The bill to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore to establish public schools in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

The bill to repeal all such parts of the law as authorise attorneys, practising in the Courts of this state, to charge and collect legal fees, was read the second time, and referred to the 1st Tuesday next.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to regulate the meetings of the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county, endorsed "will pass" Ordered to be engrossed.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill relative to the inspection of salted fish; which was amended, and passed.

The bill to confirm and make valid the acts and proceeeings of justices of the peace in this state, was read the second time and passed.

Wednesday, January 18.

The bill to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of justices of the peace, and the bill relative to salted fish brought to the city of Baltimore, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Farquhar presents petitions from Jacob Shutz and John Truck, old soldiers; referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Merrick presents a petition from John M. Hepburn, praying the settlement of his claim; referred to Messrs. Merrick, Chapman, Perry Banning and Edelen.

Mr. Howard presents a petition from Christian Mayer and Charles F. Mayer, praying for the delivery of the will of Solomon Kitt; referred.

Mr. M'Culloh presents a petition from Basil D. Stevenson, and others, praying to be permitted to sell certain real estate; referred.

Mr. Hawkins presents a petition from Arthur Wise, of St. Mary's county; referred.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Lines composed while Standing near the Grave of Miss Isabella E. Steele.

And thou art no more—oh! gone in thy bloom—
Undecay'd by the progress of years;
Ah! never a fairer has sunk to the tomb
Or been wept *for* by tenderer tears.

The hopes once so cherish'd are changed to despair;
The dawn of thy day was too bright!
Ah! who could believe when they saw thee so fair,
That death *would* such loveliness blight.

That the lip, which once breathed sweetest melody's strain
Alas! should be vocal no more—
Who now shall awaken thy lyre again
Like the fair *hand* that swept it before!

But I would not another should sadden my ear
With its tones howe'er sweet they might be;
For ah! who could brook lovely spirit! to hear
What reminds *him* one moment of thee.

The turf that now covers thee never shall fade,
But shall rear the first roses of spring;
And the moon-light shall sleep where thine ashes are laid
And the *night-winds* thy requiem sing.

For never has mix'd with the heavenly train
A spirit more hallowed than thine—
Too pure in this sin-stricken world to remain
Thou could'st *not* to leave it repine.

Or if there was aught that could force thee to shed
One tear when thy spirit departed;
'Twas the grief of a mother who hung o'er thy bed,
And of sisters *thou* left broken-hearted.

But now whilst thou rovest 'mid scenes of delight
That re-echo the strains of thy voice;
Oh! bend to this earth for one moment thy flight
And bid them, *Oh!* bid them rejoice—

For Heav'ns fav'rites are hurried thus early to bliss
Ah! sooner than fond love desires;
As incense too pure for a gross world like this
How soon on the altar expires.

An expedition to the South Sea is about to be dispatched from France to examine the latitudes in which it is now almost admitted as a fact, the two ships of the celebrated and unfortunate Perouse were wrecked.

In Prussia, a great number of young men having cut off their thumb in order to claim exemption from military service, it has been determined that all who have recourse to such deplorable measure shall be immediately placed in a company of artillery or pioneers.

Representative in Congress.

By virtue of a writ of election issued by the Governor and Council of Maryland, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties for the election of a Representative in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Joseph Kent, on Wednesday the first day of February next.

Robert Welch, (of Benj.) Sheriff A. A. County.
George Semmes, Sheriff P. G. County.
January 18. 1826.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.
Messrs Banning
Rogerson
Gruhb
Hughes
Sappington
On the part of the Senate.
Messrs Thomas
Tilghman
Bowie
Brownly
Dickinson
By order,
Isaac Hines, Engrossing Clk.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.
Messrs. Merrick
Tyson
Speed
Ridout
M'Culloh
Perry
Ridgaway
By order,
Isaac Hines, Clk.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1826.

Married, on the 10th instant, near Queen Anne, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. Edward Harvey, to Miss *Eleanor Sanders*, both of this county.

At Glasgow, Charles county, on Thursday the 12th inst. by the Rev. Charles Mann Beck, *William Platter*, of St. Mary's county, to Miss *Eliza M'Kelvery*.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wade, Mr. *Hezekiah W. Waters*, of Montgomery county, to Miss *Elizabeth Ann Warfield*, only daughter of the late Mr. James Warfield, and step daughter of Nicholas Worthington, of Elk-Ridge.

RESIGNATION OF COL. LLOYD.

