Domestic Economy.

Poultry.—The following observations on the feeding of Fowls, may afford some useful hints—they are from G. C. Jenners to the European Magazine:—

I procured two pullets of the Black Spanish kind, which were hatched in the month of June, and fed them constantly myself twice a day, alternating their food; that is, I gave them corn in the morning, and in the afternoon boiled potatoes mixed with fresh bran; but I never allowed them to take a full meal of corn.—They had a small orchard to range in, where, in the course of the day, they occasionally picked up worms and other insects; and I have observed, that poultry of all kinds eagerly seek for animal food even after they have satisfied themselves with corn: indeed, I conceive a portion of animal food requisite to preserve them in a healthy state.

The above mentioned pullets began to lay about the middle of November, and continued to do so until within the last 10 days, when they began to moult; having produced 567 eggs, much larger and finer than those of the common fowl. Seven eggs weighed one pound avoirdupois, so that I have been furnished with the astonishing weight of more than fifty-three pounds of nutritious and wholesome food from two hens.

HINTS IN CHOOSING A HORSE.

Southwark, 20th 1st mo. 1825.

To describe a beast, and tie thee to that description, might prove a task too great as well as foolish, yet these hints in general may not be amiss, to be observed at all times, in buying a horse or mare.

1st, That they are strong enough to play with the burthen intended.

2d, That they be quick-eyed, and 3d, that their ears are frequently in back and forward motion, and often one opposing the other in position; 4th, that their jaw-bones be wide apart, and that no intermediate knots be included at the root of the tongue; 5th, that the crest is thin, coming up, raizor like to the main; 6th, that the shoulder is also thin at the withers, and that the withers are high: this is called rising well before. 7th, that the back is short. 8th, that the loyns are broad. 9th, that the fillets are full.—10th, that the tail is set naturally high. 11th, that the hoofs stand not near, for, if so, we call them cat-ham'd. 12th that the pasterns are not too long, but rather close jointed; this shows strength. 13 h, that the feet are good: that is, that the frog is not too large, and yet the heel wide, that the foot is not flat and thin, but hollowish and strong, though there is a medium in this to be observed. As to conditions, they are best when brisk, but neither sullen, shy, nor heady.

With regard to the goings, nimbleness in each pace is valuable: and, 2d, that they deal their legs open enough to avoid cutting, and as near as may be of equal width before and behind, as it were in a direct line: 3d, that they send forth their fore feet to the farthest extent before they touch the ground—this is pointing well (a token of sureness of foot.)

N. B. A good horse is never of a bad colour. Yet black, brown, dark chesnut and bay, are best esteemed, especially if they are adorned with a star, and one or two white feet, particularly behind.—But, when all is said, the good man's maxim holds true, that horses and watches are prized for their (goodness and) goings. Vale,

LAWFORD GODFREY.

FOREIGN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—DEATH of the EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

By an arrival at New York from Havre, we have Paris dates to the 20th December. The Emperor Alexander of Russia, died early in December, after a few days illness, with St. Anthony's Fire, which commenced in his leg. The news by Telegraph, reached Paris on the 17th The death of this Monarch, and the succession of his brother The grand Duke Constantine, (Alexander having no issue) will probably discompose the whole posture of European politics, and very probably give a new direction to the contest between Greece and Turkey. Alexander was born in 1777, and has reigned since 1801. His successor was born in 1779—The Dukes character has been represented in an unfavourable light—his temper despotic, and his disposition cruel.

The papers are principally filled with details of the commercial distress in England, which it appears had greatly increased. Seven or eight extensive banking houses in London, had been under the necessity of suspending payment and the alarm and inconvenience among individuals were beyond all calculation; bills were returning from every quarter, and the acceptors and endorsers were equally incompetent to meet them.

Among the banking houses failed, we find a long list of names, several of which were agents of numerous country banks, which in turn had in several instances been obliged to stop payment, and this had produced such a ferment in the country, that it had been necessary at some places to call out the militia to aid in preserving the peace.

The bank had raised the rate of discount from four to five per cent, & had discounted the amount of nearly a million on a day for several days—yet the demand was not abated, and the difficulty of raising money continued without example.

A meeting of the principal merchants of London, was held at the Mansion of the 15th, and resolutions were adopted on this subject, which it was expected would allay the panic, but it seems by the stock exchange report of the succeeding days, that the money market was growing worse.

