e of Annuities.

BALE TIME

per Circulating of of the rapid literature, has trant feature to rea it optional and others to that, with the ditor, who has to reach a work, of the English ations may be the of subscripas as scarcely to apest reprint of rattempted in with others it by which to reen an octavo to the study of ord of the day, country, which value or cheaped on this he must no fhis readers. Who subscribed to the study of ord of the day, country, which value or cheaped of this he must no fhis readers. Who subscribed to the study of ord of the day, country, which value or cheaped of this he must no fhis readers. Who subscribed him of his readers. The purchase will be entitled to the grain crop now growing the ground; to secure and remove which, in ingress and egress to the persons entitled the same will be required to pay \$3000 within thirty in from the day of sale, and on making such parts.

the same will be reserved.

TERMS OF SALE: The purchaser will be required to pay \$3000 within thirty in from the day of sale, and on making sack promise from Philator. In the usuriews and magabe eighteen doller to one. We with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of Thomas Snowden, it. If the processor of the several installant.

The creditors of Thomas Snowden, it. If the processor of the several installant. The creditors of Thomas Snowden, jr. a requested to exhibit their claims to the Ira

will brain requested to exhibit their claims to the Interest, on or before the day of sale.

TH. S. ALEXANDER, Trusties.

TH. DUCKETT,

The Intelligencer, and Globe at Washington, Chronicly and Republican at Baltime and Gazette at Annapolis, will unsert the about the control of the control

WILLIAM BRYAN, Mercuant Tailor.

-eceived a madenme assort CASSIME . Sand VES HAS just . of CLOTHS, In of CLOTHS, in quality, at. Image in colours: all of which in the house sell low. His shop is ke, washington G. Tuck, Esq. Messrs, Hart & Franklin's store. make up work at the shortest notice, sad the best and most fashionable style. Gend men wishing to ercolarge him will do well

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE

PROSPECTUS

discussed, we propose to print an egin she Subscribers may calculate on at least three four extra sheets. At the close of these sion, an Index will be made for the latar 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers. We shall pay to the reporters alone, preparing the reports that will be published this paper, more than one hundred delian week, during the session. In publishing therefore, at one dollar for all the sunbe printed during the session, we may best affording the most important information the cheapest price.

the cheapest price.
Editors with whom we exchange, will plegive this Prospectus a gratuitous inserts and those friends to whom we may seed will please procure subscribers.
TERMS.

1 copy during the session, 810 to 11 cupies during the session, 810 to Payment may be made by mail, posts paid, at our risk. The notes of any spect paying Bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any set to the money accommon it.

mless the money accompany it.

O application to me the subscriber, also of the Orphans Court, by petition writing of James Power, praying for the nefit of the act for the relief of sendry is a sent debtors. witing of James powering in melt of the act for the relief of smally in the subscriber at his posite the Farmers schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, as far as he can surf them, being annexed to his petition, and them, discharged from his confinement; and discharged from his confinement; and will call upon me at ty, or on H. H. Harris Bank of Maryland. Esold in Lots to suit a week for three successive months, before fourth. Monday of October next, for the purpose of recoming a frustree for their benefit, and insert the above once equired.

TING

TING

March 5—Sm.

AND COMPANDAGE CONTRACTOR

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1835.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, Brick Building on the Public Circle. Three Dollars per annum.

Office in West Street.

PROSPECTUS

EELY BALTIMORE REPUB.

The solicitation of several of our friends ig this city, and applications of others is different counties of the state, we remeladed on issuing a weekly cellition apper, on or before the first of Februards of as much sooner as a sufficient of a for political opinions, as they are well afort political opinions, as they are well as to sur friends throughout the state; but is usual to make some pledges on assesing a new publication, we will mereste, but is usual to make some pledges on assesing a new publication, we will mereste, but is usual to make some pledges on the state of the seal of the present of the premise of the present feel Administration continue to receive supert of the people—the yeomanny of land, we shall continue their trusty sentences of the present of the people—the yeomanny of land, we shall continue their trusty sentences of the present of the people on their liberathe watch-tower of freedom, and warn disthewatch-tower of freedom, and warn af every encroachment on their liberaly ambitious and aspiring demagogues. We are not disposed to eulogize the chates of conduct of men in this prospectus, aske these few remarks that our friends taw that our principles are unchangeated that we shall never desert them. and that we shall never desert them in time of need—when the cause of our comuntry calls every man to action.

