ADVERTISEMENT. Whateas a certain mile appeared in the Maryland Gazette of vestely whereby the public are quitioned against me as a common cheat, I hereby declare upon oath, that the circumstance alluded to is false. Mr. 200 stance alluded to is false. Mr. P. Pridell gave me a five dollar note to change, (for which I gave him the specie.) and not the 50 dollar note agate. ted by him. I am induced to believed that he (from his conduct,) was in state of intoxication at the time.

Signed Aobert Laughridge Maryland, Prince George, vit: On this 23d day of Ju. ersonally appeared Robert before the subscriber, one stices of the peace for the foresaid, who made 'oath on oly Evangely of Almighty God, Given under my hand Edward Taylor.

Head Quarters Annapolis, 19th July, 1821. BRIGADE ORDERS.

In compliance with the provisions of the militia law of this gate, the Commanding Officers of Hegiments, composing the eighth bugade, are hereby ordered to cause their respective Regiments to parad at their usus al places of meeting, with arms and accourrements in soldier like order, for inspection and drill viz: the thirtyfirst Regement on Saturday the 4th of Sept. next, the 9d Regiment on Sat-Saturday the 18th, and the 32d Regionent on Saturday the 25th; the come manding officers of said Regiments are hereby notified, that the several periods aforesad will be hereafter considered the days of meeting of their servial Regiments, annually, unless otherwise changed by the General's order.

By order of Wm. H. Marriott.

Brigadier General.

Signed Thos Karney, Aid de Camp.

University of Maryland Lottery.

SECOND CLASS, NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes	of	35,000	is	\$50,000
6	Prizes	of	1,000	is	6,000
6	Prizes	of	500	is	3,000
6	Prizes	of	213	is	1,278
138	Prizes	of	20	is	2,760
690	Prizes	of	12	is	8,280
6,072	Prizes	of	6	is	36,432
					-

\$87,750

6,924 Prizes. 10,626 Blanks.

17,550 Tickets at 35 This is a Lottery formed by the ternary ombination and permutation of 27 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 27 numbers, from 1 to 27 inclusive, will be publicly, put into a wheel on the day of diwing, and five of them, be drawn out; and those 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, shall each be entitled to a prize of \$2.000. shall each be entitled to a prize of \$3,000. Those 6 other tickets which shall have on them the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000. Those 6 other tickets which shall have on them the lst, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.—
Those 6 other tickets which shall have entitled to a prize of \$500.—
them the lst, 3d and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$215.—
Those 1395ickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two, the 3d and 4th drawn, will excit be entitled the prize of \$20. All others having two of the drawn numbers on, being 690, will each be entitled to a prize of \$12; and those 6072 tickets which shall have on them any

one of the drawn numbers, will each be sdittled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled

Trise payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of filteen per cent.

This lottery will be drawn on Thursday the 11th day of November next, at the Uni-

resity Buildings in this city.

Tickets and Shares may be had until Thursday the 29th instant, at the scheme price, viz. Whole Tickets, \$5.—Halves, \$6.50—Quarters, \$1.25—but will on that day advanced to \$6.50.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the combination and permutation numbers of the lottery, (warranted to draw at least \$20 40 net,) or shares of packages may also be liad at the same fate. Apply at the

MANAGERS' OFFICE, No. 175, MARKET

MANAGERS' OFFICE, No. 175, MARKET

STREET.

Those who may prefer paying only the difference between the price of a package and what the package must of negasity draw, to advancing the entire value of the tickets. can have a certificate for a package of whole tickets for \$24 60—Half do. for \$12 30—Quarter do. for \$6 15.

Prizes in any of the lotteries of Maryland, Virginia, New-York, New-Yerey and Pennsylvania, will be received in payment.

Orders enclosing the cash or prizes as above, (post paid,) for tickets or shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YAUES & M'INTYRE Agents of the Managers, Balimore

Tickets in the above lottery for sale

J. GREEN

Annepolis.

SHERIFFALTY.

ROBERT WELCH; (of Ben.) Still continue to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Avandel county, and respectfully splicits the total and interests of his fellow-cli-

MARYLAND



GAZETTE,

AND STATE REGISTER.

IVOL. LXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19. 1824.