The commercial crisis which is felt in London has created so great a sensation in the country, that the stages are immediately surrounded on their arrival, by crowds of persons anxious to know the state of things.

Great distress prevailed at Cadiz—so much so, that the Chamber of Commerce was about petitioning the King to make it a free port.

From Greece.—The Egyptian squadron consisting of 13 frigates, 14 corvettes 28 brigs, 12 schooners, and 66 transports, one of which was an American and seven English, is said to have arrived at Navarina on the 5th of November, and had completed the landing of the troops on the 9th. A part of them were to march immediately to reinforce Ibrahim Pacha at Tripoliza—and another corps was to proceed to Missolonghi. The latest news of the Greek fleet will be found under the Paris head.

Extract of a private letter of the 4th inst. from Leghorn:—"Intelligence has just reached us of the intrepid Miaulis having deceived the vigilance of the Turko-Egyptian fleet. He left a small part of his forces in sight of the Egyptians, and sailed with the greater part towards the Gulph of Patras, so that he completely separated the Captain Pacha from the Egyptians. He was preparing to attack the Turkish forces."

Extract of a private letter, the 9th inst. from Vienna:—We have just learned from Trieste that some mercantile house in that place has received intelligence of a brilliant action fought by the Greeks on the 13th ult. near Missolonghi, in which the troops of Reschid Pacha, being taken between two fires, suffered a signal defeat. The Greek admiral Miaulis who had received considerable reinforcements, after leaving a squadron of observation off Navarina, appeared suddenly at the height of Cape Passa, where he was, in the presence of the Captain Pacha, at the moment when the latter was preparing to effect a disembarkation in order to reinforce the Turkish arms in Thessaly.

Interesting from Mexico and Peru.

Captain Johnson of the brig Trafalgar, from Jamaica, has favored Mr. Lyford, at Norfolk, with files of Jamaica papers to the 31st ult. we find among them, says the Norfolk Herald, two documents of great interest, and worthy a distinguished place in the archives of history, as designating the foundation of two free, independent and powerful republics; we allude to the Decree of the General Assembly of Upper Peru, awarding the highest honors in the power of a generous and grateful people to bestow upon their immortal liberator and benefactor, the heroic *Bolivar* and his compatriots in arms—and the Capitulation for the surrender of the proud castle of Ulloa, (the last resting place for the iron hoof of tyranny,) to the Independent Government of Mexico. Henceforward, Peru owns the proud appellation of the REPUBLIC OF BOLIVAR, and the seat of her government bears the name of SUCRE, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.

THE CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

The following are the topics proposed to be discussed at the first session of this congress, as given by the official Gazette of Colombia, of February last:—

1. To form a solemn compact, or league, by which the states whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, old Spain, or against any other power, which shall assist Spain in her hostile designs, or otherwise assume the attitude of an enemy.

2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other christian powers.

3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated states and to their allies.

4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the Islands of Puerto Rico & Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for this end.

5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coasts of Spain.

6. To determine whether these measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Phillippine Islands.

7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual declaration of the President of the United States, respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

8. To settle, by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations, which are in their nature controvertible.

9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of northern hemisphere, which have obtained or shall obtain their independence, but whose independence has not been recognised by American or European powers, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 28

LAWS PROPOSED.

Mr. Perry's bill for settling the western limits of the state, proposes the appointment of commissioners, who, with such commissioners as may be appointed by the state of Virginia, shall proceed to settle and adjust by mutual compact, the divisional line between the two states *beginning at Fairfax's stone*, and running a due North West course. The details of the bill are drafted to secure the titles of property, &c.

Mr. Stevens' bill relating to negroes, proposes that constables of the several counties, shall make a diligent enquiry, and where they find any free negro living idle, and without any visible means of support, they shall lodge information of all such cases with some justice of the peace, who shall have the offender brought up, tried, and proceeded against according to law.

It also requires constables to make diligent enquiry into the condition of the children of free negroes, and where they find them of age to be bound out, and without visible means of support and clothing, they shall lodge information thereof with the orphans court, who shall have said children brought before them and bound out.

It prescribes an oath to the constables that they will faithfully perform the duties required by this act.