Wye House, Jan. 14, 1826.

To the President of the Senate, and
The Speaker of the House of Delegates
of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I have been prevented by severe and protracted indisposition from taking my seat in the Senate, during the present session, and as I cannot now calculate on doing it for some weeks, and believing that in the interim, questions may come before it, important particularly to this state, I cannot reconcile it with my sense of duty, longer to retain the appointment. I must, therefore request the legislature to consider this my letter of resignation as senator of the United States.

Permit me to present to you, gentlemen, and through you to the legislature, the assurance of my high respect.

EDWARD LLOYD.

During the homeward voyage of the brig Forrest, Capt. Neale, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, while off the Brazil Banks, a curious incident happened. On the night of the 6th October, about 10 o'clock, a light breeze playing, the brig sailed amongst a school of sixty or seventy spermaceti whales—the largest and most powerful of this species of animals. The gambolling, curvetting, blowing, and lashing of these creatures of the deep, caused no small uneasiness to those on board, insomuch, that all hands were ordered to the pumps. Fortunately, no material injury was occasioned. One huge fellow came plump against the channels with such force, as to leave eight or ten inches of his hide sticking on one of the bolts. Another, gave such a blow to the broadside of the vessel, near the stern, that the helmsman was in imminent danger of annihilation. Had the vessel been going with velocity, the consequences would have been serious. Freem. Journ.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

We have been politely favoured, says the Boston Patriot, by an obliging friend, with the following extract of a letter from a distinguished member of Congress, in answer to a note on the subject of the claims of our merchants on the French nation:

Washington, Dec. 28.

"In reply to your inquiry on the subject of the probable adjustment of the claims of our merchants on the government of France, I can only say generally, that the prospect is regarded here, and in my opinion very justly, as in the highest degree unfavourable. The attempts of the government to procure their adjustment will not, of course, be remitted, but as no farther elucidation or argument can be presented, there appears no room for inferring a more auspicious result than has heretofore attended our representations on the subject."

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his Jewish brethren throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Ararat, in Grand Island, and imposing upon such as do not choose or are not able to obey his call, a certain annual tribute per head for leave of absence:

To the Editor:

Sir—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your Journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Ararat, in the U. States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier to a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of contesting his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects; but Mr. Noah assumes to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a Judge over Israel, he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world, he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exultation he even goes as far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affaires, and he honours the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent: but two trifles are wanting; 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah. 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembled the scattering remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hetzhell and Meldola, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that, according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that He alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any political national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty.

Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are decidedly attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest, the chimerical consulate of a pseudo-restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant.

The Grand Rabbi DE COLOGNA.

FROM FRANCE.

By the regular packet ship Edward Quesnel, arrived at New York on Wednesday, with Paris dates of the 30th of November and Havre of the 1st December.

GREECE AND TURKEY

The Journal de Bruxelles contains the following article from Frankfort:—"Upon the faith of letters from St. Pethrsburgh, intelligence of high importance is circulating in Germany, It is said that the Emperor Alexander has declared. in the most positive manner, his intention to carry into execution his pacific system in Greece, as well as in the rest of Europe, As this political intelligence is attributed to a motive, the justness of which cannot be contested, one may foresee, that if the Greeks keep themselves at all in an independant attitude, the pacification may be consummated before the opening of the next campaign."

The most contradictory statements, are given in the German journals and in private letters from the Levant relative to the Turco-Egyptian fleet. According to some accounts, it has arrived safely at Suda; according to others, it is still at Alexandria, and the Viceroy refuses to allow it to sail, until he acquires the certainty that Lord Cochrane's expedition is abandoned.

The German journals contain the following article.—"An English merchant-ship was recently met off Candia, by two Greek vessels. Having come from Alexandria, with 600,000 Colonatis on board for Ibrahim Pacha, the captain was summoned on board the Greek ships. He complied immediately, and produced his bills of lading made out for Candia. The Greeks said they would examine the cargo, and detaining the Captain, steered towards his vessel.—Some Turkish passengers on board the English ship, upon seeing the Greeks coming up fired upon them, by which one man was killed and three wounded. The Greeks enraged, not knowing that there was money on board, sunk the vessel with all its crew and passengers. A single Turk and 3 sailors were taken out of the water & conveyed to Napoli di Romania with the captain. Upon arriving there it was known that there were troops and money on board, and that Modon was the place of their destination."

