AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

COB-MEAL.

Springdale, Dec. 23, 1825.

Dear Sir,

From communications in the Farmer, I discover that the republication by you, the 25th ultimo, of a letter from the Rev. H. C. Pelley, of New Rowley, Mass to the editor of the New England Farmer, has brought to exposition a diversity of opinion upon a very important and interesting question with farmers; I mean the advantage of *cob-meal* in keeping and fattening cattle.

Possessing a little experience in this matter, I conceive it proper to throw my mite into the scale, and hope it may lead others to similar experiments, and a like communication of the result. If, as I conceive, the use of cob-meal forms an important item in the economy of fattening cattle, it is time the attention of farmers was directed to it. Having attached to a mill in my possession a machine for breaking plaster, cobs, &c. I was led to various experiments, with a view of ascertaining, if practicable, the relative value of the cob with the corn it produces. I was well aware of the difficulty of making *any experiment*, connected with our profession, that would not still leave an opening for scepticism; and therefore determined to vary and repeat, until at least my own mind was perfectly satisfied. Knowing that distillation generally afforded the surest means of ascertaining that *any matter* contains nutritive, or saccharine properties, I had ground, and taken to my distillery, several bushels of cobs. They were scalded (as we do the meal of the grain,) with boiling water; then mingled with cold water and yeast. From the rapid fermentation which soon succeeded, I was fully satisfied that there was present saccharine matter. The next morning the vinous fermentation ceased, and the acetous commenced, which confirmed and fixed all my impressions. The valuable properties being so quickly destroyed by the second fermentation, I thought it impolitic to risk the burning of my stills and the beer was thrown out.

The only question now remaining to be solved in my mind was, whether the digestive organs of animals were sufficiently strong to extract from the cob its nutritive properties. To ascertain this, I commenced feeding my hogs with the meal produced by grinding the cob and corn together, instead of the corn exclusively, and soon discovered that the cob destroyed with them the good effects of the meal; that their stomachs were not sufficiently strong to war with the woody parts of the cob; that they sickened and pined under it. I next made the experiment with my horses, and was soon driven to the same deduction. I discovered that its distending and nutrition was counteracted by its indigestible properties. By this time my opinion began to vacilate; stubborn facts presented themselves to my mind, and my favourite theory stood before me "like the baseless fabric of a vision" But there was one more experiment to be made, and upon that depended much—it was the average of my hopes—it was either to knock in the head altogether my speculations, or to convince me of the utility of feeding the cob to our horned cattle at least. I was in the habit of giving, at the time the experiment was made, to some beef cattle then on hand, about five bushels of corn meal per day; with this quantity I effected my object of keeping them in the state they were received from the grass. They were not fattening at the time. I changed from five bushels *fine meal* per day, to five bushels of *cob and grain meal.*—There was not the slightest perceptible difference in the keep of the cattle, after continuing this some time. I then commenced giving them five bushels *fine meal* again, mingled with the *cob*, yielded by that quantity. My cattle immediately commenced fattening, and gave me assurances in their slick hair, sprightly eyes and frolicking disposition, that with them there was *perfect digestion*, and that they were in a healthy and thriving state. It is worthy of remark and particular notice, that while I fed with *cob and corn meal*, I never discovered one of them cloyed for a moment. They ate with the greatest avidity, at all times what was given them.

These experiments, thus carefully made, and their effects investigated by myself, have forced upon me this conclusion: that cob and corn meal is too heating and indigestible for hogs or horses—but is worthy of the highest consideration as food for horned cattle.

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM M. BARTON.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MERINO SHEEP.

Susquehanna Co. Pa. Dec. 24, 1825.

Dear Sir,

Being desirous of consulting the experience of others respecting the raising of merino sheep, I applied last spring to several of the best informed breeders in this state, for information on the subject, and, as they may be interesting to some of your readers, I send you the questions and answers.

R. H. ROSE.

QUESTIONS.

1. What *per centage* will die annually?
2. How many lambs can you raise per hundred ewes?
3. What is the average weight of your fleeces?
4. What is the price per pound?
5. What is the average length of life of Merinoes?

ANSWERS.

A.

1. Not to exceed five per cent.
2. Ninety per hundred: but doubtful.—Much depending on the season of lambing, and the care of the shepherd.
3. The fleeces of my ewes averaged five pounds; of my rams higher. My flock has averaged six pounds. I have sheared from a ram thirteen pounds.
4. I sold all mine for thirty five cents.
5. From fifteen to twenty years.