Mr. Howard's bill for incorporating "the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland steam navigation company," is designed for the company for which books were opened some time since, for a new line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The books are to be opened again. The capital ten thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, amounting to $500,000.

Mr. Eccleston's bill for regulating the payment of donations to colleges and academies, requires that the treasurer in future shall absolutely refuse to pay from the treasury, any donation granted by the state, except the draft from the academy or college, be accompanied with a regular statement of the number of pupils taught, specify the classes they are taught, and restricts the amount which he shall in any case pay, to the amount which the number of scholars would make, rating the scholars learning the classics at fifteen dollars each, and the scholars learning English at ten dollars each. It also proposes to restrict the prices, which shall be charged by any institution to which the state grants a donation, to twenty-four dollars for teaching the classics and mathematics, and eighteen dollars for English tuition.

Mr. Duvall's bill for abolishing the Council, proposes that the Governor shall appoint a secretary of state, and *with the advice and consent of the senate*, make all appointments that he now makes with the advice and consent of the Council. The president of the senate to be governor, in case of the death &c. of the governor.

Mr. Scott's bill, reported in senate, upon the subject of rights of dower, proposes that the allowance to a woman, in lieu of her right of dower in land, sold under a decree of the court of chancery, or county court sitting as a court of chancery, shall be if under 30 years of age, one sixth, between 50 and 56, two thirteenths; between 61 and 67, one twelth; between 67 and 72, one fourteenth AND if above 75, one twentieth.

Mr. Speed's bill, "regulating appeals from magistrates courts" proposes that when appeal is taken from a magistrates judgement and the appeal bond with sufficient securities shall be filed, it shall operate as supersedeas to any execution on said judgement, notwithstanding a levy may have been made under the same, provided the appeal bond be filed within three days after judgement is rendered.

Mr. Williams' bill, respecting officers fees, proposes to repeal all laws authorising sheriffs or other officers to collect such fees, by other means than is employed for the collection of common debts, and prohibits warrant or suit for any such fees, until thirty days after the accounts for such fees, made out as the law now directs, shall have been delivered, and demand shall have been made for the amount; *except* in case of a debtor attempting to remove &c. which is provided for.

Mr. Thomas' *supplement to the election law*, obliges the judges of election, to string all the ballots received at every election, and to return them to the clerk of the county, who shall keep them at least twelve months, subject to the inspection of any person in his presence.—It proposes a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, and six months imprisonment on any judge of election who shall pass any ballot on counting them after an election, without calling the name of any candidate voted for on such ballot. It stipulates the kind of evidence that shall be required on a vote being disputed for non age, &c. and enacts that any person giving false testimony to procure a vote, shall be liable to the punishment of wilful perjury; and requires judges on receiving a disputed vote, at the request of the person objecting, to have the name of the voter written thereon, that, should the vote be set aside, it will be known whom he voted for. And it allows to single men, mechanics, or labourers who have resided and been entitled to a vote in any county, and who may have left it to search for labour and employment, and who shall return to said county within six months from the time of leaving it, one week previous to the election, to be entitled to vote.

Md. Rep.

ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.

In the Senate, the principal part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

The House of Representatives were entirely occupied yesterday, in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. on the subject of the mission to Panama. With a view to get through the discussion, the rule of the House limiting the consideration of Resolutions for an hour, was not enforced, Mr. Webster having moved to postpone all the orders of the day. The House however, did not come to any decision on the resolution, which was amended, re-amended, and di-located by substitutes erasures, and additions, until it became necessary to supersede it altogether by a new resolution. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, spoke briefly on the subject. His manner is modest; his style very chaste, and his diction select and appropriate.—*Nat. Journal.*

FEB. 3.

The question respecting the Panama Mission, has insinuated itself into the House of Representatives, and has, for the time, jostled out of its due place, in the Orders of the Day, the Fortification Appropriation Bill. The debate is not, and from the nature of things cannot be, a general one—the question which is to form the ground of a Debate being in no shape directly presented. Such a debate, on a mere motion for papers, is unusual; but it goes to show, whatever apathy exists on the subject in the country generally, that the Members of Congress are well aware of its consequence.—When it presents itself in a proper shape for enlarged debate, it will probably prove to be the most important question of the session.

The Senate, it is understood, has not yet acted upon the nomination of ministers to Panama.—*Nat. Int.*

FEB. 4.

