

PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

IRELAND.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Nov. 8.

It being currently expected that the grand jury would bring in their decision on Wednesday, the court was crowded, and the greatest interest prevailed.

FINDING OF THE BILL.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, and Mr. JUSTICES BURTON, PERRIN, and CRAMPTON, resumed their sitting at twenty minutes to four o'clock. After a few motions had been disposed of, the high sheriff, Mr. Latouche, said, that he was desired by the jury to say that they found a true bill, and that they were signing it, and would bring it into court in a few minutes.

After some further delay, the foreman of the grand jury, Mr. G. F. Brooke, came into their box, followed by the rest of the jurors, and handed in the bill of indictment to the Clerk of the Crown. Mr. Brooke said that he found a true bill of indictment for self and fellow-jurors.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the parties should be called, when one of the jurors (Mr. O'Gorman) arose, and said that he begged leave to express his dissent to the bill of indictment, as one of the jurors.

The Clerk of the Crown here called the names of the accused parties. Mr. T. Steele, Mr. Ray, and Mr. C. G. Duffy, answered to their names. Mr. Cantwell said, on Mr. O'Connell's name being called out, that Mr. O'Connell would be in court in five minutes.

Mr. PIERCE MAHONY said that it was impossible to gain admittance at the doors, there were such crowds. The high sheriff directed that the police should clear the passages of the court.

Mr. Steele here addressed the bench, and said that he would take that opportunity to say that he was before their lordships under singular circumstances. He begged leave to announce that he intended to defend himself without the aid of counsel, and that he refused to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General—for he had already prejudged the case, even previous to the bills going before the grand-jury; but he would consent to be prosecuted by a much fairer man, the Solicitor-General.

Mr. O'Connell here came into court, attended by John O'Connell, Esq., and they took their places in the traversers' box.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he moved that their lordships should order the defendants to plead in four days, as in the case of the King v. O'Connell, in 1831.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—What is the condition of the recognisances entered into by the defendants?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—It is to appear in person. In pursuance of the recognisances entered into by them they have all appeared, and now I call on them to plead in the time I have specified. I apprehend that the duty of the officer of the court will be now to state the charges against the defendants.

Mr. HATCHELL, Q. C., said that he was not aware of such a course of proceeding. He now applied on behalf of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, that he be furnished with a copy of the indictment, under the provisions of the same act of parliament quoted by the Attorney-General.

The various counsel for the rest of the defendants made similar applications on behalf of their clients, and Mr. Steele, on his part, made the same demand.

After much discussion, it was ruled that the copies should be granted them at six o'clock that night; that the rule to plead should be entered as from that day, but was to run from the following day. The parties would thus be bound to plead on Monday.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL informed the grand jury that he would require their attendance on Thursday, as he had fresh bills to send up against four of the defendants.

THE INDICTMENT.

This voluminous document, of which copies have been served on the traversers, contains 11 counts of 60 closely printed pages. The first occupies 55 of those sheets, and may be regarded as a record of the repeal agitation during the last eight months, as it furnishes an account of the speeches of Mr. O'Connell and others at the several monster-meetings that have taken place, commencing with that held at Trim on the 19th of last March, together with the repeal estimate of the numbers of persons who attended each—that of Tara meeting being set down at 800,000. By this count, in which the proprietors of the Dublin Radical newspapers are largely implicated, the several traversers stand charged with "unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously contriving, intending, and devising to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen, and to excite the said liege subjects to hatred and contempt of the Government and constitution of this realm as by law established, and to excite hatred, jealousies, and ill-will amongst different classes of the said subjects, and to create discontent and disaffection amongst divers of the said subjects, and amongst others her Majesty's subjects serving in her Majesty's army; and further, contriving, intending, and devising to bring into disrepute and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the tribunals duly and lawfully constituted for the administration of justice; and further, unlawfully, maliciously and seditiously contriving, intending, and devising by means of intimidation, and the demonstration of great physical force, to procure and effect changes to be made in the Government, laws, and constitution of this realm, as by law established—heretofore to wit, on the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1843, with force and arms, to wit, at the parish of St. Mark, in the county of the city of Dublin, unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other, and with divers other persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the liege subjects of our said lady the Queen, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of the Government and constitution of this realm as by law established, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to the said Government and constitution, and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill will and hostility towards and against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and especially in that part of the said United Kingdom called England; and further, to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in her said Majesty's army, and further to cause and procure and aid and assist in causing and procuring divers subjects of our said lady the Queen unlawfully, maliciously and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purposes of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such assemblies and meetings, changes and alterations in the Government, laws, and constitution of this realm as by law established; and further to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's said liege subjects in the administration of the law therein, with the intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon each other, from the cognizance of the said courts for law established, and to submit the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose."

