

CANADA.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

To the *Quebec Mercury* we are indebted for the following synopsis of the Bankrupt Bill:—

Preamble, the old law repealed.

Following classes of persons to be entitled to the benefit of the present Act, viz:—  
All persons being merchants, or using the trade of merchandize, bankers, brokers, persons insuring ships or other vessels, or their freight or other matters, against perils of the sea or of inland navigation, builders, carpenters, shipwrights, keepers of inns, taverns, or hotels, or coffee-houses, millers, lumberers, or ship-owners, and all persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying or selling, or by buying and letting for hire, or by the workmanship of goods or commodities, shall be deemed Traders within the scope and meaning of this Act: Provided, that no farmer, grazier, common labourer, or workman for hire, or member of or subscriber to any incorporated commercial or trading company, established by Royal Charter or Legislative enactment, shall be deemed as such a trader liable, by virtue of this Act, to become bankrupt.

What shall be acts of Bankruptcy:—Arrest on mesne process in a civil action founded on a proveable demand against a Bankrupt's estates, bail not being given on or before the day of the return of the process; flight from such arrest, imprisonment or confinement upon the limits of any Provincial gaol, above thirty days, either on mesne process or in execution in any civil action founded as above; escape from such imprisonment; failure to dissolve or supersede an attachment on goods or estate within 20 days after the return thereof; flying the province with fraudulent intent, or concealment therein; fraudulent conveyance of effects, credits, or evidences of debt; procuring collusive arrest or effects to be fraudulently attached, distrained, or sequestered, or taken in execution; removal or concealment, or causing the same, of effects, to prevent their being levied upon or taken in execution.

A creditor may summon a trader before a Judge or Commissioner, previously swearing to the delivery to the latter in person, or to some grown person of his family or establishment, at his usual place of business, of his account, in writing, with a demand for the immediate payment thereof.

The Judge or Commissioner may ask of such trader his admission of a debt or any and what part thereof, the reply to be in writing and to be filed; the debtor may be allowed to give a sworn deposition of his having a good answer to his creditor's demand, or a portion of it.

Refusal to obey the summons aforesaid, or to make the admission of debt, or to give the deposition, or neglect in paying or in giving security to pay the debt, with costs, within twenty-one days after the personal service of the summons, to be deemed, on the twenty-second day, an act of Bankruptcy:—Provido, a commission of Bankruptcy shall issue against such trader within two months from the flying of the creditor's affidavit.

A trader refusing to sign the admission required of him shall be deemed to refuse to admit the demand. Discretionary power vested in the Commissioner to enlarge the time for calling upon him to make his admission.

Failure in paying or in tendering payment within twenty-one days after signing admission, to be an act of Bankruptcy on the twenty-second day. Commission of Bankruptcy to issue within two months after the flying of the creditor's affidavit.

Admission of a portion of a debt, without a declaration of a good defence to the residue, and non-payment of the amount of admission within twenty-one days of the flying thereof, and a settlement by bond or otherwise of the residue, with costs, within twenty-one days after personal summons, to be an act of Bankruptcy. Commission of Bankruptcy must issue as before.

Admission of a part of the demands; arbitrators may be named to determine the amount due; one by the commissioner, one by the debtor, and one by the creditor. Debtor or creditor neglecting to make such nomination, it may be made by the Commission. Award to be paid or settled for within twenty-one days after the flying thereof, or to be deemed an act of Bankruptcy.

Admissions made elsewhere than before a Commissioner to be equally valid, if done in the presence of an Attorney of one of the Superior Courts, or of a Notary commissioned for Lower Canada, who shall be named by the debtor, and act for him, and who shall sign the admission in his professional capacity, as a witness.

Summons to appear dismissed without proceeding thereupon, Commissioner may award costs to the trader summoned.

Defendant to have costs of suit when the plaintiff shall not recover the sum for which his affidavit has been filed:—provided the Court be satisfied that the plaintiff had no reasonable ground for making his demand, and that an order be given to allow such costs.

And the plaintiff shall, upon such rule or order being made, be disabled from taking out any execution for the sum recovered in the said action, unless the same shall exceed (and then in the sum only that the same shall exceed) the amount of the taxed costs of the defendant; and in case the sum recovered in the said action shall be less than the amount of the costs of the defendant, to be taxed as aforesaid, that the defendant shall be entitled, after deducting the sum of money recovered by the plaintiff in such action, from the amount of his costs, so to be taxed as aforesaid, to take out execution for such costs, in like manner as a defendant may now by law have execution for costs in other cases.