B.

1. About five in the hundred.
2. About ninety lambs per hundred ewes
3. Average weight about four and a half pounds in the dirt.
4. Forty cents per pound unwashed.
5. About twelve years.

C.

1. Five per cent
2. Ninety per hundred.
3. Ewes five pounds if well kept; wethers six; rams seven.
4. Forty cents per pound in the dirt.
5. I have some that were imported thirteen years ago

D.

1. Perhaps five per cent; but scarcely that.
2. Ninety to the hundred.
3. Whole flock averaged five pounds.
4. Thirty seven and an half cents per pound.
5. Cannot state their age.

E.

1. Five per cent,
2. Ninety to the hundred—Perfectly safe to calculate on that.
3. Five pounds.
4. Forty cents.
5. Twelve years.

FOREIGN.

GREECE.—We learn from Greece, that the Turks were still before Missolonghi on the 5th of October; but that as all the defiles by which they could retreat were occupied by the Greeks, it would require a great force to effect a passage, in case they raised the siege. The same account states, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Tripolizza, waiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

SPAIN.—The latest Madrid advices are of Nov. 10. The New Ministry was getting into successful operation. M. d'Ugante was momentarily expected at Madrid.

"They reckon much upon him to impress a firm and regular march upon public affairs. With the aid of his ability we may hope, in the state to which Spain has attained, that she will soon resume an imposing attitude, and that her external tranquility will not be troubled."

FRANCE.—The trial of the *Constitutionnell* for exercising too great a degree of freedom of the press, was proceeding in the French Courts under the new law of libel introduced since the accession of M. de Villele.

The *Quotidienne* says—"A journal mentions after letters from Florence, that some misunderstanding has arisen between the Arch dutchess Maria Louisa Dutchess of Parma, and the Austrian General Coun Neipperg, her Cavalier d'Honneur, who command the troops at the Duchy." *Amantiamiræ!*

President Boyer, of Hayti, has order a number of steam boats to be built in France and England.

A French paper states that Com. Rogers is much dissatisfied with the refusal of the Ottoman Porte to admit American vessels to the navigation of the Bosphorus, and has sent a threatening letter to the Reis Effendi.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th ult. state that a Commissioner from the United States had landed there, to claim the reimbursement for confiscation of the property of American subjects, during the military occupation of that country, but that little progress had been made in the negociation. An English frigate had anchored in the Bay of Naples, alongside the Revenge ship of the line.

CALCUTTA, July 10.—*Immolation of a Widow*—Bissonauth Poramanick, an inhabitant of Gurpyah having been long afflicted with the leprosy, lately died in his fiftieth year of age. His beloved second wife, about twenty years old, being determined to burn herself with the dead body of her husband, sent word of her intention to the Darogah. But orders of their burning being not easily sent, the corpse got purified by being exposed to the open air for three days, and on the fourth day, the chaste widow having obtained permission of her immolation, ordered a pile to be prepared, suitable for both the dead body of her husband and herself to burn. When all this was ready, she boldly mounted the pile, and departed this life on Monday the 1st of Ausar, to the great surprize of the whole multitude, that assembled to witness this bold act. Somachar Chundrika, June 20, 1825.

The Legislature of Delaware convened on the 3d inst. Chas. Polk has been elected Speaker of the Senate—and Arnold Naudin, Esq. Speaker of the House. The executive department consists of Samuel Paynter, Governor—Henry M. Ridgely, Secretary of State—and Wm W. Green, Treasurer.

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 14

We have condensed the principal proceedings of the Legislature in the following:

PETITIONS.

Presented by Mr. Hopper, from Thomas Wright, for relief.

—— Mr. Douglass, from inhabitants of Dorchester county for a landing on the N. W. branch of Nantucket river—and Mr. Ennalls a petition counter thereto.

Mr. Douglass subsequently reported a resolution from the committee, declaring it inexpedient to grant the landing, with which the house concurred.

—— Mr. Hopper, from the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, praying an increase of per centage on the collection of officers' fees, or to be released therefrom.

—— Mr. Edelen, from the levy court of Charles county, for a modification or repeal of the law relative to pensioners.

—— Mr. A.E. Jones, from inhabitants of the second election district in Somerset county, for an additional district at Dublin.

