THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 28, 1844

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH E. MUSE Jr.,
JOHN R. KEENE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MUIR,
JOHN NEWTON.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the Strtes. on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclussvely by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

CAUTION.—It is thought by some, that our opponents intend on the eve of the election, to flood our county with handbills containing charges against our candidates, which it will not then be in their power to disprove. We scarcely deem it necessary to caution the people against such a trick. The time has passed when the people can be influenced by a resort to such means.

The canvass for Governor, &c. in our State has been conducted with great warmth and activity in every county in the State. Able expounders of political principles upon both sides have been enlightening the people upon the great questions of State and National politics. On Wednesday next the people of Maryland are to *speak* through the ballot box their sentiments. The political seed has been scattered abroad, and on that day the harvest is to be gathered in. The effects of all the writing and speaking and electioneering are to be concentrated on that one day. That the Whig cause will triumph, our firm conviction of the correctness of its principles and the ability of the people to understand those principles, and to appreciate their effects upon themselves, will not suffer us to feel a doubt. In addition to this, there is a contrast between the two candidates for Governor of Maryland that will have an important effect in swelling the Whig majority. The financial affairs of Maryland are in a critical situation. Her people are taxed to the very eyes,—repudiation boldly advocated in some counties, and in many others the collectors very much in arrears—our public works uncomplete and therefore unproductive. Every one will admit, that in such a position of affairs, Maryland requires a Governor of great experience in State affairs and of a high order of talents. While the Loco Foco candidate, Mr. Carroll, is greatly deficient in both these requisites, Col. Pratt possesses them in a great degree. A great portion of his life has been spent in the service of his State—in endeavoring to promote her welfare, and to shield her from injurious and imprudent legislation.

Mr. Carroll is very wealthy, his habits and manners aristocratic, and his intercourse with his fellow men of a select and exclusive character. Mingling very little with the people and paying very little attention to State affairs, he cannot be expected to know their views, participate in their feelings, or to understand their interests. On the contrary, Col. Pratt was a poor boy, raised among the people, has studied well their interests, is in the habit of daily associating with them, communicating his views to them, and receiving from them—the true and legitimate sovereigns—suggestions and ideas which will assist him if elected governor, to administer the affairs of State with wisdom and sound discretion. Besides all these things, Mr. Carroll comes before the people as a *mum candidate*. He has never done any thing by which we can form any idea of his opinions upon the important questions of State policy, and he *refuses* to tell the people what his opinions are. He comes before the people as a candidate for governor of Maryland, and of course, Commander-in chief of her forces, with the stigma resting upon the fame—of retiring at the hour of danger, when the city of Baltimore was invaded, when the property and lives of its citizens were in great jeopardy, to the peaceful shades of Hampton, the residence of his father in law, to acquire that ease and security not afforded in the city, nor on the borders of West river. We say that the popularity of our principles and the great contrast between Col. Pratt and Mr. Carroll, will render our triumph certain and complete, if the Whigs will continue to exert themselves till the battle is over. If they do not, all their labour may be lost, and instead of a glorious victory they may receive an ignoble defeat, and again see Locofocoism with all its measures and tendencies in the ascendency in good old Maryland.

An Old 'Un.—There is in possession of one of our old Dutch families of this city, a parrot known to be 82 years old. This bird is now blind, but notwithstanding that, it can walk to any part of the house without difficulty, and recognizes the different members of the family by their footstep It whistles tunes with great exactness, and is quite fond of sacred music. We are informed that in early life, this bird, like most of its species, was a little wild and a good deal given to profane swearing, but for some time it has laid aside this habit, and save occasional fits of viciousness, the outbreakings of the inner Adam, is a staid reputable and exemplary bird, an honor to the family in which it was reared, and an example to the younger members within the reach of its influence.—*Albany Atlas.*

Methodist Conference.—On Wednesday last, the annual conference of the Methodist Society of this State was organized and commenced its session at Bowlinggreen. The number of minsiters in attendence is estimated at 130. The presiding officer is Bishop Janes, of New York, the newly elected Bishop.—*Louisville Journal.*

For the New York Republic.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE TAMPERING OF BRITISH AGENTS.

