

Wednesday, Feb. 22.
Mr. Millard reports a bill to divorce William White and Rebecca, his wife, of Dorchester county.
Mr. Barretta reports a bill relative to public roads in Prince-George's county.
Mr. Beckett reports a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John C. Ireland.
Mr. Banning reports a bill to divorce David H. White and Anne White, of the city of Baltimore.
The clerk of the senate returns the bill to incorporate the Lafayette Beneficial Society of Baltimore, endorsed "will pass." And the bill to divorce William Alexander and Elizabeth Alexander, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed "will pass" with the proposed amendment; which was read and assented to.
Mr. Gantt reports a supplement to the act to incorporate the Savage Manufacturing Company.
Mr. Kilgour reports a bill to authorize and empower the justices of the peace of the levy court of Saint Mary's county to regulate the rates of public inn.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Berlin, Prussia, to the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, dated Dec. 15, 1825.
The sudden death of the Emperor Alexander has produced a sensation here unequalled by any event since the battle of Waterloo.—Every eye anxiously prying into the future, and every heart beating with anxiety, lest Europe, which has long enjoyed tranquillity, should again become the theatre of blood. As yet nothing has transpired relative to the future measures of the Russian Government.—That a great change will take place, which will give a new face to the affairs of Europe, seems more than probable. The character of Constantine, who is to succeed to the throne, is so different from that of the late Emperor, and his views on many subjects are so diametrically opposite to those which have so generally prevailed at the Courts of the Continent since the Congress of Vienna, that it seems not to an impossibility that Europe should continue to exhibit that tranquil aspect which it has enjoyed during the last ten years. The present Emperor is represented as possessing violent passions, and as having a great dislike to Prince Metternich, who has so long directed the Holy Alliance. The influence of the Austrian Minister was so great over Alexander, as to induce him to withhold the ardent wishes of his subjects, who with exceptions, have for several years looked upon the noble struggle of the Greeks, with the deepest sympathy. The unity of religious feeling between the Russian nation and the Greeks, has produced this sympathy, which has been not a little strengthened by the barbarity of the Turks. The national unity is represented as now being so great that the whole nation would rejoice to march to Constantinople, and that nothing but the autocratic power of Alexander, has enabled him to withstand the ardent wishes of his subjects. The destruction of a part of the city of St. Petersburg a year since, by the overflowing of the Neva, was received by the nation as a judgment of Heaven upon them, because they had allowed the Christian Greeks to suffer so long without affording them any assistance.
Should the present Emperor, in order to acquire popularity among his subjects, comply with their wishes, Constantinople must immediately fall. A large army is now assembled upon the Russian frontier, and the Turkish power has been so much weakened by the disasters of the last campaigns in Greece, that it could not assemble an army great enough to oppose the overwhelming force which Russia could easily send into Turkey. There is no European power at present which could present any obstacle to the progress of the Russian arms.—Prussia is too strong enough to defend herself against Austria, and would be unwilling to interfere in such a struggle. Her resources are so limited, that she is at present unable to carry on an offensive war within her territory, is in resources but little if at all superior to Prussia, and would not have it in her power to oppose the Russian armies, before the fall of Constantinople was decided. England would send her fleets, and perhaps destroy the Turkish metropolis, but from such a warfare the Czar would nothing to fear but the destruction of the Russian commerce in the Mediterranean and Baltic, which would be a trifling sacrifice for the extensive territory which he would add to his dominions. The Russian army, according to Hassel, in 1819, amounted to 900,000 men. Since that time it has been considerably augmented. The Austrian army amounts to 270,000, and the Prussian to 160,000 men. These two armies can present but little resistance to the overwhelming power of the Russian Emperor. The true policy of Prussia, as well as of Austria, is not to interfere in such a struggle, unless they should be solicited by English gold, and by the armies of France.
Past experience has shown to England the folly of mingling in every continental struggle. She has thus far gained nothing but a few victories, which the nation are beginning to feel were a compensation for the great increase of her tax and of her national debt. Besides she has nothing to fear from Russia. The Russian fleet, even if Turkey should fall, must be too feeble to excite any uneasiness in the minds of the English nation. India is too distant to be easily subdued; while the fall of Turkey, the English commerce, if it should remain neutral, would probably be extended in the Black Sea, and on the shores of the Archipelago.—France is so far removed from the dominions of the Czar, that she has nothing to dread. Her finances are at present so much embarrassed, that the French ministry would be unwilling to involve themselves in a war, which must be carried on at an immense expense, at more than a thousand miles from her capital. Such is the present state of Europe, there seems no obstacle to the fall of Constantinople, should the present Emperor of Russia desire it.
Dec. 16.—The Prussian funds fell 8 per cent the day after the arrival of the courier from Warsaw, bringing an account of the death of the Emperor.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1826.