Forty-three overt acts are set forth in this, the first count, relating principally to the various monster meetings, the numbers attending them, the speeches delivered at them, and the publication of the same by Messrs. Barrett, Gray, and Duffy, proprietors of the *Plot*, *Freeman*, and *Nation* newspapers.

The 17th overt act is charged against Mr. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. M. Ray, T. Steele, J. Gray, C. G. Duffy, T. Tierney, P. J. Tyrrell, and R. Barrett, for that they on the 27th September, 1843, did "endeavour" to "collect" a meeting at Clontarf; C. G. Duffy is charged with having published in the *Nation* newspaper an advertisement headed "Re-

peal Cavalry;" and C. G. Duffy and J. Gray are respectively charged with publishing certain other advertisements referring to the said intended meeting.

The 21st overt act is charged against Mr. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, C. G. Duffy, and T. Steele, for that they were present at a meeting at which 300 persons were assembled, at which certain letters were read, and certain statements made of the receipts of the Loyal National Repeal Association for the two corresponding quarters of two successive years. One of the letters purporting to be from John Corry, date of 30th of June, 1843, and purporting to enclose £100, is set forth; and R. Barrett, J. Gray and C. G. Duffy are charged with publishing all said documents and certain alleged speeches of Mr. O'Connell, parts of which are set forth.

The 22d overt act is charged against M. O'Connell, J. Gray, T. M. Ray, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, and C. G. Duffy, for that they attended a meeting on the 22d day of August, 1843, at which there were 200 persons present, at which Mr. O'Connell is alleged to have made a speech, a part of which is set forth, as also a document alleged to have been read at the same meeting by Mr. O'Connell, entitled, "Plan for the Renewed Action of the Irish Parliament;" and R. Barrett, J. Gray, and C. G. Duffy, are charged with publishing the said speech and document.

The 23d overt act is charged against Mr. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. Gray, R. Barrett, and T. M. Ray, for that they were present at a meeting on the 23d August, 1843, at which 300 other persons were present, and at which John Gray made a statement in reference to the dismissal of such magistrates as possessed the confidence of the people, and that he read a certain document purporting to be a Report from a sub-committee on the adoption of a general system of arbitration, and to be signed by him as chairman. R. Barrett, J. Gray, and C. G. Duffy are charged with having published the said alleged statement and report.

The 26th overt act is charged against Mr. O'Connell, Thomas M. Ray, John O'Connell, and John Gray; for that they attended a meeting on the 26th of September, 1843, at which there were 300 persons, and in presence of whom it is alleged that Mr. O'Connell made a speech which is pronounced to be "seditious," but which is not set forth.

The 29th overt act is charged against Mr. O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas M. Ray, Thomas Steele, Charles G. Duffy, Thomas Tierney, and John Gray, for that they attended a meeting held on the 3d day of October, 1843, at which there were present 300 persons, and on which occasion Mr. Steele made a seditious speech, a part of which is set forth, and in which the following passage occurs:—

"Behemoth, biggest born of earth,
Uphaved its vastness;"

and at which it was alleged that John Gray "spoke with a loud voice, malicious and seditious words," the purport of which is set forth.

The 30th overt act is charged against Mr. O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas M. Ray, John Gray, and Peter James Tyrrell, that they attended a meeting on the 9th day of October, 1843, in Abbey-street, at which 1,000 persons were present, and at which divers sums of money are alleged to have been handed to Mr. Ray, for the objects of the conspiracy, and at which Peter James Tyrrell is said to have made a seditious speech, and to have proposed certain resolutions, both of which purport to be set forth: R. Barrett, John Gray, and Charles G. Duffy are charged with having published said speech and resolutions.