The German papers announce that the Southern part of the Morea, particularly Coron, Modon and Navarino, continue a prey to the ravage of the plague. The Egyptian soldiers, as well as the inhabitants, are dying by hundreds.

Letters from Prevesa, dated October 6, announce a convention concluded between the Captain Pacha and Mahmet Ali, since the junction of the two fleets. The latter promises to indemnify the Porte for all the losses it may sustain in its marine, and to remain without the Dardanelles with the Egyptian fleet, and not to go to Constantinople. The revolution in Candia has not had the success the Greeks expected from it, but they were still masters of the fortress of Grabusa.

On the 21st September, (Oct. 3d) the Turks threw into a battery at Missolonghi a letter, in which they desired an interview with the Greek Generals. The letter was sent back with this short answer, that the Greeks would not communicate with the Turks, except with arms in their hands. The next day but one, there was a new affair; a mine blew up one of the works raised by the Turks, who have been obliged to retreat into their retrenchments at the greatest distance from the fortress.

There is a report of a new popular commotion at Smyrna, of a fire which has destroyed 1200 houses, and of a frightful massacre. It is affirmed, that the French ships of war in the port of that city greatly contributed, by prudent, humane, and, at the same time, vigorous measures, to prevent that unfortunate city from entire destruction.

The Courier Francais remarks that the infantry and cavalry of the Egyptian army, are armed and disciplined in the French style.—The artillery is well conditioned; the staff is furnished principally with European officers, most of them, as well as the surgeons, are Frenchmen. The plan of the campaign was received from Constantinople a few days before. The French officers do not doubt that it was designed by an European ambassador.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid, are to the 21st of November. Great alarm prevails in that capital, on account of the threatened invasion of Cuba. It is stated that M. Pinilos, the new Intendant of the Havanna, has written from the United States, where he was stopped on his way to his destination. He announces not only to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, but to the King himself, that the naval and military preparations which are now making in Colombia and Mexico, are so considerable, that it must be considered as impossible, long to defend the Isle of Cuba and that of Porto Rico, against the attacks which appear to be manifested against them. The hostile force will also find a powerful auxiliary in the elements of discord which prevail in the interior, and in the fermentation which the republican spirit excites." M. Pinilos has also started another cause of alarm. He intimates that by next spring, the revolted colonies may be able to land on the coasts of Spain, in the most disaffected districts, and revolutionize the mother country!

LA VERITE SUR LES CENT JOURS.

A book under the above title has been published at Brussels. It does not challenge attention by the charm of any celebrated name, but it is stated to be written "par un Citoyen de la Corse." Among a thousand un dits and conjectures, no one has even pretended to give a full and authentic account of the circumstances which occupied the mind of Bonaparte while exercising his little sovereignty over Elba. His participation during that time in the political movements of the Continent has never been explained—his connection with the great scenes of ambition which he appeared to have abandoned has not yet been shown.—The author of this work professes to reveal them. It is his avowed object to "raise the curtain," and give a view of the drama which was rehearsed in Elba, and intended for representation on the political stage of Europe, before Bonaparte commenced that second career which was stopped in the carnage of Waterloo. This he states to have been nothing less than a revival of the Roman Empire, which was to be limited to the boundaries of Italy, and in which all the Italish States were to be consolidated under the constitutional supremacy of Napoleon. He informs us that a negociation was actually pending, for this purpose, between that Chief and the then leading patriots at the time when other events caused him suddenly to suspend the project, and direct his march to Paris instead of Rome. We leave our readers to form their own opinion of the spirit in which the work is executed, and content ourselves with giving a few extracts from those parts of the Book that appear the most deserving of attention. The author promises further information relative to the subject of his narrative at a future time, which is at present withheld, on account of the persons now living, whose safety it would compromise. He gives the names of two of the principal persons concerned, one of whom was Melchoir Delfico, Councillor of state at Naples, and the author of the History of Santo Marino. The other, Louis Corvetto, an eminent Jurisconsult of Genoa.—The death of both, he says, has enabled him to give their names in connection with this history. Without further comment we shall proceed to the extracts.

"It was now the middle of the month of May. The Emperor had been in the Isle of Elba since the 5th, and Louis XVIII. at the Tuileries since the 8th. The eagle and the tri-coloured flag floated over Porto Perrajo, while the white handkerchiefs were waving from the windows of Paris. The great overthrow seemed consummated—the final revolution accomplished. Both one and the other might have been so, if the Congress of Vienna had decreed it; but the aristocracy watched and prevented such a result.