It is no idle suspicion, that the Free Trade Polk party are to be liberally aided in the coming election by their friends and coadjutors in England. No one can deny that the British manufacturers would be the principal persons benefitted by the abolition of the present Tariff. This fact is so self-evident that it does not requre illustration. The British Manufacturers are the persons principally interested in the subversion of our Tariff, and we believe that the result will show that they are the persons most actively engaged at this moment, through their agents in this country, in the attempt to elevate Mr. Polk to the Presidential chair.

We published a few days since some account of the "Home League." an association of manufacturers and others in England, formed for the purpose of establishing Free Trade principles and the Free Trade policy all over the world. As, owing to the "starvation prices" of their labor and the perfection of their machinery, the British manufacturers can defy all competition, it is obviously for their interest to break down the protective duties of other countries, in order that their goods may exclude all others from the market. To effect this grand object, they are of course very willing that their own duties, no longer protective, should be abolished. The avowed object of the "Home League," then, is Free Trade—universal Free Trade. This first great step towards their object—and they neither disguise the means nor the end—is money; and they are now holding meetings all over England for the collection of funds. The amount of subscriptions at these meetings indicates the vast wealth of the persons interested in the movement. We published, a few days since, a list of subscriptions at one of them, with the names of the donors. That list was a mere "circumstance" to some, which we have in our poesession, published in a weekly gazette called "The League."

What is to be done with the money raised at these meetings? Avowedly it is to be devoted in propagating the principles of the party—not in England merely for the establishment of Free Trade there is comparatively of little consequence to the manufactures—but *in other parts of the world*, where a market for British goods is most likely to be found. Can it be doubted that a portion of this money—this "British gold"—is sent to the United States? Hear what the London Times says: A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate Free Trade tracts in foreign countries. About four hundred and forty thousand pounds were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York, *For circulation in the United States.*"

Are further proofs demanded? We are ready with them. A weekly gazette called *The Economist*, is one of the principal organs of the "Home League." In a number of that paper for June 15th, 1844, which the curious may see at our office, we find the following significant remark in regard to the prospects of the Whig party in the United States: "The election of Henry Clay and a Whig administration, which seems the most probable, IT WILL BE WELL FOR OUR ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS TO BEAR IN MIND, will probably render the American Tariff stable for five years from this time, if any thing can be stable in such a country."

Here the English manufacturers, if not directly, by most conclusive implication, when the circumstances of the case are considered, are called upon to interfere to prevent the election of Henry Clay! What say you to this—American free-men—American mechanics—American farmers?

At a meeting of members of the "Home League" at Covent Garden theatre, in May, 1844, Mr. Bright, member of Parliament, spoke as follows. We ask particular attention to those passages relating to the United States:

"Their principles were everywhere gaining ground. It might be, perhaps, that they would occasionally experience defeat at a borough election, or that a majority, that would ere long dwindle down into a minority, might for the present decide against them in the House of Commons. A portion of the press, too, might continue to malign their motives, and deny that they were making any progress whatever, but the waves that were in motion were swelling on, and whether in public or in private life, they found that *the delusion of protection* was fast being dispelled, and the principles of free trade extended to the verge of triumph. (Cheers.) There was one circumstance connected with this contest which was a matter of gratulation—he meant the fitness of the gentleman who had been chosen as the free trade candidate. He was a merchant of long standing, great experience, and high character, and besides his enormous commercial transactions, was a proprietor of the soil. His business was mainly connected with the United States of America, and had extensive establishments there, and he (Mr. Bright) liked him as a candidate all the better for that. (Cheers.) He had resided many years in that country, and was intimate with all its vast and undeveloped resources, and knew how wonderfully our skill, and capital, and machinery, would enable us to obtain abundant blessings for the laboring poor *in return for the manufactures which we sent to them.* He stood, as it were, the agent between the two countries *to clothe the inhabitants of the vast prairies of America*, and to receive from them what they offered in exchange; and if it were not for the operation of that unjust protective law *which they were now endeavoring to uproot*, they would be able to introduce into this country, at the cheapest rate, not only rice, and tobacco, and cotton, but substantial food, for the want of which thousands of their fellow countrymen were now suffering the greatest privations.—From the demonstration of feeling which they that night exhibited he thought it might be communicated to the 10,000 electors of South Lancashire that the citizens of the metropolis prayed and implored, and exhorted them by all they held sacred to cast aside all party feelings and considerations—to despise the suggestions and intrigues of faction, and to range themselves and fight under that banner on which was inscribed. "Free trade to all the world, and perfect justice to the industry of the people of this country."—(The Hon. gentleman concluded amidst loud cheers which continued for several minutes.")