No. 84.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

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1824.—Aug.	1 Sun	Rises.	Sun	Sets
	н ,	h.] H.	M.
19 Thursday	5	19	6	41
20 Friday	5	20	6	40
21 Saturday	5	21	6	39
22 Sunday	5	22	6	38
23 Monday	5	23	6	37
24 Tuesday	1 5	24	6	36
25 Wednesday	5.	26	16	34
		_	-	

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT? Corrected Workly .- From the American Farmer.

Flour Howard-street \$5 12 1-2-Do Wharf 35 cents —— Peach do. \$1 — Herrings, No. 1 \$2 a 2 \$5 — Do. do. No. 2, \$1 \$7 1-2 — Do. old, No. 1 \$1 50 — Do. do. No. 2, \$1 2 i — Shad, trimmed, \$6 75 — Untrimmed, \$5 75 — Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents — Candles, Modid Iz 1-2 cs. Soap, 7 cents — Pork, Mess. \$15 50 — Do. Prime, \$12 — Butter, 7 cents to 14 cents — Lard 9 cents — Bacon, 5 to 7 cents — Feathers. Best Sole, 24 to 27 cents — Feathers. ther, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cents - Feathers,

TOBACCO-Yellow, from \$20 to 45, wanted—Red from \$5 to 12, do —Brown 4\$ to 6 do,—Dark \$2 to \$ duil —Green frosted, \$1 to 2 not wanted

Adjutant-General's Office. Annapolis, July 12th. 1821 The late supplement to the Mix Law of Maryland requires the tant General to forward to the Co of Regiments, and Majors comman-ding Extra Battallions, Blanks neces-sary to enable them to make their returns to his department. It also requires those officers to report themselves to his department before the 26th of August 1824. As the adjutant is anxious that a complete return of the militia should be obtained, he requires all those officers who have required all those officers who have required and the complete return to the second state of quests all those officers who have not already done so, to report themselves, that'he may know to whom he may send Blanks; as, according to the law, no officer will be considered in com-

mission who does not report himself. Princers might do a service who can conveniently give this notice an inser-

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Adjt. Gen. M. M. THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular routes, on Wednesday, the 10th March at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock, Easton by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th, will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Balti-more, leaving Annapolis, at half past 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follow:

Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays-and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays

at 7 o'clock, during the season. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by

o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March. leaving Commerce street wharf, at 9 o'clock every Mon day, and Chestertown every Tuesday the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places extept Queenstown. All Baggage at

the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and

take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Ha ven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge without expence.

State of Waryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 31st. 1824

On application by petition of Phile-mon D. Warfield and Lot Linthicum, administrators of Lloyd Warfield, late of Anne-Arandel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thos. H. Hall,
Reg. Wills. A. A. county. Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administraion on the personal estate of Lloyd Warfield late of Anne-Arundel coun ty, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 3d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our by dathis 31st

day of July 1824
Philemon D Warfield, Adm'rs.
Lot Linth cum.

to Rent this Fall.

fine iaim in Anne Arundel county hinding on Patapsco River, and within ten mil-s of Balt more, containing hearly 500 acres of land, with four large corn shifts that will bring from 150 harrels of corn to 200 each I have raised upwards of 300 in several of the fields in a seasonable year There is about 50 acres of fine market land a great part of which brings fine cabbages some weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each There is one great advan tage arending the place, you may hale from two to 300 cart loads or manure from the river shore; the grass that beats up bring equal to any thing for Potatoes, ow Wheat or Corn; you can make have nough to winter 8 or 10 head of horses, and cut 4 or 5 large stacks of marsh grass that is fine for cattle.

is fine for cattle.

The place will afford two tenements, and will suittwo brothers, or two friendly neigh bours, with about 10 or 12 hands. The market land all enclosed in different tots, market land all enclosed in different tots, partly with pailing. The improvements are a good dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs and three above, with a good pantry, passage and kitchen, all attacted to it, and most excellent barn, with other necessary houses similicient for any place. This farm abounds with good fruits such as peaches apples; plums of different kinds damsins, and choice pears. There is a good spring near the house, with a spring house in which to place milk and butter. I have made 400 dollars by the fruit in one season. The rent will be made easy to a eason. The rent will be made easy to season. The rent will be made easy to a tenant, who must work the place as I do, that is to say, each field and fot in rotation, and not raise Indian corp on the market land. It will be rented for term of years.

JALSS SOPER.
This 15 1824.