"Genoa could no longer doubt of being sold. The King of Sardinia had re-ascended the throne, and the King of Naples perceived that he tottered upon his. Eugene had arrived at Munich, while the chains of Italy were riveted by those who, only the day before, had sworn to break them; but it was forgotten that he lived in an age of perjury, and particularly of official perjury.

"A small number of Italians still kept alive the sacred fire. Their intentions were pure—their devotion proved—their talents and intelligence undeniable; but no one was at the head of the enterprise—no one had a name important enough to assemble the nation and the army, to speak to the imagination of the one—to assure victory to the other, and reconcile opposing parties. Saliceti was dead, and with the single exception of Napoleon, Saleciti possessed the strongest head and the most determined character in Europe. The greatest misfortune of Italy is, that she has not produced or formed in our days a man whose intellect was in accordance with the genius of the age.

"After the wonders of Montmartre, and the cowardly treason of Fontainbleau, France, still appeared to stand, but Italy was crushed by the fall of a great man.

"A handfull of intrepid Italians thought to take advantage of this event, with the hope of raising their fallen couhtry.

"There was no time to be lost, if they meant to act before the ancient regime should be established on the wreck of national liberties.

"Emissaries had been despatched on every side, since the month of April, to hear and ascertain the sentiments of those men who had most influence in the Peninsula. The answers differed as to the means, but all agreed as to the end—freedom, independence, and the union of all Italy, no matter at what price.

"The fundamental basis being agreed upon, several meetings were held, first at Turin, afterwards at Genoa.

"Four sittings were held in the first of these cities; at each of these forty members were present. After a discussion as to whether the republican system or a constitutional monarchy should be adopted—whether Italy should be one or divided into federative governments, and also a revival of all the chimeras which had been in vogue since the commencement of the revolution, two men of most weight in the Assembly, spoke and demonstrated that there was but one way of salvation for Italy; that there was no choice—and that for themselves they would renounce all participation in the design, if they had the misfortune to find it rejected.

"Their opinion, which was adopted in the third meeting by a majority of eleven voices, was unanimously acceded to in the fourth.

"The despatch, the contents of which follow, was confided to the correction of a Committee of four, and being examined, discussed and approved at the same sitting, received the signatures of all the members, and was forwarded to Napoleon on the night of Thursday, the 19th of May, 1814."

Here follows the despatch, of which we shall give a few passages to explain the nature of the proposal.

"To his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, in the Isle of Elba.

"Sire,—A small number of Italians, who are the first to salute in you the liberator of their country—who are the most constant admirers of your glory, but among whom you will not find either the flatterers of your power, or to the deserters of your adversity.—an adversity that each of them would wish to have prevented at the expense of his blood—have resolved to attempt a last effort to raise from its long defilement the genius of Italy.

"They come, Sire, on the behalf of their country to request the aid of your name and your sword, and to offer you in exchange the crown of the Roman empire.

"The conditions ought to be worthy of a great people. It will be enough to add, that they ought to be equally so in respect to the hero whom they call to the honour of governing them. 'Let Cæsar be great but let Rome be free.' Italy has need of you, Sire; and whatever the Italies may say, nature has caused you to be born an Italian—you will answer to her call.

"A great power is necessary, and your arm only is powerful enough to apply it—a new Archimedes, placed upon a rock of your exile—instructed by the experience of your reverses—animated by the recollection of your triumphs, you will relieve the capitol, but there alone, you must stop.—Even the Eternal rested after having created the universe.

"The enterprise is not only gigantic—it is perilous and difficult. It is on that account more worthy of exciting you to continue that career of great achievements, of which you gave the world examples, from the Tiber to the Nile, from the Ebro to the Volga.

"Sire, let the great lesson of the past serve as an instruction for the future, then the future will be exempt from those errors which have so often endangered that which appeared consolidate.

"You must renounce, Sire, and renounce sincerely, that system of universal extermination which conquest carries in its train.

"The purpose of your existence would be fulfilled, your glory sufficiently dazzling, if you finish the task the country invites you to undertake.

"You have taught an astonished world of what your sword was capable. Finish by showing what your genius can accomplish as a legislator—as a citizen; make but one step—speak but the word—all the nation will arise.

. . . . . .

"You have offered to the admiration of the universe the glory of war, do not at this moment disdain to adopt the glory of Washington."

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Saturday night last, Mr. *Jacob Winchester*, in the 20th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning last, at an advanced age, Mrs. *Mead*, consort of Mr. Samuel Mead, of this city.