These are but a few among many concurrent evidences of the influences attempted to be wrought by the manufacturers of England upon the people of the United States to induce them to defeat the election of Mr. Clay. Have these influences begun to operate yet? Has British gold yet contaminated the palms of any of the political managers of the Locofoco party? For the present, we will only reply, that never, in any previous Presidential canvass, has any party exhibited such a lavish command of money. From whence it comes, nobody seems to know. The amount raised from the office holders is but trifling compared with the large sums which, some how or other, seem to be mysteriously ready whenever they are wanted. From the following letter, written during the late election in Maine, and which we take from the Boston Atlas, it would appear that New York is not the only quarter in which this unaccountable command of money among Locofoco politicians has been displayed:—

BELFAST, Sept. 9, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—We are in the midst of one of the hottest battles that was ever fought, and Heaven only knows what will be the result. Our opponents are using money like water. They have no confidence in their principles, but rely almost entirely on bribery and corruption. We have a host of adverse influences to contend with, but the worst of them all is *money*. If we are defeated it must not dishearten our friends elsewhere. They have only to work the harder. It is not possible that the Locos should have money to use so profusely all through the country as they have used it here, unless they carry the lamp of Aladdin. If the Whigs are defeated in Maine, you must sound the alarm, and let it ring throughout the land, that it has all been done by the magic of British Gold, furnished by the New York agents of British Capitalists and British Manufacturers.

Yours truly.

We leave it to our readers to ponder upon these strange facts: We may be ready with others in a day or two.

Some persons have affected to disbelieve the statement, recently copied from a London paper, showing that large sums of money had been subscribed in England, for the purpose of propagating Free Trade doctrines in the United States and breaking down our Tariff system. It will be seen by the closing paragraph of the annexed article that the London paper in question is exhibited at the hall of the American Institute in New York to all who desire to see it:

From the New York Republic.

THE INTERESTS OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

The last arrivals from England bring accounts of the failure of some of her manufacturing houses, particularly of those engaged in *calico printing*. A Baltimore paper calls our attention to the fact that this business has been entered upon largely in this country; that more factories are fast going up for the purpose; and that all so engaged are in a state of high prosperity, turning off an immense quantity of goods. Here is the true secret of the decline of this business in England. Her manufacturers no longer find a market for the articles in the United States.

It is evident that ten or twenty millions of dollars expended by British manufacturers for the purpose of reducing our tariff to the Polk standard would, in the event of Mr. Clay's defeat, be money profitably laid out. The profits on a single year's importations into this country would more than reimburse them. Can any one doubt as to the destination of the immense sums openly subscribed by the capitalists and manufacturers of England for the "diffusion of free trade doctrines throughout the world?" The United States is their most important market. To the United States most unquestionably the money comes—and the object of it is to defeat the election of Henry Clay—the friend of protection to American labor. We do not blame the British manufacturers for adopting this means to regain their old priveleges and restore their sinking prosperity. It is natural that they should seek to protect their own interests even at the expense of a foreign nation. But in what terms shall we speak of the men, who are made the instruments of stimulating the activity of their party by means of British gold—who take the money without asking where it comes from, although they well know all the while that it is no American interest which supplies it?