—— Same from the said county, praying that the number of election districts may not be increased

—— Mr. Teackle, from said county, praying for an additional election district north of Wycomico creek.

—— Mr. Ridgaway, from the trustees of Church Hill academy, that the number of trustees may be reduced to five.

—— Mr. Showers, from inhabitants of Baltimore county, that the levy courts may be elected immediately by the people.

—— Mr. Stevens from citizens of Church Hill and its vicinity, praying that the donation to Centreville academy may be divided between that and Church Hill academy.

—— Mr. Tyson, from John B. Davidge and others for legislative aid to the Medical society of Baltimore.

—— Mr. Gilpin, from J.N. Blake that compensation may be allowed to brigade inspectors.

—— Mr. M'Culloch, from persons of the first election district in Baltimore county, for the establishment of public free schools in said county.

—— Mr. Maxcy, from the representatives of Ninian Pinkney for further compensation.

—— Mr. Stevens from sundry citizens of Queen Ann's county, praying to be relieved from more than one suit on joint bonds, and a transfer of assaults and batteries from the county courts to magistrates; referred to the committee appointed on the same subject.

—— Mr. Douglass, from Murk Noble, and others, of Dorchester county, praying that the divisional line between Dorchester and Caroline counties may be straightened and established; referred to Messrs. Douglass, Ennalls, Potter, Hughlett and Saulsbury.

—— Mr. Wicks, a memorial from John Archer Robertson, of Kent county, charging Stevenson Archer, Esq. chief Judge, and his associate Judges, with malfeasance of office as such, in various acts towards him, as an attorney at law; read and referred to the committee of grievances and courts of Justice.

For Divorces.

A petition for divorce has been presented by Mr. Ennalls from John T. Shark, and one by Mr. Hughlett, from Mahaly Cooper.

A petition for support from the county, has been presented by S. R. Smith, from Isaac Taylor for his daughter.

A petition has been presented by Mr. Douglass, from Walter Bennett Schawdrick, to have his name changed to Dickerson.

Bills Reported.

By Mr. Tyson, to incorporate the Odd-Fellows Society of Baltimore.

By Mr. Eccleston, to confirm and make valid a deed from Elizabeth Wheeler, of Dorchester county; accompanied with a report thereupon, in favour of its passage; the bill passed the house by special order.

By Mr. Brohawn, supplement to the laws for regulating public ferries; passed the House of Delegates.

By Mr. Tyson, supplement to the militia law of Baltimore.

By Mr. Williams, repealing the laws which authorise attornies to charge and collect legal fees.

By Mr. Thomas, to withdraw the donations from West Nottingham, and Elkton Academies.

By Mr. Worthington, to confirm and make valid the proceedings of Justices of the Peace of this state. It contemplates to remedy their neglect of taking and subscribing the oaths, prescribed by the amendment of the constitution confirmed in 1823.

By Mr. Spencer, for the re-valuation of real and personal property, in Talbot county.

By Mr. Barnes, repealing the compensation to the Adjutant General of this state.

By Mr. Barnes, supplement to the act of 1824, chap. 140, relating to constables.

By Mr. Johnson, in Senate, relating to suits on bills of exchange, promissary notes, and other negotiable instruments it provides against judgment of courts of common law being set aside on appeal or writ of error, *because* of endorsements being in blank, and enacts that such judgment shall be as valid, as if the endorsements were properly filled up.

Mr. Goldsborough, has reported a bill to authorize the speaker of the house of delegates, after the present session, to appoint the committee clerks—It designs also to fix their compensation.

Mr. Montgomery, has reported a bill supplementary to the law, for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estate of purchasers; which provides a manner, by which, persons holding estates within this state, & who are absent in any other state, may execute and authenticate legal conveyances thereof.

Mr. Barnes, has reported a bill, "to authorise aliens to purchase and hold real property within this state:" *provided* they shall, within three years after the acquisition of such real estate, make a declaration according to law, of their intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and shall also, within 12 months thereafter, become actually naturalized. It provides also, for cases of death of such alien, within the above period, and for cases of infancy, *feme covert, non compass, &c.*

Mr. Douglass, has reported a bill, for altering the constitution, so that only two delegates from each county instead of four, shall be elected to the General Assembly.