[Mr. Barrett is not here charged, as he originally was by the informations of the Government reporter, with having attended this meeting.]

The 33d overt act is charged against Charles G. Duffy. It is, that he, on the 1st day of April, 1843, published in the *Nation* "seditious matter," and there is set forth as such an ode entitled "The Memory of the Dead." The first lines of the ode are as follow:—

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?
Who blushes at the name?"

The 34th overt act is also charged against Charles G. Duffy. The allegation is, that he published in the *Nation* of the 29th of April, 1843, an article headed "Something is Coming." The article is set forth, and has reference to the contemplated Council of 300.

Other overt acts charged the said C. G. Duffy and R. Barrett with publishing articles headed "Our Nationality," "Morality of War," "The Duty of a Soldier," "The Irish in the English Army," "The Army, the People, and the Government," "The Battle of New Orleans," "The Battle of Clontarf," "This is the Repeal year," "The crisis is upon us;" most of which are set forth and designated seditious.

The last clause in the count contains an allegation that Mr. O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, T. M. Ray, Chas. G. Duffy, Thomas Tierney, Peter James Tyrrell, John Gray, and Richard Barrett, did, on the 1st of March, 1843, "and on divers other days and times before and after that day, and at divers other places in divers other parts of Ireland," seek to carry on the alleged conspiracy by meeting, collecting money, making seditious speeches, and adopting resolutions.

The following counts and also the tenth count vary but little from the foregoing, which contains the *gravamina* of the charges.

The jurors by the 9th count further say that the parties named "did unlawfully, maliciously and seditiously combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other, and with divers other persons, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to bring into hatred and disrepute the tribunals by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's liege subjects in Ireland in the administration of the laws therein, and to assume and usurp the prerogative of the Crown in the establishment of courts for the administration of the law, in contempt of our lady the Queen and the laws of this realm, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

The 11th and last count says that they "did unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with other persons, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to cause and procure large numbers of persons to meet and assemble together in divers places and at divers times within Ireland, and by means of unlawful, seditious and inflammatory speeches and addresses to be made and delivered at the said several places on the said several times respectively, and also by means of the publishing, and causing and procuring to be published, to and amongst the subjects of her said Majesty, divers unlawful, malicious and seditious writings and compositions to intimidate the Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and thereby to effect and bring about changes and alterations in the laws and constitution of this realm, as now by law established, in contempt of our said lady the Queen, and of the laws of this realm, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

IRISH STATE TRIALS.—It is currently reported on the part of the defence that one of the traversers has no fewer than 30,000 witnesses to bring forward; and by way of further procrastinating the proceedings, it is said that ten notices for bills of particulars have been served, one for each traverser respectively, upon which the arguments raised upon the right of each of them will, as a matter of necessity, have to be answered by the counsel for the crown. It is also stated, that on Saturday last 3,000l. worth of the stock in which the repeal rent has been invested was sold out to furnish the sines of delay.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in the Conciliation Hall, on Monday, which was less crowded than on previous occasions. A. R. Strich, Esq., was the chairman. A letter was read from Mr. John O'Brien, M. P., requesting to be admitted a member. Mr. O'Connell, after some inquiries respecting the "monster" petition, read an address to the people of Ireland, inculcating perfect peace and tranquillity till the trials were over, and assuring them that, in any event, the trials would facilitate the attaining of repeal. This address was adopted. Mr. O'Connell then referred to certain articles in the English papers, re-

specting a state provision for the priests, the idea of which he scouted. He also read a letter from Mr. Sturge, the purport of which is not very clear, but we presume the writer doubts whether there can be two legislative bodies harmoniously co-operating in one United Empire. Mr. J. O'Connell submitted his motion on Irish grievances, arising out of the Acts of Union and Consolidation, and also proposed his remedies.....The weekly rent was announced to be 1,071l. 19s. 5d.

Mr. O'Connell has accepted the invitation of the people of Limerick to preside at the magnificent public banquet intended to be given by the Repealers of the south of Ireland to William S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P.

