from the well, if he can obtain access to the running stream, or even to the turbid pool. Where there is power of choice, the softest water should undoubtedly be preferred. The temperature of water is of far more consequence than its hardness. It will rarely harm if taken from the pond or running stream, but its coldness, when recently drawn from the well, has often been injurious. It has produced colic, spasms, and even death. It should therefore be exposed for some hours, if in summer, in the stable or some tank; and if in winter, it should be heated to the proper temperature. There is often considerable prejudice against the horse being fairly supplied with water. It is supposed to chill him, to injure his wind, or to incapacitate him for hard work. It certainly would do so if immediately after drinking his fill, he were galloped hard, but not if he were suffered to quench his thirst more frequently when at rest in the stable. The horse that has free access to water will not drink so much in the course of the day as another which, to cool his parched mouth, swallows as fast as he can, and knows not when to stop. When on a journey, a horse may with perfect safety be more liberally supplied with water than he generally is.—*British American Cultivator.*

MANY FACTS IN FEW WORDS.—A legal stone is 14 lbs. or the eighth of a hundred, in England, and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure, is 4 inches.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English, or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1806; Turkish, 1826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The Persians give names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

Riley asserts that Arabs, in the desert, live 200 years. The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only 4 inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to man; but there are instances of surviving after a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1780, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per minute; quick marching, 108; and in charging, 150 steps.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volley of musketry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him.

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music.

A chestnut tree on Mount Etna is 190 feet round, close to the trunk.

Potatoes planted below 3 feet do not vegetate; at 1 foot they grow thickest; and at 2 feet they are retarded two or three months.

The mahogany tree is full grown in 200 years. Cypress trees are known to be 800 or 900 years old.

There are no solid rocks in the arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts.

Fossil bones of the lizard, 24 feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

Fresh water begins to freeze at 32 deg., called the freezing point; but salt water does not freeze till 30 1/2 degrees.

Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided, Europe contains 7; Africa, 21; Continental Asia, 33; New Holland, &c., 8; South America, 15; North America, 16.

A cylinder of water may be converted into ice by placing it in 5 lbs. of sulphate of soda, and 4 lbs. of sulphuric acid, at 35 deg. well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by putting the cylinder in hot water.

Extreme cold produces the same perception on the skin as great heat. When mercury is frozen at 40 deg. below zero, the sensation of the skin is the same as that of touching red hot iron.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles; or with the ear to the ground, much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 200 miles.

THE GOVERNOR, THE MIDSHIPMAN, AND THE SAILOR; OR WHICH IS THE BEST?—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Sir Charles Napier put a curious sort of question to Lord Stanley, Secretary to the Colonies. Two or three months ago, he said, one of the mail packets on the West India station having delivered the mail at St. Kitt's, proceeded on her voyage, when the Governor of one of the islands, finding that the Captain was going to St. Thomas's, insisted on being landed at Basseterre. The Captain, after consulting his officers, declined to return to Basseterre; but the Governor would be landed, and a boat was sent ashore with him. After the boat had quitted the ship, the Governor required the young gentleman in command of the boat to land him at Basseterre; but this the youngster refused to do, it being contrary to his orders.—After some altercation, the Governor told the youngster that if he did not land him at Basseterre he would throw him overboard. The young gentleman still refused to comply with the request, and at last the Governor seized him and threw him overboard. With some difficulty the midshipman succeeded in laying hold of one of the oars, and was hauled into the boat. The Governor repeated his request, but the midshipman still refused compliance, offering to land him at the point, and the Governor then threatened to throw him overboard again. One of the men then said—"Mr. Governor, we don't know you here: the only person we know is the youngster; and

if you try to throw him overboard, I'll put this oar down your throat."—(laughter.) The midshipman landed the Governor, but on putting out to sea, he found that his ship had left him.—He then landed, obtained water and bread, and having hoisted his sail, he ran from St. Kitt's to St. Thomas's, a distance of two hundred miles, and there picked up his ship—(cheers.) He (Sir C. Napier) had heard of the circumstance, and he thought that if the Governor had acted in the manner imputed to him, it was highly necessary that he should be called to account—(hear, hear.) Lord Stanley promised to make inquiries.