Mr. Kennedy, has reported a bill, granting to the state of Pennsylvania the right of cutting a canal from the Maryland line, to the Potomac river "whenever that state shall confirm the act of this state, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company"

Mr. Turner has reported a bill, for extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, in cases of debt, to one hundred, instead of fifty dollars, after the first day of April next.

Mr. Ennalls, has reported a bill, supplementary to the laws for recovery of small debts out of court, proposing to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, to damages committed upon personal estate, where they do not exceed the amount of fifty dollars.

Mr. Howard has reported a bill for changing the constitution, so that in future, the election districts into which the several counties of the state are divided, may be changed at pleasure by law, instead of requiring to be passed upon at two successive sessions.

Mr. Orrell, in Senate, has reported a bill "concerning crimes & punishments" which proposes to prohibit the courts from sentencing any criminal to the penitentiary for a less period than two years: for offences of grades not deserving that period, the courts are required to direct corporal punishment: that is to say, in cases of petty larceny, &c. to restore to the owner *four* times the value of property stolen, and to pay costs of prosecution; in case of neglect to comply, *then to be whipped on the bare back*, with any number of stripes not exceeding thirty nine.

Mr. Williams, has reported a bill "to limit the operation and effect of Mortgages" so as to prevent such instruments, either in law or equity, from being a lien or charge on any estate or property whatsoever, for any other or different principal sum of money than shall appear on the face of such mortgage, and be specified and recited therein, and particularly mentioned and expressed to be secured thereby at the time of executing the same.

Leaves have been granted

To Mr. Chambers, in senate, for a bill to be entitled, "an act to alter & amend the constitution, so as to require a majority of all the attending members of the legislature to the election of a governor, members of the council, and all other officers who are chosen by a joint ballot of the legislature.

By Mr. Howard, to confirm the act of last session, giving four delegates to the city of Baltimore.

By Mr. Saulsbury, for the maintainance of of James M'Carty.

By Mr. Teackle, to amend and reduce into system, the several acts relating to lotteries in this state.

By Mr. Millard, to authorise county courts to grant divorces.

By Mr. Williams, to repeal all laws authorising attornies to charge and collect all legal fees.

By Mr. Douglass, to alter the constitution, as relates to clerks of county courts and Registers of Wills.

By Mr. Saulsbury, to regulate fees of the Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Ennalls, to secure costs to plaintiffs, in all cases arising in the legal prosecution of their just claims.

To Mr. Speed, to ascertain and settle the law relative to proceedings, under the several acts of forcible entry and detainer, &c.

Manner of Electing President and Vice President.

Mr. Maxcy's resolutions upon this important subject, were read the second time on Thursday last. Mr. Maxcy advocated the resolutions in a very able speech, the outlines of which, as well as the remarks made in objection by Mr. Kennedy, we shall furnish in our next. The subject is of the first importance, and requires public attention. The resolutions passed by a vote of 64 to 7.

Mr. Howard has introduced to the consideration of a committee, the enquiry, whether the levy courts of the several counties should not have the distribution of the amount received annually from the treasury for the purpose of promoting education.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the committee of Ways and Means have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of disposing of the 3 per cent stock held by the state, and of investing the proceeds in stock of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, &c. The propositions were accompanied by some plausible illustrations of the advantages to be derived from the project.—*Republican.*

ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON JAN. 10.

A very interesting report was yesterday made in the Senate, by Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, in behalf of the Committee of Commerce, on the subject of that part of the Message of the President which recommends the abolition of the remnant of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost between our own and foreign vessels. The report is favorable to this object, and, concludes by recommending the passage of a bill to carry it into effect.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Judiciary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States" The provisions of the bill are similar to those reported in the House of Representatives The same committee reported the bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion that it ought not to pass. Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, brought in a bill about the surveys, plans, and estimates, for ascertaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructing the committee on roads and canals to authorize the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of the Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the waters of the Ohio with the Wabash and its branches. The bill to provide for the security of public money, in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies had its third reading and passed

JAN. 11.