tountry calls every man to action.
It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus
is Newspaper, as every citizen is acquaintin their utility in diffusing intelligence
if subjects of a local or foreign nature? fronducted, by giving the general spring bee principles upon which our liberal in tiens are founded, or in correcting those

hisss are founded; or in correcting those retary thereto, by exposing their objects, I holding up to view the individual who be disposed, either from a personal discussion or private interest, to sport with the ries of his country, or trifle with the include rights of Freemen.

(will, no doubt, be conceded on all hand, a the respect of the late election in this it, was awing in a great measure, to the stof a more general dissemination of insufing among the people. Our opponents in his every advantage in this respect, within two thirds of the papers in this resident in this city, two of them open and med enemies, and two others, while prosing neutrality, were evidently hostile to praciples of the Administration, were arpraciples of the Administration, were ardagainst us. Still we battled with them and if we were not victorious, it was owto the want of a more general circulation his mation among the people, than to the statement of the state of the

ay, norming at the low price of Two Dolars infam, if paid in advance. Two Dolars in Stifty Central the expiration of six with, or Three Dollars if not paid till the is the year. These terms must be my adhered to.

Miles with whom we exchange in this and stircent states, will confer a favour by this prospectus a few gratuitous insersu their papers; and by sending a copy
hing it, marked, they will thereby euthanelyes to a feee exchange for one
and those friends to whom we send it,
lette procure as many subscribers as
the fee and return their names to this ofthat the time the publication is to be
succed.

int Mayers and others, who will exert masters and others, who will exert eless in procuring subactibers, and for the amount of their subacriptions, will miled be a deduction of fifteen per cent tepp of the paper for one year for their hey will also forward their names multip, in order that we may place them our lat ar Agents. Address, postage

8 & J. N. HARKER;

Farmers Bank of Maryland, Marchy25th, 1835.

dividend of two AVD a MALF per cent on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending on the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stock-holders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Basting, upon personal application, on the exmontion of powers of attorney, or by correct

By order,
SAM MAYNARD, Cash'r.
March 26.—3w
R
1. The Gazette and American, Baltimore,
will publish the above law3w.

NOTICE. WAS committed to my custody as a Runa-way on the 13th March inst. a Negro Man who calls himself

HENRY JOHNSON, HENRY JOHNSON,
and says he is free, and was raised in Baltimare. Said fellow is five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, appears to be about two next view of erey cloth, and pautalous of the bugh, dark complexion, appears to be about twenty two years of age; clothing a roundabout of grey cloth, and pantaloons of the same, black cap, old shoes and stockings, says he is an Stone Cutter by trade. The owner of said fellow is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law. ble to law.

April 2. R. WELCH, of Ben. Sh'ff., A. A. County.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlbro', Prince George's county. Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN. In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the fortune to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, sit metropolis of a large and weathy county, at uated equi-distant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editor; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are in-adequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he times find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As thy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which, to determine both its most and the fielding of determine both its merit and the fidelity of

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally, find a majority of his patrons: he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The them to the party generally, as for our intelligent and inquiring periodicals resorted to find the party generally, as for our intelligent and the most approved them to be intelligent and the most approved them to be intelligent and the most approved to for beltes letteres notices. He knows them to be patrosic, and that they feel a deep interest the welfare of our common country. To in the welfare of our common country. To in the welfare of our common country. To in the welfare of our common country. To retain the welfare of our common country. To in the welfare of our common country. To retain the welfare Administration. But having neither the temper nor the mutive of a partisan, his comments per nor the mutive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence or abuse—and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party, virulence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself. fully tend the aid of his columns to communi-cations from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objec-sionable for personal allusion or indecorous lan-guage. In addition to the advantages of ap-propriate political and literary selections, he trusts also to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may autropped him and with anch trasts alse to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks not the patronage, of his friends longer than his efforts werit and repay it, as he wishes not to own that favour to personal feeling, which to owe that favour to personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription 83

per annum. WILLIAM H. HALL. Upper Maribro, Feb. 14, 1835.