[The above anecdote reminds us of an occurrence that took place some years since, both of the actors in which have gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns.—We were dining on board the *Atlante*, sloop of war, in St. George's Harbour, Bermuda, one afternoon, when a signal was made from the Admiral's house, for a boat. Accordingly, one was dispatched in charge of a Midshipman, belonging to Halifax, Nova Scotia, who was afterwards a Lieutenant. He soon returned, and reported that Lady WARREN wished him to proceed with the boat to the Wells, a distance of about ten miles, with some clothes that were to be washed, and to leave them wherever directed by a servant, who would accompany him in the boat. He further stated that he had replied, he might take any directions from her Ladyship which she might think proper to give, but would obey none from the servant; and that he had accordingly been ordered to return on board.

It was considered that Lady WARREN exercised rather too much controul in the squadron, and the young middy, although his conduct met with no direct approval from the First Lieutenant, was invited to take his seat at the gun-room table; and instead of a long row, and return late at night, enjoyed the pleasures of the table as long as the rules of the service permitted.

In a short time, however, a signal for a boat was again made; and the officer, on returning, brought Lady WARREN's compliments, requesting that one might be sent on the following morning, to carry some clothes to the Wells, and that she would "thank the first Lieutenant not to send again such a brute of a Midshipman."—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

A TIGER HUNT.—The tiger had evidently been hit; but, springing forward, he galloped along. We now began to pursue him; but it was very much after the manner that a good shot in England marks down his game, and follows it; for to keep up with the royal animal was impossible. We trotted about eight miles an hour, the tiger about sixteen at the least. We therefore contented ourselves with following him, and dislodging him whenever he got into cover. Finding a village in front of him, the people of which had turned out and fired several shots, the hunted animal endeavoured to double. In effecting this manoeuvre, he came within shot of others of the party, who discharged their rifles with such effect, that in a few moments the tiger lay senseless on the ground. We now descended from our posts and approached to view our prize, which seemed of more than ordinary size. We had just come up to it, when Lindsay, by way of explaining some remarks he had made relative to it, touched it with his gun. Imagine our horror and consternation, when suddenly the beast sprang up, and with one bound cleared the circle. For an instant we stood paralysed, stupefied with excess of fear; then, rushing towards our elephants, we got under them; this being a comparatively safe shelter, no tiger daring to approach within reach of their trunks, the enormous animal being ever ready and eager to kill the royal beast, should he make the attempt. The tiger who had just risen, suddenly finding himself hemmed in on all sides, glared around him for an instant. Several shots were discharged at him, some of which taking effect, so maddened the already infuriated brute, that he made a sudden spring upon the back of the elephant on which sat the musicians, and bit at the principal performer, who was nearest in the group. The poor man naturally shrank back. The tiger, however, caught his foot, and tore off a considerable portion of it; then darting into the jungle, in spite of a volley fired at him, succeeded in gaining the thick covert, from which for some time we vainly attempted to dislodge him. Finding all other means fail, we at length sent in the elephant that carried the fireworks, and began to throw them lighted into the reeds and brushwood, in order to frighten the tiger from his hiding-place. Presently, to our great horror, the jungle took fire. The moat in vain urged the elephant, by goading him, to leave the spot. Alarmed by the flames, he stood perfectly still; nothing could induce him to move. The moat, therefore, and those on his back, were fain to slip down, and, risking even a rencontre with the tiger, make their way out of the now burning cover. This they did in safety. Never in my life did I look on a more magnificent sight than the conflagration now before me. Disturbed by the fire, animals of every kind, serpents of every hue, burst mingled with the roar of the affrighted elephant, struck awe into our hearts. The flames were high; the whole country before us presented one mass of fire. Nothing could exceed the grandeur of the scene. Standing on the plain hard by, secure from the danger, we looked on in silent astonishment and admiration. Presently a louder roar was heard, and the elephant dashed out of the fire. He had evidently been severely burnt. The pads and trappings on his back were in flames, burning and rankling into his flesh; the iron girths were actually red hot, eating into his sides. He was roaring with agony, and ran bounding along the open space, his trunk elevated, lashing his back with his disproportioned tail. Screaming mad with torture, in vain we attempted to pursue him, or close him in. Pain had driven him mad; and as the huge animal galloped forward, the wind, acting on the flames, caused them to devour still quicker his thick flesh. His mingled roars and cries I can never forget. At length, dashing into a nullah, he instantly cooled the iron chains, which prizzed in the water, and in returning once more to their natural colour, added one more pang to the wretched animal. We now attempted to offer him succour, but it was too late. The elephant died. The fire was extinguished; but, as he came up, he turned on his side, and with one convulsive roar expired. We now proceeded to return home. The whole way the cries of the poor musician were heard. His pain was intolerable. He was but too well aware of his doom. There is a venom in the bite of a tiger almost always fatal. So, alas! it turned out in this man's case. He died within eight-and-forty hours.