Married, in this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Watkins, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, to Miss SARAH WALLS, daughter of Mr. Elijah Wells.

In Baltimore on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Nevins, Mr. RICHARD B. CROW, of Prince-George's county, to Miss CHARLES A. FRANKLIN, of that town.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.
I offer myself as an ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, at the Election to be held on the First Monday in September next, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
Your obt. servant,
WM. H. MARRIOTT.
Feb. 22d, 1826.

The anniversary of the birth-day of the immortal Washington, was observed in this city by the discharge of a national salute at 12 o'clock, and a splendid ball at night.

The bill allowing president Jefferson to dispose of his private property by lottery, has passed the Virginia House of Delegates by a vote of two to one.

CONGRESS.
Constitution of the U. S.
On Monday Mr. Dorsey, of Md. submitted to the House of Representatives a series of resolutions for consideration, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to establish a uniform system of voting by districts, in all the States, for electors of President and Vice President; the number of Senators and Representatives, to which the States may be entitled in Congress, and each elector having one vote, to give a viva voce. And upon the contingency of no choice being made by the electors, that a new election shall be held, and the electors, from the persons having the highest numbers on the list, shall choose, but in choosing the President and Vice President, the vote shall be taken by States, and the majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. The resolutions were referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.
A letter from a member of Congress, under date of 17th instant says: "It is said and believed, that Mr. Poinsett our Minister, has concluded a Treaty with the republic of Mexico, highly satisfactory, placing the navigation and commerce of the two countries on terms of perfect reciprocity."

AFRICAN COLONY.
We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the ship Indian Chief, capt. Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from that port on Wednesday the 18th inst. for the Society's settlement at Cape Messurado, on the coast of Africa. She takes on one hundred and fifty four free people of colour, with supplies for the colony, the frames of five large buildings which the Government intend to provide for the accommodation of a number of captured Africans who will be sent out hereafter in another vessel, the frames of two long boats for the trade of the Rivers, and other things.—She takes out also Dr. Peaco, a surgeon of the navy, a gentleman of professional skill, who will act in the double character of an agent of the Government, and a physician to the people. The emigrants, we understand, are chiefly from the counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank and Chowan in the State of North Carolina. About fifty of them are sent out, decently furnished for the voyage, by the Friends under whose care they have heretofore been living; eleven are the freed men of the Rev. John D. Paxon, of Prince Edward county, Va. given over to the society to transport them; one the donation in the manner of Dr. Webb, of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, and one of the Reverend Cave Jones of New York. They go out for the most part in families, and are of all ages, but chiefly young men and women, and boys and girls, with a few old persons and young infants. Among the men are some good mechanics; but a greater part of them have been used to handle the plough and hoe.