Accounts from Dublin state that Mr. O'Connell is not in the possession of that robust health which he has enjoyed almost uninterruptedly during his life, and that it has been recommended that he should take the benefit of a change of air, for which purpose he has removed to the country residence, within a few miles of that city, of his son, Mr. John O'Connell, M. P.

A London Correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post* says, that Sir Robert Peel will positively propose a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland next session of Parliament.

Mr. Sands, an American merchant of great eminence, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool for the ensuing year.

Her Majesty is said to be again in an interesting situation. The Marriage of the Earl of March with Miss Greville will take place about the end of this, or the beginning of next month.

It is stated that upwards of a million pieces of shirtings, and nearly sixty million pounds of cotton twist, have already been exported to China this year, being about three times the quantity of each shipped for the east during the same period last year.

The subscription to compensate Miss Harriet Martineau for her disinterested refusal of a Government pension has been closed, and £1348 remitted to that lady.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours have arrived in England, on a visit to her Majesty.

Luton Hoo, or High Luton, a magnificent seat belonging to the Marquis of Bute, has been reduced to smoking ruins. Insurance £68,950.

The Prime Minister of Catholic Bavaria, (Monsieur de Guise,) is a Protestant, and the Prime Minister of Protestant Wurtemberg, (Count de Beroldingen,) is a Catholic. M. Guizot, the President of the Council in Catholic France, is a Presbyterian.

COMMERCIAL.—Trade continues gradually to improve, and the only check to the manufacturer is the continued uncertainty which prevails as to the probable extent of the new Cotton crop.

The Wesleyan Methodists have resolved to establish 700 day schools within the next seven years; and to raise the sum of £200,000 for that truly benevolent and patriotic purpose.

Lloyd's Shipping List contains fearful evidence of the destruction to life and property caused by the late gales. Not less than sixty total or partial wrecks are recorded under date October 28 and 29, and the loss of life, though not yet ascertained with accuracy, will, we fear, prove to be great.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 30th ult., announce the bringing up, by Senor Martinex, of the report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the majority of the Queen. The resolution was:—"That the Cortes declare her Majesty Donna Isabella II. of full age.".....General Narvaez had announced to the Chamber his intention to accept a seat in the Senate.....The news of the surrender of Saragossa reached Madrid on the 30th. The troops at Leon were forthwith ordered to Galicia, where the insurrection was gaining ground. Cadiz was perfectly tranquil.

GREECE.—Attempted Counter-Revolution.—Advices from Athens of the 16th ult., announced a fresh disturbance of the tranquillity of that capital in the discovery of a projected attempt on the part of General Colocotroni, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, to effect a counter-revolution; and that, with a view to remove any suspicion that might attach to him of a participation in the design, the king had assembled his council of state and chief military authorities on the 14th, for the purpose of emphatically disavowing all previous knowledge of his sympathy with the affair. Colocotroni had some difficulty in escaping popular vengeance.

EGYPT.—Accounts from Alexandria of the 25th ult., state that Mehemet Ali was on the point of leaving Cairo for Suez, to visit an extensive hotel built there for the accommodation of travellers, and a mine of fossil coal, which was said to have been discovered in the neighbourhood. It was, however, believed, that the real object of his journey to Suez was to examine the plan submitted to him by the French engineer, for fortifying the place, and to give directions for commencing the works. By a recent decision of Mehemet Ali, the cotton monopoly was abolished, and the trade thrown open. The European Consuls had had a conference with Artim Bey, at which it was agreed that they should be represented by delegates in the Board of Health. The Pasha had laid down a plan for the reorganization of the Egyptian army, which is hereafter to consist of 40,000 men.

INDIA.

The principal item of intelligence from India is an insurrection at Lahore, and the murder of Shere Singh, his son Purtaub Singh, and all their families, on the 15th of September. The Sirdar Ajeet Singh is the perpetrator of this bloody tragedy.

General Ventura and party attacked the murderer, but were defeated. The Rajah's body was cut up by Ajeet Singh, and his head placed on a spear. The Rajah's son was killed at the entrance of the town.

The wives and children of the murdered victims fell a prey to the murderers, even to a child who was born on the day before. The crime was afterwards avenged by the assassination of Dhyau Sing by the actual murderer of the King.