The London paper containing lists of individual subscriptions for the propagation of Free Trade doctrines may be seen at the hall of the American Institute, in the Park. The names of the persons subscribing, with the amounts of their donations, are given; and these latter amount to upwards of fifty thousand pounds sterling. This sum is but a fragment of that which has been raised to advance the cause in which the subscribers are interested—which cause is *nominally* the establishment of Free Trade doctrines all over the world; *immediately*, the defeat of Mr. Clay and the subversion of our present tariff, by which American labor is protected, and British pauper labor excluded from a competition, to which we do not wish to subject our free, intelligent, well fed and not overlooked artizans, laborers and mechanics.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1844.

The St. Mary's, a sloop of war of the largest class, now approaching to completion on the stocks of the Washington Navy Yard, has been visited by a great number of citizens and strangers during the last two months. The best judges of naval architecture pronounce the St. Mary's to be a crack vessel, that will reflect the greatest honor upon the skill of Mr. Charles D. Brodie, the naval constructor, and much credit to the various operatives attached to our Navy Yard.—Yesterday I had the pleasure, through the politeness of Mr. Richard Barry, an intelligent gentleman who is connected with the Navy Yard, and well acquainted with its operations, of going on board the St. Mary's, and viewing her from the upper deck. I concur with those who represent this fine vessel as one of great beauty, and calculated to reflect the highest credit upon the workmen of the Yard. I understand that the St. Mary's measures 150 feet between perpendiculars, and 27 feet 6 inches beam. She measures from base line to gun deck 18 feet 4 inches. Her tonnage will range from nine hundred to one thousand. A great number of hands are employed in working on the vessel, and a vast number more are busily engaged in the various workshops, preparing for the interior departments of this handsome sloop of war. Already the work of coppering the bottom and preparing the launching ways has commenced; and it is confidently expected the St. Mary's will be launched on the nineteenth of October, which you know is the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis after the memorable battle of Yorktown.

Vera Cruz.—The bark Ann Louisa, at N. York brings advices to the 20th August:

There was considerable talk about invading Texas, and orders had been received at Vera Cruz to draft the young of the place to go into the army; but there appeared to be a great many doubts and fears about again encountering the eagle eyed and iron headed Texans. It was confidently expected that the present Congress would make a new tariff, more liberal and for a definite period.

WONDERFUL CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.—On Saturday last, the 21st instant, the Mercury in Fahrenheit, at two o'clock, was 86 degrees. On Sunday morning the 22d, at sunrise, it had sunk to 56, and on Monday morning to 46; making a difference in the atmosphere, from two o'clock on Saturday to Sunday morning, of thirty degrees, and to Monday morning of FORTY!

C. P.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1844.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR:—As I stated in my article last week, the second leading objection alleged against a protective tariff is, "that it diminishes the price of every thing the farmer has to sell, and increases the price of every thing the farmer has to buy." I conceive that the latter branch of this objection has been successfully refuted by what I have already said in regard to the consumer paying the duty, (the manner in which prices are raised, as averred by our opponents.) I have shewn that the duty is not necessarily added to the price even when the foreign article *does not* come in competition with a similar article of domestic manufacture or production, and when it *does* come in competition, the effect of a protective tariff necessarily is to reduce prices according to the invariable rule of supply and demand. The latter position of the above objection having, therefore, been already answered, I shall confine myself to the first branch of the objection, and endeavor to prove by incontestible facts and arguments that a protective tariff *does not* reduce the price of every thing the farmer has to sell.

The theory of our opponents upon this point is that a protective tariff checks exportations, because, they say, foreigners will not buy our agricultural productions unless we purchase their manufactures. Let us examine this theory for a moment. During the year 1842 duties reached their lowest point—it was, comparatively, a year of free trade—and the amount of agricultural produce *exported* to the *whole world* was $16,472,424. The *imports* for the *same year* amounted to $99,357,329—showing a difference against us of $82,884,905. Now what do these facts prove? Do they not establish the fact that during the free trade year of 1842, (the duties then being reduced to the standard of 20 per cent., the same standard now advocated by our opponents,) we bought nearly one hundred millions worth of foreign manufactures and productions, while at the same time we sold them a little over sixteen millions of our agricultural products—leaving us in debt to them upwards of eighty two millions of dollars.—Now, if the theory of our opponents be correct; it the amount we sell to foreign nations depends upon the amount we purchase of them, how can the facts presented by these figures be explained? They cannot be explained—the theory is incorrect. The amount we sell to foreign nations depends upon the scarcity or abundance of their crops, and if our ports were open to their ships we should sell them no more on an average than we now do. They buy no more of our agricultural productions than they can possibly avoid, and in order to prevent us from sending them into their ports they impose duties varying from 100 to 1200 per cent. upon every article (except cotton) produced by our farmers.