ASTHMA.
Extract of a letter.
I seem entirely cured of her long asthmatic complaint, by the use of mustard seed steeped in Vinegar, the present state of Europe, there seems no obstacle to the fall of Constantinople, should the present Emperor of Russia desire it.
Dec. 16.—The Prussian funds fell 8 per cent the day after the arrival of the courier from Warsaw, bringing an account of the death of the Emperor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman from Baltimore, dated Mexico, December 30, 1825, communicated to the Editor of the Gazette.
"I regret to inform you that our old friend General WILKINSON is no more. We have but just now paid the last honours to this brave soldier. The General you may recollect, ever since his arrival in this country, has been afflicted with diarrhoea, so common among all strangers here. In his case, from his very advanced age and infirmities, it has proved more than usually obstinate, and though yielding for a time to medicine and diet, has continued to assail him to the hour of his death. For the last two or three weeks, he has been so feeble by his disease, that he has been unable to take a usual exercise on horseback. I have seen him almost daily, during this period, at his favourite little villa on the La Vega, where he has resided for the last summer—but his constitution was now so broken down, and his stomach so impaired, that I completely despaired of his recovery. Nothing but large doses of opium could at all mitigate his disorder. He died on the night of the 28th, in the hands of a few friends and his faithful creole. His body was brought to the house of our minister, Mr. Poinsett, and his interment took place this afternoon in the Parish of St. Miguel. As an old soldier of the Revolution, every effort was made to procure for him military honours, but these were peremptorily denied, on the plea that such honours were not even granted to their own countrymen. He was followed to the grave by the most distinguished military and civil officers, and by all the respectable foreigners of the city."

Extract of a letter dated Gibraltar December 12.
A scene of desolation unparalleled presented itself the evening after the gale: dead bodies strowed along the shore. The number of lives lost is not yet ascertained, but it is feared will be great. The Colombian privateer General Soublette, Captain Cunningham, went ashore on the Spanish beach and immediately fell.—The Captain and a few men came on shore in the boat to solicit some assistance—believing themselves on the place called the "Neutral Ground"—but the Spaniards soon came down to the beach and claimed her as a lawful prize: the vessel was then going to pieces, and such of the crew as could swim jumped overboard, to reach the shore, when the Spanish soldiers, with cruelty unheard among the most savage barbarians, commenced firing on them; several were killed in the water, and many reached the British lines in safety. Those remaining on the wreck, about 60, were obliged to surrender—but fortunately, 43 of the number escaped that night from prison, and are now here."

Extract of a letter from J. A. Hays, dated Gibraltar, Dec. 12, 1825.
"On the night of the 6th a terrible gale was experienced in this harbour: upwards of 200 vessels were driven on shore, 46 of them square rigged vessels."

From the Edinburgh Independent.
"The death of the Emperor of Russia, cannot fail to be attended by important results on the political state of Europe; and it is but too probable that it may lead to a general war. We do not wish to excite unnecessary alarm upon this subject; but it is our duty as public Journalists, to state our sentiments on so momentous a subject. We are in possession of some information, which is of great importance in endeavouring to anticipate the probable consequences of the demise of the Emperor, and which is perhaps unknown to any Journalists in the Kingdom—even those who are supposed occasionally to receive their cue from Ministers. It is this, and we pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner to the truth of the statement,—that the British Government relied solely on the personal feelings of the Emperor Alexander, for the preservation of peace."

BRAZIL.
The Declaration of War against Buenos Ayres, by the Emperor of Brazil, was issued on the 10th of Dec. last. On the 17th, the ports of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata were declared in a state of blockade, and notifications of the fact officially transmitted to foreign agents.

Washington, Feb. 20.
MISSION TO PANAMA.
No answer has yet been received to the call by the House of Representatives, for information in relation to the mission to Panama.
Telegraph.

MISSION TO PANAMA.
The editor of the Aurora and Franklin Gazette, says in relation to the mission to Panama—"We learn from Washington, that the Senate is nearly equally divided upon the Panama mission, but that the nomination will probably be approved. The difficulty does not relate to the gentlemen nominated as ministers, but to the propriety of any mission at all. We further learn, that the answer of the President to the resolution of the house, calling for information touching the proposed mission, is not expected with any degree of confidence, until the Senate shall have sanctioned the nomination of ministers."