THE POLISH COLONEL.—The Temperance Societies of Alabama have lately been addressed by Col. LEHMANOWSKY, a Pole, for 20 years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon, and now a clergyman. One of the southern papers says:—He participated in the sufferings of the French in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, in 1812, and of the 6,000 men who returned from Egypt, of the 60,000 composing the invading army, he is the sole survivor. He rose before the audience, tall, vigorous, with the glow of health in his face, and said, "All you see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought in 200 battles, have 14 wounds on my body, have lived 30 days on horse-flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes to my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my head, feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting, that I tore open the veins of my arms, and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that next to the kind Providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigour to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

NEGUS.—Wine and water first received the name of "Negus"—from F. Negus, Esq., in the reign of George the First. Party spirit ran high at that time between Whigs and Tories, and wine-bibbing was resorted to as an excitement. On one occasion, some leading Whigs and Tories having, *par accident*, got over their cups together, and Mr. Negus being present, and high words ensuing, he recommended them in future to dilute their wine as he did, which suggestion fortunately diverted their attention from an argument which probably would have ended seriously, to one on the merits of wine and water, which concluded by their nicknaming it "Negus."

THE CHEAPEST AND HANDSOMEST BOOK EVER ISSUED IN AMERICA.

A Christian Father's Present to his Family. IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING WORK, EMBELLISHED WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Hat and Fur Store of G. & E. Sears, King-Street; and Booksellers generally throughout the British Provinces.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY; or, The Lives and Characters of the principal Personages recorded in the sacred writings; particularly adapted to the Instruction of Youth and private families; together with an Appendix, containing Thirty Dissertations on the evidences of Divine Revelation, from Timpson's Key to the Bible; being a complete summary of Biblical knowledge, carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Dodridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Poole, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent Writers on the Scriptures; embellished with SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, illustrative of Scripture Scenes, Manners, Customs, &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *New-York Evangelist*.)

"This is a work possessing many novel and uncommonly attractive features. Its appearance is beautiful. Its biographical sketches embrace the most interesting incidents and events in the lives of the principal personages of the Scripture History, woven together in a pleasing and sprightly narrative, and faithfully accompanied with excellent practical lessons. Its chief claim, however, to popularity, consists in its multitudinous pictorial embellishments.

Something like five hundred engravings on wood are contained in the volume, many of which are costly and elegant, and in a high style of art, and none discreditable to the theme or the work. These relate to numerous ancient and oriental customs, scenes, manners, history, &c.; and while they add great spirit and interest to the objects which they illustrate, form of themselves a pleasing and profitable study. The work is a rare combination of the useful and attractive—adapted at once to engage the attention and affect the heart. We should regard its possession by families—whose children may obtain, from its striking representations of Scriptural truths and events, lasting impressions of their reality—as highly desirable. The Appendix contains thirty brief but comprehensive and excellent essays upon the Evidences and Archaeology of the Scriptures, which add greatly to the value of the work, as designed for the instruction of youth and families."

(From the *New-York Christian Intelligencer*.)

"This work is an attractive one, not only from the very numerous neat embellishments which pervade it, but from the interesting matter which it comprises. It furnishes lives of the principal characters of the Old Testament, with accounts of the Creation, Deluge, Dispersion of Mankind, &c., and an extended life of the Saviour, comprising the outlines of the Gospel History. The whole is in a spirit and form well adapted for practical usefulness and spiritual improvement. The numerous historical and landscape illustrations of the sacred volume introduced into this work, will prove both amusing and instructive, to the young especially, and it will be an entertaining and useful volume in the family. The illustrations are neatly executed on wood. The last hundred pages contain *Thirty Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation*, from Timpson's Key to the Bible, &c., and are exceedingly valuable. The work is in large octavo, with closely filled pages, and highly decorated by the very numerous illustrations and the binding. It will no doubt meet with a popular demand."