Plaintiff having a judgment in a personal action against a trader, and there being nothing due from him by way of set-off against his judgment, such trader not paying or compounding within twenty-one days after service of written notice, shall be deemed a Bankrupt on the twenty-second day thereafter. No proceeding shall, however, be had upon such notice, if the Court in the meantime stay the execution, the plaintiff when again in a situation to sue out his execution may proceed again by notice.

Trader refusing to pay money ordered to be paid by a Court of Law or Equity, in any matter of Bankruptcy or Lunacy against him, a plaintiff may apply to any such Court to fix a peremptory day for payment. Twenty-one clear days' notice thereof must be served upon such trader, when, if he shall again neglect to pay, he shall be considered a Bankrupt.

A voluntary declaration of inability to meet his engagements, signed by a trader, and attested by an Attorney or a Notary, shall be an act of Bankruptcy.

No trader shall be liable to become bankrupt by reason of any act of bankruptcy committed more than four months prior to the issuing of a commission of bankruptcy against him.

No commission of bankruptcy shall be deemed invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy of the person against whom such commission shall be issued, having been concerted or agreed upon between the bankrupt and any creditor or other person.

If the bankrupt shall not (if he were within the Province at the date of the commission,) within twenty-one days after notice of the bankruptcy in the Gazette of Canada, or (if out of the Province at the date of the commission, within four months after such notice,) have commenced an action, to dispute the commission, and have prosecuted the same with due diligence and effect, the Gazette containing such notice shall be conclusive evidence in all cases, as well criminal as civil, against the bankrupt; and in all actions at law, or suits in equity, brought by or against the assignees, or by or against any creditor or debtor of the bankrupt, or by or against any person claiming any right, estate, or interest, by, through or under the bankrupt, that such person against whom the commission issued became a bankrupt before the date and suing forth of the said commission, and that such commission was sued forth on the day in which the same is stated in the Gazette to bear date.

Conveyances made for the purpose of giving undue preference to any creditor to be void. All bona fide dealings with a Bankrupt entered into more than thirty days before the issuing of the commission not so, if the other party to such dealings had no notice of a prior act of Bankruptcy.

The provisions of this Act not to affect any rights of women, or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or hypothecs on real or personal property, valid by the laws of the Province, and not inconsistent with such provisions.

Judges of District Courts, and the Commissioners appointed under the Ordinance of Lower Canada, concerning Bankrupts, may be or act as Commissioners of Bankrupts. They may be removed by the Governor. If the business of the District Court be too extensive, a Commissioned act concurrently with the Judge may be from time to time appointed, removable at the Governor's pleasure.

Amount of debt of a creditor petitioning for a Commission of Bankruptcy, must be—A single debt of one creditor or of two or more, being partners, £50 or upwards; or of two creditors so petitioning £70 or upwards; or of three or more £100 or upwards. Any creditor for a sum payable at a certain time not arrived when the act of bankruptcy is committed may so petition or join in petitioning, whether he have written security for such sum or not.

The Sheriff of a District may be authorized to seize and keep until the appointment of assignees the real and personal estate of a bankrupt, his books, &c., a creditor making application to the Commissioner for the District in which the bankrupt resides or transacts his business, at the same time stating the amount and nature of the debt due him, and the act of bankruptcy; the same to be proved on the oath of one witness, not a creditor of the bankrupt.

First meeting of the creditors to be appointed by the Judge or Commissioner.

The Sheriff to give notice in the public prints of the issuing of the Commission of Bankruptcy, and also personal notice, if necessary; such notice to appear, likewise, in the Canada Gazette. Sworn testimony of a party to whom such personal summons should be sent purposely keeping out of the way, may render it lawful for the Commissioner to endorse on it an order for its delivery to such party's wife, servant, or any adult inmate of his family, the purport hereof, at the same time being explained; which service shall be of the same force as if delivered to the party himself.

Sheriff to take possession of the bankrupt's estate, books, &c., the bankrupt to disclose to him where such part of his estate as may be in the possession of others may be found. The bankrupt to make a schedule of his debts, their nature, &c., and in any and what kind of security given for the payment thereof; said schedule is to be produced at the first meeting of creditors.

Debts to be proved before the Commissioner; creditors to choose one or more assignees.

Creditors may vote by Attorney, after duly proving their claim on oath.