Washington, Feb. 18.
Yesterday the Senate was in secret session, from an early hour of the day until nearly four o'clock in the evening. A secret session was also held by the same body, on the two preceding days. It is conjectured and believed, that the Panama mission was the subject of deliberation, on these occasions.

The following extracts show what the Colombian government has published, in its official Gazette of February last, in relation to the subjects of the Congress at Panama.
1. To form a sole 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 any other wise 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 and Cuba, from the yoke of Spain; and in such case, what contributions each ought to contribute for this end.
5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coast of Spain.
6. To determine whether those measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Philippine Islands.
7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the President of the U 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 incontrovertible.
9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of our hemisphere, which have obtained or shall obtain their independence, but whose independence has not been recognised by any American or European power, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, to the Editor of the Aurora and Franklin Gazette, dated Feb. 9.
Mr. Sutherland offered a resolution in the senate, on Monday, approving of the Panama mission. That body passed it by a large vote, without seeming to have reflected upon the subject, or upon the impropriety of deciding, without information, a question involving high national interests, and only to be comprehended, in all its bearings, by those who are familiar with the documents at Washington. The resolution has not yet been called up in the house, and probably will be suffered to sleep. It will be surely dead if taken up.

Selim Ogal, of Smyrna, has just finished one of the largest Air Balloons that has ever yet been made; it is 140 feet in diameter and the parachute 22 feet in circumference, and he intends shortly to make an ascension. Selim will be the first Turk who ever approached so near the regions of their prophet in so frail a vessel.

We have seen a letter, says the N. Y. Gazette, from a highly respectable source dated at Buenos Ayres, the 12th of Dec. which says, "It is confidently expected that the differences with Brazil will be settled by the mediation of Sir Charles Stewart, who is coming from Rio Janeiro for that purpose."

Governor Clinton, in answer to several queries respecting the famous New York Canal, propounded by Matthew Carey Esq. makes the following replies, which we publish without the interrogatories, as the answers sufficiently express what they were.
The usual load of a canal boat is thirty tons—sometimes forty-five—more may be carried but not advantageously.
The freight boats which belong to the forwarding companies, with relays of horses every fifteen miles, usually travel day and night, say in twenty-four hours sixty miles.
The common boats, or what are commonly called transient or private boats, (without relays of horses,) with the usual burden, say thirty tons, travel on an average twenty five miles by day light, and lie by at night. When empty, they can travel easily thirty miles.
To the day and night boats, four men, two boys, and two horses, or what is commonly called a double set of hands. To the transient boats, two men, one boy, and two horses; although they frequently use but one horse.
The income of the canal fund for the last year was at least \$800,000, of which \$500,000 arose from tolls. This year the toll will probably be above eight hundred thousand dollars, and more approximate to a million. A more economical plan for carrying on an extensive freighting business on the Erie Canal, has been proposed, and will probably be adopted.
It is to employ three horses for each boat, one to be carried in the boat, and to be changed every two hours; which would give every horse two hours work, and a resting spell of two hours. A line of twenty boats could be formed, to start daily from Albany to Buffalo, or more frequently, if they did not make their trip to Buffalo, which would not always be required, as the cargo might be wholly destined for Utica, Rochester, or some other intermediate place.
This plan, for instance, would require twenty boats; three horses to each, would be sixty horses. Whereas the present line of boats are formed thus; the distance from Albany to Buffalo, say three hundred and sixty five miles; a relay of horses at least every fifteen miles each are three hundred and sixty miles—four horses at each relay are ninety six horses.
In order to prevent breaches in the lines, and consequent delays, it further requires two horses to each boat, say forty horses for twenty boats, making one hundred and thirty six, as indispensably necessary to form a complete line on the present system. Whereas by the improved plan, twenty boats, with sixty horses, will perform as much service during the season, and will actually travel the same distance; a saving, therefore, of seventy six horses and twenty drivers, will be effected, independently of the expense of provender. This plan will also have a beneficial effect in correcting the morals of the young men employed as drivers, who will always be under the eye of the masters of the boats, instead of remaining at stands for a considerable time, and indulging in dissipation.