If then, as the figures above prove, I have shewn that foreigners buy of us no more than they want, (and they want but little) and that they buy no more when our tariff is low than when it is high, in what way does a protective tariff injure the farmer? Does it deprive him of the benefit of any foreign market? Most assuredly not. If he sells foreigners the same amount now that he did before the adoption of the protective system. is it not conclusive proof that he is thereby not cut off from the benefit of any foreign market. Most of the foreign governments that afford us markets for our surplus agricultural productions, raise nearly enough to supply their own wants. Yet the supply is sometimes lessened by drought and other similar causes, and then they buy the deficiency from us. Yet this deficiency is always small. From 1814 to 1842—a period of 28 years—the whole amount of agricultural products exported from the United States to all the world has not averaged twelve millions of dollars per year. So the reader will perceive that the foreign market, so much prated of by our opponents, is a mere humbug.

But our opponents ask, why is agricultural produce now so low? The reason is very obvious. By means of rail-roads and canals and the increased facilities of transportation, thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat and corn and rye and oats now find their way to the Atlantic States from the fertile West. In addition to grain, bacon, pork, lard, potatoes, and almost every article raised and produced by farmers, are raised in that region in vast quantities and sent to the Atlantic States for a market. This has increased the supply beyond the demand, and forms one of the reasons why the price of agricultural produce has declined. Another very obvious reason for this decline is the abundance of the crops. Providence in its benignity has blessed the farmers with a rich and abundant return for their labors, and this great surplus having been thrown into the market, has increased the supply beyond the demand, and necessarily diminished prices. But should the farmer complain of this. If he makes up in quantity what he loses in price, how is he injured? If he makes double the quantity this year that he made the last, and gets but half the price per bushel for it, he receives, in the agregate, as much for his crop as he did last year, and how is he injured? And is it right that because he has been blessed with an abundant crop, and the price is diminished in consequence of this abundance, that he should charge it upon the tariff, and overlook the real cause?

But, Mr. Editor, I have already extended this article to a considerable length, and I will not pursue this part of the subject further. I think I have conclusively shewn the theory of our opponents to be incorrect, and also proven that the foreign market is not the one to be relied upon by the farmer for the sale of his surplus produce. The home market is his almost sole reliance—and in my next article I shall endeavor to prove this to the conviction of every unprejudiced mind.

HARRISON.

FURTHER REFUTATION.—Mr. R. S. Hart, of Dayton, on reading the assaults in the Locofoco press upon the private character of Mr. Clay, addressed a note to the Rev. *N. H. Hall*, a Presbyterian clergyman of Lexington, Ky., desiring him to state what Mr. Clay's moral standing was among his neighbors. The following is the reply of Mr. Hall. Read this clear and explicit testimony:

LEXINGTON, August 27th, 1844.

Dear Sir,—Your very polite and respectful favor of the 19th inst., is now before me, and without unnecessary delay, I reply to your inquiry. You state that "It is in the mouth of almost every political speaker, opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Clay, and is heralded forth from every Democratic and Abolition press, that Mr. Clay is a man of desperately bad moral character, and that such is his standing in Lexington, and throughout his neighborhood." You desire me to state what Mr. Clay's standing *at home and among his neighbors is.*

I have been the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Lexington, nearly 22 years. My first residence when I came to this place, was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since I have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman, and it gives me pleasure to say, that I have never *witnessed an act*, or heard *an expression* from Mr. Clay that was not in *conformity* with the *strictest* morality; his character among the *great mass* of his neighbors, is that of a high-minded, honorable kind, and benevolent gentleman. In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's *moral* character is as good, and far *better* than most of the *political men* with whom I have been acquainted, and I consider him more *pre-eminently qualified in every respect* for the Presidency of the United States at the present crisis, than any man in them. And the honest and unobstrusive desire of my heart is, that in the good providenco of God, he may be elected to that high and responsible office.