From the New Monthly Magazine. THE DEAD FATHER.

Cour hither child, and kneel
In prayer, above thy father's lifeless form—
He lowed thes well in sunshine and in storm,
Through days of we and wesl;
His blessings on thy head no more are given,
As once they came like gentle dews of Heaven-

Look on that pallid face!

Its wonted smiles are calmly resting there,
Unbroken by the deep rawn lines of care;
Sorrow hare left no trace
Of furrowed bitterness upon the mock
Had still expression of that blanched cheek.

And still expression of that blanched check.

Thou scarce const feel thy loss,
Or know the childing cares that have began,
To shadow thy bright pathway, gentle one!
Many a withering cross
Mayin thy guileless bosom plant its sting,
And to thy hopes a poisoned chalice bring.
How sad the frecile hearth!
His manly from shall never—never more
Darken the threshold of our cottage door;
Nor the full second of muri.
Go up in gladness to the whited wall:
For death has entered with his funeral pall.
A chair is yearn tow!

From the Winchester Republican. The Grammatical Preceptor.

If young persons got these rhymes by heart, the reason of the thing will soon follow.

Since Grammer justly is defined.

Tobs nine parts of speech combined,
Each pert we singly must pursus,
Ere to the whole we gain a class.

Article.
First of the learned band, we see
The articles a, m, and the;
In place the weightier nouns precede,
As light arm'd troops the heavy lead. Nonn.
By nouns are meant the nones of things,

As non and beauts, as gode and know An income convey the no go clear Of all we read, or see, or hear. Adjective.
An adjective is used the annesses.
The quilities these nounce possess;
By which adjugits led good, or bad,
Brave, fearful, honest, wise or mad.

Pennant.
Lest nouns too oft in use appear,
And with their same use sure the sar,
The procoun he or than, or f.
Does gracefully their place supply.

Does gracefully their pine supply.

What'er we do by verse is shewn;
What was, or, is, or, saal, be done;
Time present, past, or fitter, they,
Being, or acting, still display.
With verse are participles classid,
As nowing, mored, and passing, past,
Though to the adjectives allied,
And ort, like them, to nouns applied.

Adverbs to verbs and office to ! II. Who I bour'd hard, or actes well; And, used computatively, show, Who better walk or mafter go.

Prepositions next remain, Die iv ried eircumstance t' expliin, Of nouns: as froig. between, into, Without, within, abve, belove.

Conjunctions must our notice strin,— Conjunctions must our notice strin,— Their use denoted by their name! Our language by their sid we join, And words and sentences combine. Interjections.

Last, interjections we employ.
T' express rage, grief, surprise, or joy;
As, p.sh! alas! heyday! soho!
Puthetic ah! and tragic o i!

ing gas, illuminated clocks, &c. The inside is fitted up at still greater cost—with beautiful polished counters; with vessels of silver and fine rance, crims, drunkenness and rage.

They are open, according to law, from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 11 at night. The moment the doors are opened, dozens of men moment the doors are opened, dozens of men and women begin to enter, who have wandered all night in the streets, or slept a few minutes at a time on door-steps, from which one police-man after another has driven them away. First, perhaps, enters, a gray headed man, bent with age and dissipation; his hat torn and broken out of shape; his ragged brown coat covered with grease and filth; his shirt, handkerchief and vest stiff with dirtt-his trowsors greased, torn and patched; his shoes full of holes, and tied upon his feet with rags. Yet he has managed in some way, by theft or robbery most likely to gain money for his morning dram. He is soon joined by some neighbouring mechanic, who yet re-mains in the degraded habits of former times, 1 11 2 9-

countenance, tell you plainly that he profers gin to food, and that his house is without com-

Then comes his dirty and equally miserable looking wife, perhaps with a child in her arms. She is scarcely in, before there appears two or three emaciated, dirty old women, one or two half naked boys and girls, and a stout, desperate looking young man, with bruised eyes, mat-ted hair and patched clothes, still half drunk from some appulling scene of the last night's debauchery. Some fifteen or twenty of such wretched beings are soon congregated before the long polished counter, drinking to each other, in the volgar pledge "here's luck," and telking awhile is groups, before they depart, to make room for the stream of other wretches like themselves, who fill the Gin Palace through-

out the whole day.