Commissioner may require further proof of a debt and may examine on oath the creditors, or their agents, and the bankrupt, thereupon;—any supposed creditor or person interested in the administration of the bankrupt's estate dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision may appeal to the Court of Review hereinafter to be described.

In case of failure to elect assignees by the creditors at their first meeting, the Commissioner to appoint them.

Assignees accepting, to be appointed by an instrument, under the hand and seal of the Commissioner.

This instrument to vest in the assignees all the property of the bankrupt, real and personal, and any attachment upon it on mesne process at the date of the Commission shall by it be superseded. Also vests in them all debts due him or in trust for him and his right of action for any goods, and his right of redeeming any such goods; and empowers them to redeem all incumbrances upon his goods or estate, or to sell the same; the estate shall pay for all deeds, &c., enabling the assignees to recover the debts, &c., due the same; if any suit for the recovery of a debt be pending in the bankrupt's name at the date of the commission, the assignees may intervene and sue in their own names; if an assignee be removed or dies, his successor or the surviving assignee shall and may proceed in such causes in like manner as above; if the bankrupt dies after the date of the commission, all proceedings shall continue and be valid as if he lived; and in that case, his allowance, if any, shall be paid to his executors, and be disposed of as any other property of which he may be possessed.

The duties of the assignees shall be—to give notice of their election, and to demand from the sheriff, or others, all the bankrupt's estate and property, with which the law may have vested them; to collect all debts, and for that purpose sue in their own names; sell such property as they deem fit; keep an account of their transactions, to which every creditor who shall have proved his debt, shall, at all reasonable times, have access; deposit the proceeds in any bank, in their own names as assignees, or otherwise retain it apart from their own monies; shall keep all goods so in trust, likewise, separate and distinct; may pay all disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duty; may refer to arbitrators to decide any controversy in the settlement of demands against the estate—one to be chosen by them, and one by the party disputing; they (the assignees) shall also have the power, under the direction of the Commissioner, to compound and settle such dispute by agreement with the other party thereto. The creditors may (by such a vote as is provided in the 26th section of this act for the choice of assignees) on the application of a majority of those who have proved their debts, remove all or any of the assignees, and may choose others in their stead; and all the estate not previously disposed of shall be vested in the newly chosen assignees, and the former shall transfer to them all documents, &c.

Proceedings when the assignees are disposed to sell any portion of the bankrupt's real estate:—The assignees shall apply to the Commissioner to name a day for such sale, which day shall be publicly made known by advertisement in the Canada Gazette, and in other public journals, and persons having claims upon said estate must make the same known at least fifteen days prior to the day so named as above.—Provided:—no sale shall take place earlier than the expiration of four calendar months from the first publication thereof in the Gazette of Canada.

The claim (aforesaid) to be determined by the Commissioner; if admitted, the estate to be subject to it and sold accordingly. If no claims, or if claims be rejected, the sale to take place either publicly or by private arrangement, as the assignees may see fit and best for the interest of all parties, and their deed of conveyance to have like force with one from a sheriff. Proviso:—an appeal shall be made to the Court of Review against any adjudication of the Commissioner, by the Assignee of the Bankrupt, or by the party setting up any such claim to any such estate.

Debts owing to the Bankrupt, at the date of the commission against him, may be proved and allowed, although the term of credit be not expired; debts due on bottomry, respondentia, or policy of insurance, allowable if the loss should happen prior to the declaration of the first dividend.

And in case the bankrupt shall be liable for any debt, in consequence of having made or indorsed any bill of exchange or promissory note before the date of the commission, or in consequence of the payment by any party to any bill or note of the whole or any part of the money secured thereby, or of the payment of any sum of money by a surety of the bankrupt in any contract whatsoever, although such payment shall in either case be made after the date of the commission, provided it be made before the declaring of the first dividend, such debt shall be considered, for all the purposes of this Act, as contracted at the time when such bill or note or other contract shall have been so made or indorsed, and may be proved and allowed as if the said debt had been due and payable by the bankrupt before the date of the commission.

Wife's demand, founded on marriage contract, claims for goods wrongfully detained by the bankrupt, allowable to the extent of their value; and none other than the foregoing description of debts shall be allowed against the estate of a bankrupt. In cases of mutual credit, or mutual debts, between the bankrupt and another party, one debt shall be set off against the other, and the balance only allowed and paid on either side, respectively.