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst. after a short but severe illness Miss *Elenora Phillips*, daughter of Mr. Peter Phillips, of this city.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, at his residence in Charles county, on the 4th inst. Col. JOSEPH GREEN, aged 66 years. Death in his destructive course, has rarely removed from this earthly sphere a man who was more generally beloved, or possessed in a more eminent degree those virtues which adorn and dignify the human character. A pure heart and a sound judgment, enabled him to discharge with honesty and correctness, the duties of several responsible offices, which the voice of the people called him to fill. He possessed those shining ingredients of character which will justify us in calling him "the noblest work of God—an honest man."

R.

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has received an assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. Among the Dry Goods are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets.

He has just received an assortment of first quality

SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKS,

with a quantity of

READY MADE CLOATHING,

All which he will sell cheap.

GIDEON WHITE.

Annapolis, Jan. 19.

Wheelwright Business.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to make acknowledgments to his friends for the encouragement already received, and would solicit the continuance of their friendship. He would also fondly hope, by his assiduous attention to business, to command a share of the general custom. He keeps his shop on West street, adjoining Mr. J. Hutton's carriage manufactory. It will be his endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their work.

D. H. WIGGINS.

January 19

To Rent,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the Miss Winters.

January 19

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 Jonathan Selby, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, properly autenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

Mary Selby, adm'x.

Jan. 19. 3w.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Schools.
Messrs Teackle
Brooke
M'Culloh
Goldsborough
Duvall
Ennalls
S. R Smith
By order,
J. M'Ilheny, Clk.

Committee of Ways and Means.
Messrs Maxcy
Kennedy
Worthington
Howard
Goldsborough
Teackle
Williams
By order,
Isaac Hines, Clk

On so much of the Executive message as relates to the evils arising from numerous tippling shops.
Messrs. Teackle
Speed
Shower
Williams and
Benjamin I. Jones
By order,
Wm. H. Emory, Clk.

Committee of Elections and Privileges.
Messrs Gantt
Garner
Lee
Kershner
Boon
Lansdale
Benjamin I. Jones
By order,
Isaac Hines, Clk.

Committee on Imprisonment for Debt.
Messrs Teackle
Howard
Chapman
Beckett
Gilpin
Willson
M'Culloh
By order,
Walter H. Mitchell Clk.

Committee on the Militia.
Messrs Duvall
Beall
Cockey
Beckett
Hall
Sadler
Gilpin
By order,
Walter H. Mitchell, Clk.

Committee on the Penitentiary.
Messrs Teackle
Howard
Chapman
M'Culloh
Stevens
B. I Jones
A. E Jones
By order,
Isaac Hines, Clk.

Standing Committee on applications for Special Legislative provisions for support of the poor.
Messrs. Gantt
Barrette
Jacques
Grubb and
Hughlett
By order,
Wm. H. Emory, Clk.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims,
Messrs, Potter
Rogerson
Farquhar
Hughes
Wickes
Hawkins and
Armstrong
By order
Wm H Emory, Clk.

Committee on Divorces.
Messrs Millard
Banning
Spencer
Harlan
Sappington
Hopper and
Thomas
By order
WM. H Emory, Clk.

On the communications received from the States of Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois
Messrs. Worthington
Edelen
Parker
Gilpin and
Montgomery
By order,
Wm H. Emory, Clk.

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the pernicious tendency of the meeting together of bodies of negroes for the purpose of dissipation and riot
Messrs. Stevens
Mordecai Smith
Spencer
Eccleston and
Turner
By order,
Wm H. Emory, Clk.

Committee on Lotteries.
Messrs Teackle
Parker
Blair
Cockey
Garner
By order,
Wm H Emory, Clk.

Committee on Internal Improvement.
Messrs. Merrick
Kennedy
Howard
Welch
Kilgour
Reid
Keene
Ridout and
M'Culloh
By order,
J. M. Baden, Clk.

Proposals

Will be received by the undersigned, until the 25th inst. for printing and stitching the Laws which may be passed at the present session of the Legislature of Maryland, the proposals to state the price per 1000 M's and per token, the paper to be excluded, or to form a separate charge Those who propose to supply the paper, to furnish a sample with the price. The Laws to be printed as soon after the conclusion of the session as possible

D. Claude,
Chair'n Print. Committee of senate.
J. L. Millard:
Chair'n of the Print. Committee of H. D.
Jan 19 tf