In the House of Representatives, the whole of the day, until the unusually late hour of half after six o'clock, was spent in the discussion of the subject of the Mission to Panama, as incidentally introduced on the motion to call on the Executive for information respecting it. Many gentlemen engaged in the Debate, which was not without point and bearing.

The result of the day's proceedings was, that after refusing repeatedly to adjourn, &c. the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Ingham, to recommit the resolution for amendment, with a view to narrow the discretion of the Executive in answering it, and decided in negative, by Yeas and Nays, 98 to 71.

The resolution was then *adopted*, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before this House, so much of the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the new States of America, or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of Diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of the expected Congress, as may be in his possession, and as may, in his opinion, be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also to inform the House, so far as in his opinion, the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part, in the deliberations of that Congress."

The vote upon it was—Yeas 124, Nays 40. The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Miner, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the editor of the Village Record, a paper he formerly conducted, but who has now, we are glad to say, much better employment:

Washington City, Jan, 10.

An hundred questions are asked me in letters about Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and the administration. So far as I have been able to see, in the house, there is nothing like an organized opposition to the administration. The general sentiment seems to be—"Let us give them a fair trial, and judge them by their acts." Plainness and simplicity of manner seem to be the order of the day—Mr. Adams is a plain business man, his policy appears to be to do what is right and leave every thing, without any of the little arts of policy, to the good sense of the people. The dignity with which Mr. Clay presided in the house you know.—While he sustains with propriety whatever station he may be called to fill, he is yet perfectly accessible and courteous—and in the social circle, appears with the most simple and unaffected manners.

CONGRESS.—The reader will perceive that the subject of the Congress of Panama was *touched upon* in the House of Representatives yesterday. The discussion upon the call for information, had some bearing upon the merits of a Mission from the United States to that Congress.

It will not be long, we presume, before we shall have before us, in one way or other, documentary information which will enable unprejudiced persons to make up an opinion as to the expediency of that Mission. As yet, we, in common with others, are in the dark on some important points, which the documents would probably shed light upon.

The information has not, however, been called for, and possibly, may not be, until the Senate shall have acted finally on the subject.—*Nat. Intel.*

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

Delaware in a bad humor.—It will be remembered that a deputation has been sent from our legislature to the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Delaware, now in session, to procure from both, the passage of a law relative to runaway slaves from this state. A law upon this subject has passed the Delaware legislature, in consequence of which a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Wilmington was held on the 30th ult. at which sundry resolutions were passed, denouncing the said law.—We quote the language adopted by the meeting, in relation to it:—

1. Because it [the law] authorizes persons to be arrested on mere suspicion, and to be carried away from their neighborhood, or district, to a distant part of the county, or state, where unknown and friendless, the question of their right to freedom, is to be examined and finally determined by the decision of a single individual.

2. Because it makes no discrimination between the unconscious, unintentional offender, and the guilty who violates the law by design and preconcerted purpose.

3. Because it imposes a heavy penalty where no overt act is committed, and where the only offence is a *supposed intention* to interfere in opposing the execution of the law.

4. Because its penalties are excessive and unusual; disproportioned to the offence committed, and greatly beyond what is necessary for the attainment of public justice, or the security of private rights.

5. Because it exposes our citizens to vexatious prosecutions, on the most flimsy pretences, and to the loss not only of their property, but to confinement in jails, and more especially the numerous and useful class who navigate our waters; and it opens, moreover, a wide door to the cruel and odious practice of kidnapping, and thus jeopardizes the liberty of 13,000 of the free colored population of the state.

Resolved, therefore, that a law containing so many objectionable features, and wholly uncalled for from the people of this state, manifests a degree of subserviency, on the part of the legislature, to the wishes and interest of another republic, altogether incompatible with the dignity and independence of our own state, with the rights of her citizens, and with the duty which the legislature owed to their constituents.

Resolved, further, that the inhabitants of other parts of the state be, and they are hereby invited to co-operate with us in the use of all constitutional means, to rescue our common rights and property, from the jeopardy into which they are thus thrown by an imbecile act of legislation, and to redeem the character of the state from that degradation which such proceedings cannot fail to fix upon it, in the eyes of the world.

SOUTH AND NORTH.