And when any creditor shall have any hypothec or mortgage, lien or security, upon or of any real estate of the bankrupt at the date of the commission, or any pledge of, or lien on, any personal property of the bankrupt, for securing the payment of any debt claimed by him, the property, real or personal, so liable or held as security, shall, if he require it,

be sold, and the proceeds shall be applied towards the payment of his debt, and he shall be made as a creditor for the residue thereof, if any, and such sale shall be made in such manner as the Judge or Commissioner shall order; and the creditor and assignee, respectively, shall execute all such deeds and papers as may be necessary and proper for effecting the conveyance; and if the creditor shall not require such sale, and join in effecting the conveyance, he may release and deliver up to the assignee the premises so held as security, and shall thereupon be admitted as a creditor for the whole of his said debt; and if the said property shall not be either sold or released, and delivered up as aforesaid, the creditor shall not be allowed to prove any part of his debt secured thereby.

The Commissioner empowered to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, by the like means, and to the same extent, as in any of the Superior Courts of Record.

Conveyances, contracts, &c., made bona fide by the bankrupt, before the date of his commission, to be valid; provided the party so dealing with him had not at the time of making such conveyance, &c., notice of any act of bankruptcy before then committed by such bankrupt.

Payments by the bankrupt, to any creditor, prior to the date of his commission (not being a fraudulent preference), to be valid; and payments in like manner to him, also, to be valid; the creditor not liable to refund such sum to the assignee, or the debtor to make payment to the assignee, providing they knew not, at the time of payment, of the bankruptcy.

That no revindication of goods, sold and delivered to the bankrupt without day or term of payment shall be allowed to the vendor thereof, by reason of the nonpayment of the price of the same; nor shall the vendor of any goods be entitled to claim a preference on the proceeds of such goods for the price thereof, by reason of their being in the possession of the bankrupt at the time of the bankruptcy, in the same state and condition as when sold to him; but the vendor may, in case of failure of the purchase, stop in transitu, or reclaim the goods sold by him, and the price of which has not been paid to him, as may, under similar circumstances, be done according to the law of England, and not otherwise.

Second meeting of creditors to be summoned at a date not beyond three months after the date of the commission. Creditors not having proved their debts may then do so. Bankrupt may then amend the schedule of his creditors, and shall also be attested on oath.

At this second meeting, if two-thirds of the creditors agree to compound with the bankrupt, such agreement shall be equally binding upon the remaining third; the commission of bankruptcy shall cease from the date of such agreement.

The commissioner may appoint a clerk, removable at his pleasure, who shall make and file a record of all proceedings before the said commissioner; such documents to be prima facie evidence in all Courts of Justice.

Commissioner to preside at all meetings of creditors; has power to adjourn from time to time.

Partners failing, commission to issue upon their joint stock, and upon the stock of each; except those parts therefrom excepted by law; the creditor of the firm, and those of each partner, separately, may prove their respective debts; the assignees to be chosen by the creditors of the firm; to keep the two accounts distinct; the assignees to deduct the disbursements paid by them out of the whole amount received, then to divide the net proceeds among the creditors of the firm, and the net of each separate estate to the separate creditors of such estates; if any balance, from either separate estate, to be added to the proceeds of the partnership, if necessary; if any balance from the partnership estate, to be appropriated, if necessary, among the creditors of each separate estate.

If the assignees commence any action or suit for any money due to the bankrupt's estate, before the time allowed by this Act for the bankrupt to dispute the commission shall have elapsed, the defendant in any such action or suit shall be entitled, after notice given to the assignees, to pay the same, or any part thereof, into the Court in which such action or suit is brought, and with the costs of suit up to that time, and all proceedings with respect to the money so brought into Court shall thereupon be stayed; and after the time aforesaid shall have elapsed, the assignees shall have the money paid to them out of the Court.

The Commissioner may order payment of wages or salary to bankrupt's clerk or servant (due before the date of the commission) for any period not exceeding twelve months.