Yours, most respectfully,

N. H. HALL.

☞The character of HENRY CLAY has been so often assailed by lying Locofocos and Locofoco presses, that we give the following testimony, in addition to what we have heretofore published from ministers and others, that people may see the character which our champion bears at home. The first is from a clergyman who has officiated the past eight years in Kentucky—the Rev. F. B. Nash, formerly of St. Albans, Vt. It was addressed to the editor of the St. Albans Messenger:

"Mr. Clay is not a professor of religion. He is, however, as I have been informed by the rector of the Episcopal Church in Lexington, (in which church Mrs. Clay is a communicant,) a regular attendant at church when at home, and has long been a liberal supporter of the church. He always, I believe, speaks when he says any thing upon the subject, with the utmost respect of religion and of religious people. I heard him, in a public address at Lexington some seven years since, express a firm belief in the truths of the Christian religion, and an ardent hope that he himself should be a religious man before his death. No one present on that occasion, I presume, doubted his sincerity in making this declaration. I have no reason to suppose that there has been a change in his sentiments since then.

As a criterion of the estimation in which he is held at home, it will not be out of place to state here—which I do unhesitatingly, having had ample opportunities for ascertaining the truth—that Mr. Clay has the confidence and political support of a very large proportion of the moral worth, and I may add, of a very large majority of the members of the different religious denominations in Kentucky. There are twelve or fifteen clergymen of different denomination residing in Lexington. All of these I believe, with one exception, are the friends of Mr. Clay, and most of them are frequent visiters of his house. There are about twenty Episcopal clergymen residing in Kentucky. All of these are the friends of Mr. Clay. Of the one hundred and five or ten clergymen—I do not recollect the exact number—composing the last conference of the Methodist church in Kentucky, all but three, as I was informed by a member of the conference, are the political friends of Mr. Clay. I am not so accurately informed respecting the political opinions of the ministers of other denominations, as I am respecting the political opinions of the ministers of the Episcopal church, and of the Methodist church. I am confident, however, that there is nearly if not quite as large a majority of these friendly to the election of Mr. Clay as of those last mentioned. Out of the four or five hundred of clergymen of different denominations in Kentucky, there is not, I am almost certain, fifty political opposers of Mr. Clay.

At the great Theological debate held at Lexington last fall between Mr. Rice of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Campbell of the Campbellite Baptist church—an influential denomination in Kentucky, Mr. Clay presided. I was not present at the debate; but I know it was a subject of general congratulation among the members of both denominations in the section of Kentucky where I lived, that Mr. Clay had consented to preside.

The opinions of a great majority of the religious people—ministers and others—living in the neighborhood of, and intimately acquainted with Mr. Clay, I am confident is, that if he is elected to the Presidency there will be, while he continues President, a far healthier moral influence around the Presidential chair than there has been since the close of J. Q. Adams' administration."

Paris Academy of Science.—Aug. 17, a paper by M. Christofle, on the danger to be apprehended from the galvanic process in the depreciation of coins, was read to the Academy. "If" says the author, "process is of immense service in the application of one metal to another, it may be employed to the injury of the public, for a piece of gold or silver placed at the negative pole is reduced without any apparent change." He announces that he places at the disposal of the Academy the sum of 2,000fr. as a prize to the author of the best legal project of preventing the application of electricity to such a purpose. M. Dumas made a report on some experiments made by M. Boussaingault, relative to the feeding of cows with beetroot and potatoes. M. Boussaingault states that two cows which were fed exclusively on beetroot fell off in flesh in seventeen days nearly one sixth, and their milk diminished from eight to nine litres each per day to five litres. They were then turned into pasture, and soon resumed their former weight, and gave the farmer quantity of milk. They were next fed exclusively on potatoes, when they fell off still more in flesh than they had done with beetroot, and the milk was reduced to two litres each per day. On being placed on a mixed food of hay, chopped straw,

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