In the Senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route, to connect the waters of the river Wabash to Lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio, was taken up and adopted. The bill for a survey of the country to Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the Peninsula, was referred to the consideration of the Committee on Roads and Canals. The bills relating to the Judiciary System were postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to annul the territorial law of the government of Florida, in relation to wrecks on the coast.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Judicial Bill was yesterday resumed Mr. Buchanan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Mangum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill.—The amendment offered by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to the rules of the House, was laid on the table. Several resolutions were adopted, among which were—one offered by Mr. Edwards, (N. C) on the subject of equalizing the compensation of Deputy Post Masters; one by Mr. Owen, (Alabama) on the subject giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Alabama to improve the navigation of the bay and harbor of Mobile; and one by Mr. White, (Florida,) in relation to the sale of lands at Tallahassee, for the purpose of erecting public buildings; and on the expediency of granting to the Territory the buildings at St. Marks.

JAN. 13.

The bill proposing to add three Judges to the present number of Justices of the Supreme Court, with a view to establish three additional Western Circuits, has been already debated for several days in the House of Representatives, and is likely to undergo considerable further discussion. From what we can learn there is a probability of its passing the House of Representatives, perhaps, however, with the reduction of the additional number of Judges from three to two.

The debate has, thus far, disclosed a very flattering concurrence of opinion respectful and favorable to the present Supreme Court of the United States; the only question really in debate appearing to be, whether the addition of three Judges to the Court would have the effect to change its character, or change the course and bearing of its adjudications.

The following has been offered in the house, by Mr. Condict.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be instructed to report to this House, whether the revenue of the Department would not be increased, and without detriment to the public interest or convenience, by giving to the Deputy Postmasters, in all cases, an adequate pecuniary compensation for their services and witholding from them the franking privilege.

'The last of the Mohicans' will be published early next month, and we are authorised to state that Messrs Cary & Lea have become the publishers of this work. The merit of Mr. Cooper's former productions has created great expectation from his pen, and as a considerable length of time has elapsed, since the forthcoming romance was announced, there is reason to believe that 'The last of the Mohicans' will surpass its popular predecessors in point of literary excellence

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Jan. 21st 182

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

FIRE!

On Tuesday last between one and tw o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out in t garret of Mr. Theodore Smith's cabin warehouse, adjoining the Chronicle O fice—which at one time threatened destroy a large part of our town. the prompt assistance and indefatigal exertions rendered by the members of t Cambridge Fire Company, aided by o er citizens, the fire was soon extingui ed. It was no doubt the work of an *cendiary*, and we are pleased to find t every exertion is making to ferret h out.

It gives us pleasure to add that no of Mr. Smith's furniture was injured A quantity of type was removed fr this office to a place of safety, but damage sustained.

CARD.—LUTHER M. SCOTT tend his grateful acknowledgements to members of the Cambridge Fire Com ny, and the citizens generally, for th great exertions in saving his prope from the fire on Tuesday last.

CARD.—THEODORE SMITH prese his sincere thanks to the members of Cambridge Fire Company, and the c zens generally, for their prompt ass ance in extinguishing the fire in his wa house on Tuesday last.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ca bridge, held at Mr. Lucas' tavern, Tuesday evening last, for the purpos investigating the cause of the late f Mr. *Samuel Corkran* was appointed P sident, and Capt. *John Donovan*, Sec tary.

A motion was made and second that the President appoint a Commit of seven persons to investigate the ca of the late fire at Mr. Smith's cabi shop, and report thereon. The Pr dent then appointed

Doct. Joseph E. Muse,
William W. Eccleston,
James Dixon,
Robert Wallace,
Nathaniel G. Eccleston,
James Houston,
Dr. Pratt,

The following is the Committees REPORT:—That, after the fu examination, which they have been ca ble of, they are satisfied beyond any sible doubt, that the fire alluded to produced by an incendiary, malicio and designedly, and they have str suspicions of the author of it, but pr to wait a few days for further evide which they believe will establish the conviction of the villain whom they pect.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of Chronicle, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 1

The bill of last year to change mode of choosing the Senate so make them eligible by the people, pa the house on Wednesday, by a large jority. It is thought it will be reje in the Senate.

The Senate have rejected Mr. Clau message, for a reconsideration of the lution declaring Mr. Steele to have elected a member of the Council.

A bill has been reported by Mr. D lass, of your county, to repeal the a 1816, increasing the pay of the Ju of the Orphans' Court of Dorche County.

Extract of a letter to the Editor o Chronicle, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 1

Edmund B Duvall and Reverdy J son, Esqrs. have been appointed to his excellency Governor Kent.

Mr. Kennedy's resolutions, the o of which is to declare as the sense Assembly, that Congress have the

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