(From the *Boston American Traveller*.)

"SEARS' BIBLE BIOGRAPHY is even more finely illustrated and beautifully ornamented than his previous works. The typography is clear and plain, the paper and binding handsome, while the gilded figures give it a rich and tasteful appearance. The literary contents are connected biographies of all the principal characters in the Bible. These are well written, and the whole illustrated with several hundred engravings.—An appendix is also added, containing some interesting essays upon subjects of importance."

"This work, from the information it gives respecting Eastern Habits, Manners, Countries, Animals, Scenery and People, all of which are doubly illustrated, by language and pictorial representation, will prove a valuable addition to Sabbath School and Family Libraries."

"There is no series of works, at the present day, of more practical importance, and deserving better encouragement, than that of Mr. Sears'. His design is to add to, and extend the interest of the Bible—to place its truths and valuable precepts in an attractive light. It is often remarked, that the young of the present age, though so intelligent, know less of the Bible than children fifty years ago. The reason has been, that their hands have been filled with popular and pleasing books, adapted to their capacity, and rendered attractive by illustrations and beautiful executions, while the Bible has laid neglected by, all its golden tales, and thoughts, and truths, concealed in the sober and formal phraseology of King James's long-winded divines. Mr. Sears, by giving them a popular form, has conferred a great favor upon the young, and indeed upon all classes."

From the *Boston Transcript*.—"Altogether it is one of the most elegant works of the season, and must prove the most useful ever issued from the American press."

From the *Boston Times*.—"An elegant work of five hundred pages, and containing about 500 engravings. The contents of the volume appear to be sound, judicious and interesting. If this book meets with a circulation commensurate with its merits, it will be found in every dwelling in the Union."

Persons in the country would do well to procure a subscription book, and obtain at once the names of all their friends and acquaintances, at least, as subscribers to this valuable sacred gem. Will each Christian friend who complies with this request have the kindness to inform the publisher how many copies will be wanted for his neighbourhood, by mail, (post paid,) as soon as possible? It is the publisher's intention to spare neither pains nor expense to introduce this entirely new and original volume into every family in the British Provinces, where the Holy Bible is read and respected.

This beautiful and interesting Work consists of one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, printed from new and elegant Bourgeois type, on the finest paper. The price is fixed at \$2 50 per volume, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered.

All Postmasters and Newspaper Agents, throughout the British Provinces, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. The book may be procured at New York prices, by the quantity, on application to G. & E. Sears, St. John, N. B.

ALSO, FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

The well known and popular Work (in three volumes) entitled—

"Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, and Views in the Holy Land."

forming an Illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testaments. Each volume contains 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting Letter-press descriptions.—Price \$6 for the set, or \$2 for a single volume.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

EASTERN ARTS AND ANTIQUITIES, mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, with nearly Two Hundred Embellishments, and containing 400 pages.

Together with an interesting Volume, which ought to be possessed by every Christian Family, entitled

BIBLE QUADRUPEDS,

or, the Natural History of the Animals mentioned in the Scriptures.

All the above Works are elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered, and will be found intrinsically valuable and useful for Families and Sabbath School Teachers.

Enterprising and responsible men throughout the British Provinces would do well to undertake the sale of them. They are pronounced by all the leading Editors and Clergymen of the United States to be the handsomest and most useful Series of Scriptural Works ever issued on this side of the Atlantic. They are all eminently calculated for "GIFT BOOKS;" and no Christian's Library should be without them.

The above valuable Works are now on hand and for sale by Messrs. COOPER & BRENNER, Colonial Herald Office, St. John, N. B., Aug 1, 1842.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by COOPER & BRENNER, Printers to the Hon. the House of Assembly, at their Office, East corner of Pownal and Water Streets.—TERMS, 13s. per annum, payable in advance; or 15s. per annum, half-yearly in advance.