The afternoon presents an increased proportion of the unregenerated working people and their wives; who stend drinking away the money which should buy bread for their poor children at home. It is, however, quite common, to see these delud depeople bring their impocent behins with them to these hormble places, and actually give them the poisonous stuff sold for gin or brandy. I saw a few weeks since, a little girl about ten years old, with a most beautiful and interesting face, imploring her drunken mo-ther, who was a very good looking woman of I have seen vorv quiet, decent looking p vidently m need wif . sop in the Gin Pel ces. call for their glass, drick it, standing among the dirty erectures, who are always the rean crowds, end then we know, ero in arm, with an open counter ance—showing at they knew no bete command appropriate to and alary, and rate as the second in the case the more the party rate, and of the converse of a solutions are extranglhening. Purples on that of the whole population of this king sound of the second day, without drinking at least a place to the everage for each person, of malt higher. I have the

show off their splen for to the great st advantage. Now, crowds il ck into them, and throng drink together, hugh and talk, drink again, queriel and fight, and are thrust out by the pubcounter to put them out; one of the mother's abut twe ity years old, seized him with her left hand by his crevit, and holding the sleeping in-

less costly dram shops. Go where you will, you are sel-dent out of one; indeed, there are many points, at which you can stand and see five or six, by metaly turning your hand. The keepers of these "Placees" make rapid for-tuness and the Government reaps immense sums from them; about seventy five dollars (fifteen pounds) a year are paid for each noise, and the duty on gin is near two dollars, on run upwards of two dellars, and on brandy a-bout five dollars and a halper gill m.

tent. Examine three current of this minimath town, and you en concernery nour, interiord people; but ed walls, in imitation of stone or marble; pilaters and capitals; mahogany sashes and large plate glass for windows; varnished mahogany doors, with showy handles, and latches, spicadid lamps, stretching out over the doors for barning gas, illuminated clocks. The first content of the bismess and density populated parts of the usined counters; with vessels of silver and fine cut glass; gilded bottles; expensive multiplier of drawn from my own observations. This subject begins drawn from my own observations. This subject begins to occupy the strious attention of Parliament; but what can direct legislation do to cure such a vice? Still these rance, crims, drunkenness and ranks. various parts of London upon the subject of drunkenis no doubt that its enormous extent arises indirectly from the Government itself. And when it removes the tax upon knowledge, so that education and moral intelligence may be diffused through all classes; and when it removes the innumerable taxes and duties which make the means of life so difficult to be obtained; then a new set of ideas, a new set of feelings, a new set of tastes and enjoyments, will rise up in the classes that now furnish eajoyments, win rise up in the crasses that now turnish the chief part of the drunkards; then too it may be ban-ished from the land, as we have almost banished it in Ataned from the land, as we have almost banished it in A-merica, by appealing to the moral feeling and common sense of the people—but; it is really furcical to imagine, as many do here, that Acts of Parliament can, suppress drunkenness.

> [From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]
> THE LONG HILL MURDER. Mr. John Sayre, who was shot through the face while sitting by his fire on Monday evening last, died on Friday night, and was buried yesterday. A coroner's inques

whose slow guit, miserable aftire, and unh uppy | was held over the corpes, and after a patient and careful examination, the jury rendered a vertical of marder by his brother Anthony S. Sayre. Circumstances we are told, were brought to fight, which lett no sort of doubt. on the minds of the jury, is to Anthony's guilt. The brase balls being of a p cultur description. (which passed through the just of the decrea d to the opposite wall.) were adminished a person of Springfield, from whom Anthony presured them.