In the debate in Congress, on the subject of appropriation for fortifications, Mr. Forsyth of Georgia remarked—

There is a small and scattered population in Georgia, and it has in its bosom the worst of evils. Can it apply to South Carolina in case of danger; she is in the same situation. Can she ask any aid of Alabama? She is similarly situated. In case of war, they must either do as they did in the revolutionary war, abandon their habitations, or leave their bones on the soil. They might save their own honor, but who would save the honor of the country?

He was answered by Mr. Dwight of Mass. in the following terms:—

In the event of internal commotion in Geo. where should its white population seek a shelter? Not, certainly in this little fort of Savannah. In such an event (and he hoped the day was far distant) they would look not to the forts erected for maritime defence, but to the stout hearts and sympathetic feelings of their northern brethren; and he did not hazzard too much in saying that in such a case the north would pour out its blood like water to assist the south.

From a late London Paper.

The following disgraceful act took place on Saturday se'n-night, at Horsham-market:—A journeyman blacksmith, with great affrontery, exhibited his wife, a decent-looking woman, with a halter about her neck, for sale, and actually sold her for two pounds and five shillings, the purchaser agreeing to take one of their three children. Information of the circumstance was sent to a magistrate, but before any steps could be taken, the contracting parties had disappeared.

It is confidently stated that half an ounce of powdered brimstone will instantly extinguish a chimney on fire, by being thrown upon the burning coals on the hearth.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Feb. 11th 1826

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

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

Lines composed on the sickly season of 1825, are too lengthy for publication

KIDNAPPING.

Extract of a letter dated

FEDERALSBURG [Md.] Feb. 6, 1826

Mr. Luther M. Scott—

SIR—On the 1st day of Novembe last, a coloured boy, named *Marti Hardcastle*, about eight years of ag slender built, the son of Lurana Brow was taken in her absence from home, an carried away—Said boy has not bee heard of since, although diligent searc has been made. He lived near the li which divides the State of Marylan from Delaware, in what is called th North West Fork hundred of Susse county.

On the 21st of January last, not f from the same place, in Sussex count near the line of the States of Marylan and Delaware, another boy, named *Pa rick Williams*, [free born] the son of J seph Williams, a colored man, was st len from the employ of Mr. John Hign whilst he was cutting in the woods; an has not been heard of since. He is abo twelve years of age, slender built, a the third finger on his left hand is a l the crooked, occasioned by having be cut with a knife.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of t Chronicle, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4.

John C. Weems, Esq. is elected by majority of 309 votes, a Representati to Congress to supply the place of D Kent. The bill for regulating spec partnerships has passed the House Delegates.—*George Maccubbin*, Esq. on Thursday last, elected Treasurer the Western Shore, and *Thomas Loo erman*, Esq. Register of the Land offi for the Eastern Shore, in the place Richard Sherwood, Esq. deceased.—M S. R. Smith has reported a bill for the gulation and improvement of Snow-h in Worcester county. Mr. A. E. Jo has presented a petition from Rob Stewart, Collector of Somerset coun praying that the time for collecting state tax may be prolonged. A letter been received from John N. Steele, E notifying his acceptance of the appoi ment of a member of the council to Governor. The committee to whom referred the petition of Charles Jo the late sheriff and collector of Some county, have made a favourable re thereon.—Also upon the petition of bert Stewart, collector of Somerset co ty. The petition presented by Mr. M chell from the parishioners of Wor ter county, praying that the parish be established at Berlin, has been re red to a committee. A bill has bee ported, entitled, an act to divorce J T. Shanks and Lydia, his wife, of D chester county. A bill reported by Brohawn, entitled, an act to auth John McKnight to cut a canal the mentioned in Dorchester county, been read the second time by specia der. On motion of Mr. Eccleston, question was put that the followin added—"Provided that nothing con ed in this act shall be construed to vent the owner or owners of the through which this canal shall be exc ted, from using the said canal"—D mined in the negative.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, d

ANNAPOLIS, Feb.

Since the election of Mr. Chambe the U. S. Senate, nothing of a very i esting nature has occurred.—Mr. Ec ton has presented a memorial from mas H. Hicks, sheriff of Dorchester ty, praying to be relieved from th pense of *advertising in the newspa* Mr. Douglass has reported a bill, en an act for changing part of the divis

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