A boy, who is said to be a son of Runjeet, now ten years old, has been placed on the throne, under the protection of the Vizier, a son or brother of Dhyau Singh.

This is a most important event, for it proves that the empire founded with so much labour by Runjeet is on the eve of dislocation.

Runjeet died in June, 1839; his son Kuruck succeeded. He died, and was followed by Nao Nehal Singh, who was killed at his father's funeral.

Shere Singh succeeded, and he has been killed, and a child placed in his room, to become a victim in his turn.

Shere Mohammed is said to be in the hills near Candahar. Dost Mohammed, who rules at Cabul, seems desirous of being on friendly terms with the British Government. It is thought he will attempt now to retake Peshawur from the Sikhs, and he may therefore come into collision with the British Government, who are bound to protect Runjeet Singh's descendants.

The greatest interest is excited in India by the revolution in Lahore, which, it is expected, will terminate in placing that country, with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of upwards of 2,000,000l. sterling, under the dominion of Great Britain.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China reaches to the 3rd of August. The arrangements, on the whole, seem eminently satisfactory, and have been concluded with less delay than was apprehended. Sir Henry Pottinger now merges the character of envoy into that of Governor of the Island and colony of Hong-Kong, and may, in reviewing his labours, sit down with the feeling of self-complacency. On the whole his diplomatic career in China has been as honourable as successful; and though some trivial portions of its opening be amenable to criticism, there are few cases where public men, through so great a variety of circumstances, claim so large an amount of almost unmingled praise. We trust that his country may be enabled to have the benefit of his services in China for some time to come, so that the machinery he has constructed and set up be put in motion by the distinguished mechanist's own hand.

because he himself occupied it during his lifetime. But to preserve order, encourage industry, and prevent the endless strife which would ensue on lands falling vacant, the community have given up the right, which they collectively have, to those who have obtained possession under such regulations as are required either by the common or statute laws, or under grant from some sovereign or legislature. Man, in making his first step in civilization, must necessarily give up many things which he has been accustomed to consider rights, and which are most dear to a savage and unenlightened mind, and a taste formed amidst the rough scenes of barbarous life. He must exchange the wild and passionate excitement of hunting and war, for the more monotonous scenes of peace and agriculture; the richly-carved bow and silver-mounted rifle must be exchanged for the rough implements of labor; and the stately form and graceful limbs of the hunter of the hills must stoop to mental employments. His strongest passions must also be brought under wholesome restraints. From his harem of beauties he must choose one wife; and, when injured, instead of making a bullet or an arrow the swift minister of his vengeance, he must await the slow process of a legal tribunal.

What man is he, then, who, brought up in the midst of civilization and refinement, cannot relinquish so trifling a privilege as that of occasionally taking a cup of intoxicating beverage when he sees such immense benefits accruing to society, by the extension of the total abstinence cause. Let him at once renounce all the habits of civilization, and, seizing the weapons which the savage has cast aside, declare that henceforth they shall constitute his only means of support, and form the only title deeds to his property;—like the feudal barons of the middle ages, whose greatest boast was their ignorance of letters, and their only law that of the sword:—

"By the sword we won our lands,
And by the sword we hold them still."

YANKEE CLOCKS IN EUROPE AND INDIA.—It is well known throughout the Union that Connecticut is the clock state. We are represented in every town by the tick we give. For the last three years we have been gradually pushing our notes of time into foreign countries; and such has been our success, that within a few hours' ride of this city one thousand clocks are finished daily, and it is a fair estimate to put down five hundred thousand clocks as being manufactured in this state last year. This year the number will still be increased, as John Bull is so slow in his movements, there is no hope of reform until he has plenty of Yankee monitors. These we are now sending him by every ship that clears from seaport. In 1841, a few clocks were exported there as an experiment. They were seized at the Custom House in Liverpool, on the ground that they were undervalued. The invoice price is \$1.20, and the duties twenty per cent.—They, however, were soon released, the owner having accompanied them, and satisfied the authorities that they could be made at a profit, even thus low. The first invoice sold for £4 to £5, or about \$20 each. Since that time every packet carries out an invoice of the article, and 40,000 clocks have been sold there by one firm, Sperry & Shaw. Others are now in the business, and the North of Europe has also become our customers. India, too, is looked to as a mart for these wares; several lots have been forwarded to the ports of China. A thriving business is now doing in this line, and clocks to the amount of about a million of dollars a-year are now manufactured in the state, which I assure you, gives employment to many hundred persons.—*Rochester U. S. Democrat.*