THE EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS OF SKILFUL AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, stated in the annexed extract from a report in the Tribune of the proceedings of a meeting of the *Farmer's Club* this week, should stimulate to like efforts elsewhere. We remember to have been much struck, at the recent exhibition at Nible's under the auspices of the American Institute, with the remarkably fine specimens of cereal grains and of garden vegetables from the farm of Mr. Pell, and can now understand their marked superiority. Mr. Meigs stated that Mr. Pell, of Ulster county, made a statement at the Repository relative to his experimental farming, from which it appeared that he found benefit from the use of oyster-shell lime—using 300 bushels per acre. That in addition he had employed 52 bushels of charcoal per acre. That on this charcoal dressing he had obtained last summer seventy-eight bushels and twenty-four quarts of wheat per acre. That he had 20,000 apple trees in full bearing. That in dry weather he had applied lime freely at the roots—found that this preserved the verdure and growth when the neighbourhood was much injured by drought. That he had cut wheat two or three weeks sooner than his neighbours, and when the root of the straw began to turn brown, and when, by the pressure of the finger and thumb on the grain, its milk would fly out. That this wheat weighed 64 pounds per bushel. That he sold it for seed at two dollars, when ordinary wheat was 7s.—that he cut clover and housed it on the same day—sprinkling about a bushel of salt over every load. That this clover retained its green color and was preferred by cattle to that saved the old way. That he dipped a sponge in ammonia and applied it to the worm nests on his trees and banished them completely. That he has sent four thousand barrels of apples to market, many of which go to London, and there sell for 9 dollars per barrel. That he employed a man from Vermont to engraft 10,000 apple trees for \$150.—That this man brought a company of men, of whom two sawed off the proper limbs, two more made the proper incisions (two of them in the branch, two more inserted the grafts, two more applied a compost of wax, tallow and rosin. That out of the 20,000 grafts not one failed.

LIME, it is well known, is extensively used in practical agriculture, and has been from the earliest period. All the varieties of its forms, as Limestones, Shells, Chalk, etc., are composed of carbonic acid and lime, and hence is carbonate of lime. But when submitted, to heat the carbonic acid is driven off and the lime remains. This is called quick lime, which, when exposed to the air, ultimately falls into powder, by absorbing carbonic acid from the air and forming thereby carbonate of lime again; or when water is thrown upon it, swells and becomes one-third heavier by the combination with it of the oxygen of the water, and giving off the hydrogen with the latent heat of the water, which before kept in a fluid state. Lime is used in a mild state, as a carbonate, in marls, chalk, powdered shells, etc.; or in a caustic or quick state, as it comes from the burning, or after being slacked. Marl contains from 5 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime in the state of a fine powder. Shell sand, found on the shores, contains also from 20 to 50 per cent. of silicious sand. Some limestones also contain considerable magnesia, and hence are called Magnesian limestones. Most limestones contain some magnesia, which is useful for plants, but if above 10 per cent, it is thought to be deleterious. The quantity of lime used in dressing and the frequency of its use, should depend on the depth of the soil and the mode of culture. A large or more frequent application is necessary if the soil be wet, but when it is thin and dry a moderate coat will penetrate to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, or the ordinary extent of ploughing. A thinner dressing still is requisite on old pasture lands, the grasses living in 2 or

3 inches of soil. But in reclaiming lands, or laying them down to grass, a heavy dressing is often necessary; and in ordinary arable culture considerable quantities are used, because the soil is deeper in stiff clay soils after draining, and where there is much vegetable matter, much lime may be profitably added.

CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.—I send you the following prescription, to which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be of any advantage to farmers and travellers:—

"As soon as your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much.—Then anoint round the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour. A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The phlegms arrest it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits arrest it from the feet and limbs. I once rode a hired horse ninety miles in two days, returning him at night the second day, and his owner would not have known he was foundered, if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kinds. I once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I did not think my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all cases observed and practised the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed, in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately."—*Southwestern Farmer.*

A HORSE STORY.—In Dr. Roden's account of England "Sixty Years Ago," we find the following affecting description of a poor old man, Captain Sullivan, attempting, but in vain, to shoot his superannuated horse, the Great Mogul:

"A few days afterwards the Captain announced his intention to shoot the great Mogul himself, and a day was appointed for what, to boys, was almost a festival. A consultation was held with the skinner of the village, who agreed to accompany us to the forest, for the purpose of aiding in the execution, and to bring spades for the use of all. When the time arrived, the Captain was ill, and the meeting was deferred—again it was fixed, and again put off; but at last he became ashamed of his irresolution—and the next evening, towards sunset, we all marched off with the glee of Old Bailey spectators of a hanging match. The great number of spectators soon made an ample grave—the scene was one of singular beauty—a deep recess in the wood, arched over by tall trees, and the sides thickly bordered with holly, was open only at the western end; and as the rays of the setting sun streamed up the glen, and marked the outline of the cathedral spire in the distance, they showed in strong relief the group of boys ranged on a little rising bank, and on the foreground the decrepit and tottering horse, and the venerable old man. He had deposited his hat on the ground, and pushed back his long silver locks behind his ears; the horse was tethered, and his master advanced with a sieve of crushed beans. Fond as the Great Mogul was of the repast, he would not begin it till he had licked the hands of his benefactor, unwitting of the cruel mercy designed him. The Captain placed the sieve on the ground, and with a deep sigh withdrew to a distance, and prepared his gun. At last the dreaded moment arrived—he slowly raised the gun to his shoulder, but his emotion made it impossible to hold it steady; the horse raised his head at the moment he fired, and the only effect of the shot was to take off a piece of the ear.

