through the year at good prices. Bucon is now too high to engage the attention of speculative buyers, and is unprofitable to the retailers; therefore is likely to be a dull article of sale. Of barrelled pork there is no stock, and, as their is very little Ainerican coming forward, it is likely to remain saleable for some time, at about the present prices.

Nothing can be said at present about the corn trade, except that it is a great hardship for all classes connected with it to have a momentous business like it virtually suspended either by want of confidence or defection in legislative enactments. The quantity of bread stuff coming from the United States is great, so that with the bonded grain now in the kingdom, and that on the way, the granaries in England are likely to be sufficiently stored for the consumption of the country until the next harvest.

## THE PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE CORN.LAW.

The following resolution is to be proposed in committee on the Customs and Corn Importation Acts, by Sir R. Peel.

That in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, there shall be paid, until the first day of February 1849, the following duties, Wheat Foreign: - Whenever the average price per s. d. quarter is under 48s, the duty shall be, for 49s. and under (05...... 51s. and under 52s..... 52s. and under 53s.

53s. and upwords.

Barley. Barr, or Bigg, Ryc, Pens, Beans:— 63
Whenever the defrage price perquarter is under 25s, the duty shall be, for every quarter () 1) 4 26s. and under 27s..... 27s. and under 23s..... 28s. and under 29s..... 29s. and under 3 ls.....

Wheat, Meal, and Flour:—For every barrel, being one hundred and ninety-six pounds, a duty equal in a mount to the duty payable on thirty-eight gallous and a half of wheat.

Barley Meal:—For every quantity of pounds; a ditty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

Oatmeal: - For every quantity of one hundred and eighty.
one pounds and a half; a duty equal in amount to
the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Rye Meal:—For every quantity of pounds; a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of rye.

Pea Meal, and Bean Meal:—For every quantity of pounds; a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of peas or beans.

possession out of Europe:

Wheat, barley, beer or bigg, oats, rye, peas, and beans, the duty shall be for every quarter	1	ø
Wheat meal, barby meal, out meal, rye meal, pea meal, and bean meal, the duty shall be for every cwt		41

## ARTICLES OF AND FROM THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following are the duties proposed to be levied on articles of and from the British possessions:-

	₩.	٠٠.		
Arrow root, the cwt	0	0	G	
Bandstring twist, for every £100 value	5	Ü	0	
Barley, pearled, the ewt	Ū	1	3	
Best ropes, twines, and strands, for every £100		_	-	
value		0	0	
Butter, the cwt			6	
Cassiva powder, the cwt.		õ	6	
Cheese the cwt.		ĭ	6	
Cofton goods, made up, for every £100 value				
			0	
Cucumbers, preserved, for every £100 value		10	0	
Ganze of thread, for every £100 value			0	
Hair manufectures, for every £100 value			0	
Hams, the cwt	0	2	0	
Seeds, as above enumerated, only one-half of				
those duties.				
Snap, hard the cwt	0	14	0	
Soap, soft, the cwt	0	10	Õ	
Tallow, the cwt	ŏ	-	_	
Tongues, the cwt		-		
Woollen goods, made up, for every £100 value			ŏ	
		-	_	
A more sweeping change in our commercial laws has				
never before been attempted. As regards con	n a	ia h	LO.	

## FEEDING CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.

Western Europe to live in.

visions. Sir Robert Peel is now endeavouring to effect

that which he come time since stated to beh s intention-

namely, to make this country one of the cheapest in

At a late meeting of the Parsontown Union Farming Society, Ireland, Dr. Waters, an eminent physician, and a gentleman of great scientific attainments, delivered a most interesting lecture on the application of physiology, or the laws of the vital functions, to the rearing and feeding of cattle. We are induced to give an extract from this lecture, in the hope it will prove highly interesting to our agaicultural friends, and it certainly contains many facts worthy of their attention. Dr. Waters said—

The subject chosen for the present lecture was the application of physiology on the laws of the vital functions, to the rearing and feeding of cattle. He did not pretend to any practical experience; in fact, he had none; but should endeavour to point out those principles upon which practice should be based, and which being once known, would enable the practicle man to regulate the application of them in a way best adapted for the purpose intended.

He then entered into a description of Lielig's important discoveries in the processes engaged in the nutrition of animals, pointing out the division of the elements of food of herbivorous animals into the two classes, viz., the elements of nutrition, and the elements of respiration.

The elements of nutrition, containing oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon, are perfectly identical with the flesh of animals; so much so, that the most experienced chemist cannot by analysis detect any essential difference between the substance gluten or albumen, which is invariably present in all vegetable nutritious food, and the flesh or blood of an animal. Thus proving the strange fact, that the flesh and blood of animals exist, ready formed, in vegetables; and the only duty the vital functions