THE MANAGEMENT AND FOOD OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

It has been demonstrated by the most careful investigation, that an ox consumes, on an average, 2 per cent. of his own live weight per day of good hay, to preserve him in condition. To accomplish ordinary labour, he requires to have this food increased by one fourth, consuming 2½ per cent. per day. Now, what is the inference deducible from this fact, and fact it is in principle, if not entirely in degree. Why, that every yoke of idle cattle consumes as much food as is expended in the labour of 4 yoke; that is, it requires as much to support 5 yoke idle, as 4 yoke at work; or, one yoke will perform 4 days' work with the food necessary to support them five days in idleness. The unprofitableness of allowing cattle to be idle is diminished in a great degree, when applied to such as have not entirely attained their growth, when of course a part of the food consumed goes to the increase of the animals. How vastly more economical, then, is that system which furnishes to working cattle a liberal quantity of nutritious food, and exacts from them, in return, a fair equivalent of labor.

A cow, not in milk, eats 2 per cent. of her weight in hay per day, yet when giving milk, she requires but 3 per cent. With a given amount of pasture then, 2 cows may afford a good supply of milk, on what is necessary to support 3 which do not furnish any equivalent for the food consumed. The advantage of keeping a smaller number of cows full fed, in which the milking qualities are well developed, in preference to wasting the same food on a greater number of half-starved animals, ill adapted to the purpose required of them, is perfectly obvious.

An ox eats but 4½ per cent of his weight per day to fatten, when, as we have said above, he consumes nearly half this amount to support life. How important to an economical expenditure of food then, that the fattening animals have all they can eat, instead of distributing it among a greater number; for it should always be borne in mind, that the vital machine must in all cases deduct a certain amount to support itself, before any thing is added in the shape of milk, labor, or fat, for the profit of the owner.

Another important consideration is, to adapt the food to the object desired. It is well known, that different kinds of food vary essentially in the principles which compose them. All kinds of grain, peas, beans and ripened grass contain a much greater proportion of nitrogen than fresh grass and hay cut in blossom, roots, fruit, &c. The fat of animals contain no nitrogen, and butter scarcely an appreciable quantity, while the lean or muscular portion of flesh and cheese, each contains a large proportion. It is well ascertained, that of the carbon taken into the stomach as food, the horse daily expires about 100 ounces, and a milch cow about 70 ounces, and an adult man taking moderate exercise, 13.9 ounces, in the form of carbonic acid. The expenditure of the carbon of the food is under all circumstances absolutely essential to respiration. All action or motion, or force, requires an expenditure of the muscular portion of the animal, that is, the more highly nitrogenized part. It follows, then, from the above principles, that for the performance of labour, well ripened grass and grain are required; and they are equally necessary to produce the maximum of cheese and wool, the peculiar principle of the former, casein, and all the latter, being highly nitrogenized; whereas, if fattening alone is the object, roots may be plentifully added to the hay and grain. Cows do not yield so much cheese when confined in a stable as when rambling freely over a pasture, though they yield much more butter on the same food when confined. It is very properly supposed that exercise is essential to the fullest development of the casein in the milk, it being produced by the consumption of the tissue, and its subsequent conversion into casein.

Another great consideration in the economical management of animals is, that they be as well protected from cold and storms as circumstances will permit. The propriety of this will appear from the fact, that the expenditure of the carbon of the food, above stated, is required to sustain the animal heat at the necessary temperature, and if this heat be abstracted, from any cause, as exposure to cold, wind, or wet, an additional amount of food is consumed to supply the waste thus occasioned. This is an inevitable deduction from the most firmly established principles of science, and however the health and thrift of animals which are subject to such exposure may appear to controvert it, actual experiment has fully confirmed the absolute certainty of the conclusion. Animals may be as healthy, and thrive well when exposed to the inclemency of the weather, yet they will require a much greater quantity of food to produce the same effect than when properly housed and protected.—*American Agriculturist.*