"Cut me some sticks, boys, and make a resting place for my gun." This was soon done, and he once more prepared his musket and took a deliberate aim. Long did he pause—passed his hand to the trigger again and again, and drew back as if it were red hot—took out a ragged cambric handkerchief, and applied it to his eyes. The horse had finished his beans—looked full in his master's face, and gave his accustomed neigh of recognition and gratitude. It was too much; the gun dropped from his hands. "I cannot do it," he exclaimed, and staggered back fainting to the bank. The gun exploded as it fell, and its contents lodged in poor Mogul's knee. Reader, did you ever hear the scream of a horse in an agony of pain and terror? It is of all mortal sounds the most awful and unearthly. No one who has not heard it, can conceive anything so full of supernatural horror. The horse turned his expressive eye on his master and said, as plainly as in words, "This is thy dog, monster, and this is my reward." The Captain fell senseless into our arms."

THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—Thurlow Weed, Esq., Editor of the Albany (U. S.) *Evening Journal*, lately visited this great treasure-house of learning, and thus notes the circumstance in a recent letter:—

"The Library of the Museum is only shown to visitors who obtain an order from a trustee or a letter to its most indefatigable Librarian, the Rev. Dr. Horner, who has detected 14 years, not to the reading, but to the arrangement and classification of the books. We attempted nothing, of course, but to walk through this long vista, walled up on either side with volumes. The Librarian, to whom we had a letter from Mr. Wigan, gave his time to us, until we had gone quite through his vast library domain. The books are placed on shelves in galleries thirty feet high, access to which is by stairs to the room of iron balustrades. I know not how to give you an idea of the extent of this library better than to say that there are books, on both sides of the room, thirty feet between the floor and ceiling, extending at least a quarter of a mile. One of these, from 80 to 100 feet long, contains the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, which he bequeathed to the Museum. Another, still larger, contains the Library of George the Third, many of the works in which cost from one to three hundred pounds a volume. There is one gallery three hundred feet in length. The apartment for Ancient Manuscripts is from forty to fifty feet square, in which we were shown exceedingly well preserved volumes of Manuscripts a thousand years old. The books in this Library, if placed, as they stand upon the shelves, upon the ground, would, I should think, cover an area of more than two acres. The number of volumes is not exactly known, the catalogues being yet incomplete, but Dr. Horner informed us that there were at least three hundred thousand! The British Museum was founded in 1754, by Sir Hans Sloane, an eminent physician, who bequeathed a valuable library of books and manuscripts, and a collection of works of art and objects in natural history. Its accessions have been by donations of bequests from enlightened individuals, liberally aided by Parliamentary endowment. There were 547,415 visitors to the British Museum in 1842."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—"Let then the aged woman be no longer an object of contempt. She is helpless as a child; but as a child she may be learning the last awful lesson from her Heavenly Father. Her feeble step is trembling on the brink of the grave; but her hopes may be firmly planted on the better shore which lies beyond. Her eye is dim with suffering and tears; but her spiritual vision may be contemplating the gradual unfolding of the gates of eternal rest. Beauty has faded from her form; but angels in the world of light may be weaving a wreath of glory for her brow.—Her lip is silent, but it may be only waiting to pour forth celestial strains of gratitude and praise.—Lonely, and fallen, and sad, she sits among the dead. Then turn if thou wilt from the aged woman in her loneliness, but remember she is not forsaken of her God!"—*Mrs. Ellis's Poetry of Life.*

A HINT TO NURSES.—It is a common mistake to suppose that, because a woman is nursing, she ought, therefore, to live very fully, and to add an allowance of wine, porter, and other fermented liquor, to her usual diet. The only result of this plan is to cause an unusual degree of fullness in the system, which places the nurse on the brink of disease, and which of itself frequently puts a stop to, instead of increasing, the secretion of the milk.—*Dr. Combe.*