July 15. 1824.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 31st 1824

Onapplication by petition of Lot Linthicum. administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Nicholas R. Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel coun ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel coun ty, in Maryland, letters of adminis-tration de bonis non with the will an nexed, on the personal estate of Nicho las R. Warfield late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said dereased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber, at or before the 3d day of February next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my

hand this 31st day of July 1824.

Lot Linthicum, Administrator,
D. B. N. With the will annexed.

From the Emporium.
A DREAM
I had a dream.,-A narrow bridgeway led Across a mighty gulf, in whose deep bosom Down, down a frightful depth, on pointed

The mangled carcases of men were strewed In one promiseuous ruin Death sat there
On his dark throne, 'mid one vast sea of blood!

1 hock to millions of moving men
Pressed madly on the space which none could tread

In safety without care—thousands, and thousands fell Each moment in the abyss, through heed-

lesness,
To rive no more for ever! still there came Phousands and thousands more - and marks ed the fall Of friends and dear companions, and e'en

wept But took no better heed, and fell themselves In the same ruin. Some who came

And some were maimed, and faint and tot-And some seem'd urged by every madness

And yet 'twas said that all were rational Children of earth-and journeying to the of cloudless skies and peaceful scenes be

yond That gulf o'er which there was but one, this one passage.
I look'd again, and saw that there were

those Amid the crowd, who pointed out the danger, And warn'd and warn'd their fellows to

beware. Offer'd to lead the blind - assist the maimed And strove to win e'en madiess back to

reason; But thesewere hissed at, shunn'd, despised

or little wisdom-or ignoble souls-Yet these went cautious on and all escaped The certain fate of their despisers.
I woke—it was a dream; But I have thought,

Oft thought, how like this scene is that we Daily around, in this our pilgrimage-How the world runs to run -all are honne

()'er the strait way that leads to happy climes
Beyond the shores of time. Fet who can

The countless millions of immortal souls Which perish—fall, for ever in the abyso of endless death, even through very folly in weading o'er the narrow bridge of life.

From the (London) New Monthly Magazine, for June.

Secrets of the Modern Spanish Inquisition.

Though much has been said and written regarding the frightful tribunal of the Inquisition, little was correctly known respecting its mys terious proceedings until a vory late period. All that related to it was enveloped in impenetrable mystery Its regulations and proceedings were conducted so as to conceal the sufferings of its executioners .- The anaticists of its agents, the paths and menaces of its jailors, the eter nal darkness of its dungeons, the thickness of its walls, and the fear of being again plunged into suffering, or perishing by the daggers of its familiars, for revealing what they had seen there, prevented the few who had the good fortune to escape from its horrors, from opening them to the world. In every class of society its secret agents were constantly active, and perfect silence alone respecting the acts of the tribunal was the only guarantee for personal security. By the vulgar, the sufferings of the Inquisition were considered like those of Hell; none had witnessed them and told their tale; and this ignorance respecting them increased the terrible impression which they made, and contributed to prolong the existence of the tribunal itself.

In 1808, the French invasion of the Peninsula, as in many other instances in the countries which their armies entered, contributed in some way to the benefit of the people. It put an end to the uncertainty existing respecting the tribunal and its mysterious proceedings. It unmasked its crimes and exposed them to the day, and broke the fearful charm which environed it so long.—The monsters who presided in it, ferocious as beasts of prey, fled on the approach of an enlightened enemy.

victims and written proceedings of of their hellish court; these effectually revealed its horrible mysteries. Napoleon at Chamartin, and the Cortes subsequently at Cadiz, pronounced its sentence of destruction; and from that period the Holy Office may be considered as losing its former power over the public mind forever, though the hand of despotism might in fact, re-establish it.

M. M - whose name is identified with the revival of the Spanish drama, and with its reputation, was the first writer who corrected the opinions of his countrymen, in regard to the transactions of this tribunal. He published in 1809, accompanied with notes full of judgment and spirit, the account of an Auto da fe, which had been celebrated at Logrado two centuries before, and the particulars of which had been printed there at the time. The report, drawn up by the order and under the inspection of the Holy Office it self, forms the most complete accusation that could be exhibited against that body. It pr sents an a stract of all that human depravity and the accumulated ignorance of ages can engender. Unhappy women slowly consumed by fire, for having been convicted of sorcery -gave remarks on the Devil, and his adventures in gallantry with these poor tortured or making victims, that the dunfemales—express details, as revolt ing to reason as to decency-things, in short, so horribly inconsistent as to render it incredible that they could have been written or uttered by any but madmen .- these, and such as these, are the contents of the work now alluded to. On this occasion, the king (Joseph Bonaparte,) commissioned the Canon Llorente to examine into the archives of the Inquisition. M. Llorente, who had been during a long time Secretary of the Holy Office at Toledo, and was, moreover, will acquainted with the history of his country, found himself admirably situated for the execution of such a task. His famous work, formed upon these records which he collected, deserves to be considered as an important service rendered to humanity, however destitute it may be of style or philosophical connexion .- That hideous monster, the Inquisition, is there displayed in all