The double barreised gar, with which the deed was done, was also proved to have been in his possession, and the tracks of his boots a radiacororal the next day and the tracks of his books. I remarked the heat day about the window through which the jets was discharged. The boots had been held's ladgin runh specified left where the old and new sole usually units, and on the front subs of one of them was a piece of fron.—The impressions thus in de in the sort ground were found. upon an application of the boots, to be almost as distinct and perfect us that of a mould in clay. There are other coincident circumsting a which, as the accused is yet to be tried, we forber to mention.

The brothers were both farmers, and have lived in a state of continual hostility, though several miles apart, for many years. The day after John was shot, Anthony's property was to have been sold by the Sheriff to satisfy an expection in his favour. The deceased, a man of 60, lived in Morris Co. and Anthony at Springfield

DEATH OF A FAMILY.
In the short space of five days, from the 13th to the 22d ultimo, (both days included,) no less then five adult members of the family of Mr. Thes. Hizon, sen. of Snort Mountain township, Crawford county, have been suddenly hurried to a premature grave, by the Induenza, or Cold Plague, as it is frequently called. They were, Mr. Himm and his wife, and three of their emildren. Thomas, William and Sally. Three more of the 1 mily were sick when our informant pussed there a few days ago; a son, daughter and grand-daughter-the latter not expect. Rose, also died about the same time.

P. S .- Since the above was put in type, we have learnt, that another member of the same family, Mr. Samuel Hison, aged about 29 years, and on the 26th alt. of the same epidemic that e rue, off his father and mother, two brothers and a sister .- Little Rock Gazette.

When a solution of potesh-or lev- is de-cived of contonic acid, or rendered coastic, it receilly contonics with cannual let, and terms too As night approaches, all the g of lange outside and in the Gin Palaces are lighted up to The strength of the ley, to combine readily with the grease, should be such as to do it a new laid hen's ez :.

In order to have some as mild as possible there He in. More than half, at the beginning of the evening, are females, and great numbers of them. have believe in their arms. A few nights since, and more convenient for washing than when it locally query lines three drunken women is hard, or liverby. Scep is made thus hard, like liver, by adding to well made soop, about b bies in their arms; the pastican came over his

makers, call s. plasticating it.

Those who wish to make hard or bar soap for bout two sty years out serzed man with ner tert hand by his cray stand holding the sleeping infantity in her right, repeatedly screamed out to her comparious to take the child, and she would give it to him. At the close of the evening the cordies, after which they should allow it to cool, larger majority in these Palaces are men, whose when the hard soap will be on the top; this may appearance and conduct are too disgusting for now be taken off, and the bottom cleared from those impurities which are apt to adhere to it; and then cut into bars for drying. Or it will be a little more uniform in its composition, if you put it into the kettle again with a very little water, and heat it again; afterwards allowing it to cool as before.

Soup for use in the families of most farmers is commonly prepared by leaching ashes made by the family during the winter. As this is a point in which housekeepers sometimes fail, it may be worth while to give, in this place, a few g neral directions.

A barrel with one head, is usually made use

of as a leach. Into this should be put one pack of fresh burnt slacked lime, and the burrel filled with ashes. Water should be put upon the top, and allowed to filter through till most of the potash contained in them has been separated. The object in putting to them has been separated. The object in putting to theme at the bottom of the cask is that the lev may pass through it and that thus it may deprive it of any carbonic acid it may contain, and which would prevent it from combining with the grease and forming soap.

Lime has a stronger affinity (to use the lon guage of the chemists, and making soap is a chemical process) for carbonic acid than potash has, therefore, it will retain it when leached thro' it, and allow the potash or ley to run off in its pure caustic state.

There is one thing more, besides carbonic acid, which is in the way of making good soap. It is the salt which is often mixed with the grease. This should be carefully separated by boiling it in a kettle with a quantity of water, and leave the grease in a proper condition for mixing with the ley.—With proper care to free the ley from the carbonic acid, and the grease from salt, a barrel of soap may be made to even fifteen or

twenty pounds of grease.

If those who make soap would study chemistry thoroughly, and attend to the foregoing plain rules, we should probably hear little more about bid luck, "the wrong time of the moon," witch-eraft," and half a dozen other supposed causes of

March 5-3m.