GEORGIA WEDDING.
It appears from the Darien paper that a Mr. John Odena lately invited his friends to his wedding, and a Ball which he gave in honour of the event. The company assembled, the magistrate and siffiders were present, as well as the bride and bridegroom. The bride being solicited to receive the ring, she peremptorily refused, observing that she had changed her mind. The company thinking the bride had only been seized with a momentary whim, ordered the musicians to strike up "haste to the wedding," when she and John Odena immediately began dancing, and all the company joined in. The bride after the dance still continued to refuse her hand to John Odena, and the lady hostess of the house, fearful, perhaps, that some unpleasant disputes might arise, entered the room with a club, and drove the whole company into the street.

On Saturday night, the "Clay Factory of Pennsylvania," near Philadelphia, was with its contents, destroyed by fire. This establishment was the property of J. B. Nones, esq. who prosecuted the business of manufacturing blue and yellow nankeens. There had been no fire in it for 20 days.

In a late London paper we find the following description of a curious piece of cutlery.
The smallest pair of scissors probably ever made, are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Imber, cutter, High street, in this city. They are only three twentieths of an inch in length, each part about the thickness of a horse hair, firmly riveted, and they open and shut freely. They are contained in a common sized stocking-needle, drilled hollow, of which the head screws off; the whole is enclosed in a neat ivory case, with a silver top. The scissors and cases were manufactured by Mr. Imber's father, who has attained his 70th year, and lost one eye by an accident, the sight of the other being also much impaired.

OBITUARY.
DIED, on the 17th inst. in the 49th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS WASS, after an illness of twelve days, which he sustained with the fortitude of a christian. He united the most manly and engaging qualities to a sound judgment and a benevolent heart. It was his lot to encounter the vicissitudes of fortune, and he was neither elated by prosperity, nor subdued by adversity. This event has overwhelmed a numerous and affectionate family with grief. The destitution, of the agony of his bereft widow, and three lovely girls, can only be appreciated by those who knew his worth, and his exemplary devotion to all the duties of the domestic circle. His piety, always profound, but unostentatious, was conspicuously displayed during his illness. At his request the Sacrament was administered, when he expressed his firm, but humble confidence in the mercy and acceptance of his God.—Religion had long engaged his attention, and when the summons came, he was found ready. The impressive and triumphant scene of his death, justifies the belief, that he now stands amongst the redeemed, clothed in the white garment, bearing in his hand the palm of glory, and uniting in the song of adoration before the throne of Jehovah.
DIED, on Tuesday morning last, at his seat in this county, in the 69th year of his age, Col. RICHARD HARWOOD.
On Thursday morning last, Mrs. SARAH HYDE, Relict of the late Mr. John Hyde, of this city.
In Baltimore, on the 14th inst. Mr. FRANCIS HOLLSWORTH, in the 53d year of his age.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Dr. James Tongue and out of Elizabeth Somerville, and George Bourne, use of James Boyle. I have seized and taken in execution, all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land, called Prospect Hill or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing 264 acres of land, more or less, being the dwelling plantation whereon the said Dr. James Tongue now resides. And I hereby give notice, that on Thursday the 16th March next I shall proceed to sell the said property at the court house in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
R. Welch, of Ben. Shff. A. A. C.
Feb 23

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate of Miss Francis Sappington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Zedekiah Moore, admr.
Feb 23

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals, at suit of the state of Maryland, against Benjamin Gaither, I have executed and levied upon all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Part of Gaithers Collection" or by whatsoever the same may be called, containing 94 1/2 acres of land, more or less, being the plantation whereon John M. Gaither now resides, also the life estate of said Gaither in and to a three story Brick House and Lot, situate on School Street, in the city of Annapolis, at present in the occupation of Mr. David Riceley. And I hereby give notice, that on Friday 24th February, I shall proceed to sell the said property at the Court House, at eleven o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
B. Welch, of Ben. Shff. A. A. county.
Feb. 23