its naked horror. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Spanish Inquisition, as described in the writings of M. dote, to the authenticity of which - and Liorente, and as constituted from the time of Ferdinand V. an example:-M. Eto the end of the reign of Charles II. is not, exactly the same with that existing in 1808. Its name indeed, remained to excite feelings of abhorrence; but the vectom of its at Madrid, for having expressed, nature was, in fact, nearly exhausted. Feebleness is the necessary result of age; and the Inquisition had grown old by the lapse of three centuries. Charles III. moreover, the most truly monarch that Spain has ever known, had given a considerable check to its influence; and from that period, the council of Castile, by continued opposition, had gradually wrested from it the chief portion of its privileges. As evil frequently operates to produce good, the viziership of the Prince of Peace, established upon the corruption of morals and the contempt of social observances, required an abridgement of the power of all judicial institutions; and the Holy Office, included in the number of these, suffered a further retrenchment of its sway.

In this state of things, while Godoy held unlimited authority, the successors of Saint Dominick might be seen in the courtly antichamber, forming a motly group with the vainest courtezans, and emulously watching for a look from the haugh ty favorite. Deprived of moral and and forgot, from their fears, the political consideration, their func- M. Miercy Campillo, the Inquist

tions were now confined to the prohibition of certain books, or the punishment, perchance, of some isionary old woman (beata.)

Having seen what was the nature of the Inquisition at the period of its fall, we will now view it at that of its late revival. Ferdinand VII. in his re-appearance on the summit of the Pyrences, after his exile. might well be compared to a disastrous comet, boding every species of plague to the unhappy Spaniards. He destroyed in his ingratitude the constitutional system, to which he was indebted for his personal liberty. Ignorance, superstition, and every kind of feudal abuse, were fostered by him into poisonous vigour. He re-established with alacrity the tribunal of the Holy Office for no-purpose of religion (his character is destitute of it,) but as an instrument of terror and vengeance-as a means of subduing, by the horrors of incarceration, all that was virtuous, liberal and enlightened. From that fatal moment, not a day passed but some unfortunates were torn from the bosom of their families, to be plunged into the vaults of the Inquisition; and, in some instances to undergo every refinement in the art of torture. Such was the rage for the finding geons were speedily crowded. A single accusation of Valencia sufficed for the committal to the Inquisition, of twenty five individuals, together with the accusing party .-At Murcia, the arrest of at least wo hundred persons was occasioned by a single charge. At Madrid, at Grenada. at St. Jacques, every where, in short, were victims seized upon, without regard to age, sex, condition or services rendered. A Spanish nobleman (the Count de Montigo) who was immured in the cells of the Holy Office, recovered his liberty only through the Revolution of 1820, the interests of which however, he subsequently betrayed. Two generals, MM. Torrigo and Almedovar, who had received many wounds during the war for independence-various superior officers, persons belonging to the finance department, priests and monks, women and children, all were hurried away into the same dreadful confinement." Out of a number of facts which

we pledge ourselves, may suffice for guished as a man of letters, and attached to an important branch of the state administration, was arrested and conducted to the Inquisition as was alledged, irreligious opinions; but, in reality, liberal opinions .- Moreover, as it was expected to be shown that these expressions had been uttered in presence of his wife, who had not denounced him to the Holy Office, she was like wise committed to the same dungeon .- This unfortunate couple had a young and only child, whom Madame E -- brought with her, and who died in the Inquisition through cold and improper food. The king, who from a dearth of occupation, sometimes took a fancy to prison sights, chanced to present himself at the door of the cell where the scarce cold corpse of the child was lying. Madame, Ethrew herself at his feet, and with tears implored release from a place, where every thing would inflict on her memory the last agonics of her child. Her youth, beauty, and virtue, the eloquence of her grief, and the force of her despair, moved to pity all who heard her except Ferdinand, who brutally turned away!

We cannot refrain from noting down here the famous mandate of