

here, because it often occurs that both the fore feet, and sometimes all the four, are equally affected, and then, there being no fault, or want of uniformity in the step, the examiner is at a loss to decide whether the action is diseased, or only naturally defective. It seems, therefore, expedient, while treating of action generally, to remind him of the attention that must be given to the distinction between the two kinds of faulty action; and, as a rule, it is a tolerably safe one to assume, that whenever the action is cramped, but apparently without pain or tenderness, especially in a young horse, it springs from natural defect, not from local disease. Where the latter is the cause, though the horse may appear to go uniformly and without halting for some time, especially on the turf, the rye or a wet and soft road, he will, on close observation, be seen to give way every now and then on one foot that happens to be more tender than another; and to assist the observation, he should be made to trot at a slow pace over the stones; if it is a case of purchase, and the seller objects to such a trial, or makes any excuse to avoid it, or having, perhaps, readily assented, follows him briskly with the whip, to prevent his trotting leisurely, it is quite conclusive evidence that the horse is lame, and the buyer need give himself no farther trouble in the matter.

From the Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.

Our last number contained a sketch of the remarks of Mr. Everett, the American Minister, at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Mr. E. was toasted a second time, to which compliment he responded in the following speech:

Mr. Everett was loudly cheered on rising to address the meeting. He returned them, he said, his heartfelt acknowledgements for the kind and unexpected honor they had been pleased to confer on him. He had come there with no other expectation or purpose than that of being a gratified and an instructed spectator of the proceedings of this distinguished institution. To find himself by the kindness of the council, admitted to the high honor of being associated with it, was a favor which he assured them he did in no degree promise himself, and which afforded him the deepest emotions of gratitude. He was sensible that this honor was mainly paid to him in his public capacity, and he, therefore, took great pleasure in behalf of the Government and the country which he had the honor, however feebly, to represent, in making his public acknowledgements for this tribute of good feeling. (Cheers.) If he might be permitted to echo the words of his royal highness, he could not boast of being a practical farmer, but this he might say, that he had in his native land always been a diligent observer of the great interest in support of which they had assembled, and deeply anxious for its prosperity. (Cheers.) While he had the honor for a few years, by the favor of his countrymen, of holding the station of chief magistrate of his native state, it was his good fortune, in that official capacity, to contribute to the institution of an agricultural survey of the State of Massachusetts, some of the reports of which had reached this country. The distinguished nobleman on his right, the Duke of Richmond, had very much gratified him since he had come into the hall, by informing him that he himself had read, and with pleasure, some of the documents to which he (Mr. Everett) had now referred. He thanked them most sincerely for this very friendly and cordial reception, and permit him to say it did not fall on one who would receive it without grateful feelings—(cheers.) It was, indeed, with no ordinary emotion that he found himself, though in a foreign country, able to speak in public the language of his native land, and to find that his observations met with such a response from those to whom they were addressed—(cheers.) But it was not merely in language that the two countries agreed; many had emigrated from these parts and taken with them the then modes of agriculture, which had gone on gradually progressing; and even their domestic animals bore traces of a common origin, and to the eye of the farmer the dumb animals, though they could not speak, proclaimed that they also came from old England—(great applause.) What an insensible eld of the valley should he be if he were not touched by that which was proclaimed to him by the dumb animals themselves—(cheers.) He was afraid he had already taken up too much of their time, and would now only detain them while he again expressed his acknowledgements for the great honor done him by this distinguished association, and he begged to offer his best wishes for its continued prosperity, and that of the agriculture of Great Britain generally—(loud cheers.)

I beg you to believe me duly sensible of the kind feeling which you have been pleased to express towards myself and my country (Cheers.) I assure you, without affectation, that I want word do justice to my emotions. To be received with so much kindness far from my home, by such a company as this, almost, I confess overpowers me; and let me say, that in no part of this great, prosperous country, could such a reception be more welcome to than here. It is a singular circumstance that the history of New America begins in this city, for its first chapter was written in a chamber of the Merchant Venturers. I am not now alluding to that little eminence to which I referred on a previous occasion, that of Columbus having resided here for some time. This is merely casual; Sebastian Cabot, the great discoverer—the one who, in 1497, sailed from these waters, discovered Newfoundland and ran along the coast to Cape Florida; he was a native of Bristol, and was fitted out by the enterprise of your merchants. I all know under whose auspices the settlement of New England originated; why the rock, so celebrated in its history, was called and is still called, *Plymouth Rock*. The father of William Penn, the great founder of Pennsylvania, lies buried in the vaults of Mary Radcliffe, and though William Penn was not a native of Britain, still I have no doubt it was owing to the adventurous enterprises he had heard detailed by those who had been there, which turned his attention towards a distant settlement; and it seems to be the purpose of the Bristol merchants to keep up the commemoration which they originally began. This morning I ascended the tower of Blaize Castle, and a lovely scene does it command; a beautiful panorama I never saw, but there was one object which rested my attention. I could scarcely discern it, but I saw almost that mighty steam-ship, the Great Western, which the day after to-morrow is to launch on the deep. You desired me to the people of America know the kind feelings which were expressed towards them at this table. Why, in fourteen days from the time I am now speaking, the tidings will have arrived—almost before the cordial cheer has died away in this pavilion the news will be reached. And I assure you that this community of feeling—being on common descent—cemented by a common language—a common blood, is not confined to commercial operations alone; this is the least important; but the common origin, and the ties of ancestry actually make us one people for ever—(great cheering)—for every purpose but that of political jurisdiction; social, literary, moral, and intellectual—those ties do make us a common people. Every thing that emanates from your press is received and welcomed by us, and most happy am I to see that our authors are received with favor by you. My much respected friend, Mr. Buckland, was pleased to pay a high compliment to his transatlantic co-operators; but I can assure him that his own excellent works are as well known in the States as in Great Britain. (Cheers.) We have our eye on what you are doing for the interests of agriculture. The climate of New England, though severer than that of Great Britain, ranging as it does to greater extremes, is not dissimilar, so that the people there have full means of profiting by your exertions. No works are read with greater avidity by the people than those which treat of agriculture—treats for instance, such a subject as that so ably elucidated yesterday. (Mr. Smith's lecture.) Thorough drainage has received a great deal of attention from us, I am determined that Mr. Smith's pamphlet shall be transmitted by this same steam ship, (cheers,) and I have no doubt that it will be received and perused with much satisfaction. I wish the intelligent agriculturists of England to know that the benefits of their improvements and suggestions is literally sown broad cast—(Cheers, and laughter.) You cannot by your improvements shorten the bones of a pig, straighten the back of a cow, or make the fleece of sheep finer, but in due time the effect of all your improvements is felt across the Atlantic; (hear, hear,) and I believe that this community of pursuits in the most peaceful of all departments of national enterprise—as his Royal Highness has well remarked cannot fail to make both countries good friends, both as people and nations; and by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, teaching us his system of thorough drainage, I believe it will draw off the bitter waters of international jealousy. (Immense cheering.) I believe it will create a warm and genial soil for the production of the peaceful fruits of harmony. (Cheers.) I most cordially respond, and wish to express my approbation of the sentiment expressed by the chairman, that there may be peace between the two countries. (Cheers.) I wish from the bottom of my heart for the speedy and honorable adjustment of all the existing differences; and most happy am I to say that from all the means of information at my disposal