

State of Maryland, Sc.
 Anne Arundel county, Orphans court
 August 10th 1824.

On application by petition of John Thomas administrator of Sarah Spurrier late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give 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 county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Sarah Spurrier late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1824.

John Thomas, administrator,
 August 12, 6w.

State of Maryland, Sc.
 Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court
 August 10th 1824.

On application by petition of John Plummer, executor of the last will and testament of Julia Gibbs late of Anne Arundel county 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 a 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 county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Julia Gibbs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1824.

John Plummer, Executor.

University of Maryland Lottery.
 SECOND CLASS, NEW SERIES.
SCHEME.

6 Prizes of \$5,000 is \$30,000
 6 Prizes of 1,000 is 6,000
 6 Prizes of 500 is 3,000
 6 Prizes of 215 is 1,273
 138 Prizes of 20 is 2,760
 690 Prizes of 12 is 8,280
 6,072 Prizes of 6 is 36,432

6,924 Prizes. \$87,750
 10,626 Blanks.

17,550 \$87,750

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination 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 drawing, and four 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 \$5,000. Those 6 other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000. Those 6 other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 5th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500. Those 6 other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 3d and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$215. Those 138 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 4th drawn, will each be entitled to a 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 6,072 tickets which shall have on them only one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

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

This lottery will be drawn on Thursday the 11th day of November next, at the University Buildings in Baltimore.

* Tickets and Shares may be had for \$6—Half, \$3—Quarters, \$1 50.

Package 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 had at the same rate. Apply at the

MANAGERS' OFFICE, No. 375, MARKET STREET.

Those who may prefer paying only the difference between the price of a package, and what the package most of necessity draw, to advancing the entire value of the tickets, can have a certificate for a package of whole tickets for \$33 60—Half do. for \$16 80—Quarter do. for \$8 40.

Prizes in any of the lotteries of Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey 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

YATES & MONTYRE,
 Agents of the Managers, Baltimore
 July 22.

Tickets in the above lottery for sale by J. GREEN, Annapolis.

SHERIFFALTY.

—ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) Still continues to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne Arundel county, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

MARYLAND AND STATE REGISTER.



[VOL. LXXIX.] ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1824. [No. 35.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
 CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
 Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1824—Aug	Sun	Rise	Sun	Set
26 Thursday	5	27	6	33
27 Friday	5	28	6	32
28 Saturday	5	29	6	31
29 Sunday	5	30	6	30
30 Monday	5	31	6	29
31 Tuesday	5	32	6	28
1 Wednesday (Sept.)	5	32	6	28

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.
 Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.

Flour Howard-street \$5 25—Do Wharf \$5
 Do Susquehanna \$5—Corn Meal per bbl. \$2—Wheat white, \$1—Do Red, 95 cts.—Corn, yellow, 30 cents—Do. white 33 cents—Rye per bushel 37 1/2 cents—Oats 19 cents—B. Eyed Peas, none—White Beans, none—Whiskey 27 cents—Apple Brandy 35 cents—Peach do. \$1—Herrings, No. 1 \$2 25—Do. do. No. 2, \$1 87 1/2—Do. old, No. 1 \$1 50—Do. do. No. 2, \$1 35—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Untrimmed, \$5 75—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents—Flax 10 cents—Candles, Mould 12 1/2 cts.—Sap, 7 cents—Pork, Mess. \$16 00—Do. Prime, \$12—Butter, 7 cents to 14 cents—Lard 9 cents—Bacon, 6 to 7 cents—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cents—Feathers, 35 cents.

TOBACCO.—Not much in market.—Prices same as last report.

To the Voters
 Of Anne Arundel County.

Fellow Citizens.—I am induced to offer myself a candidate to represent you in the next assembly of Maryland, under an apprehension that the time is approaching wherein I presume you will not apprehend it necessary for you to query, is he of this or the other party? but rather is he honest, industrious and qualified? Is he one that doth desire the peace, improvement and prosperity of our country? Feeling conscious that those are my motives, I respectfully solicit your patronage; and if I should prove so successful as to be elected, I would presume that your favour would be more amply repaid by diligently endeavouring according to my capacity, to promote the best interests of my fellow citizens, than by any other, and am with respect your well wisher,

ISAAC GARRETTSON.
 Elk Ridge, June 15, 1824.

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, for 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 Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at half past 9 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 Patasco River, and arrive there by 9 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 Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except 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 Haven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

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

On application by petition of Philemon D. Warfield and Lot Linthicum, administrators of Lloyd Warfield, late of Anne Arundel 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 administration on the personal estate of Lloyd Warfield late of Anne Arundel county, 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 my hands this 31st day of July 1824.

Philemon D. Warfield, Admrs.
 Lot Linthicum.

To Rent this Fall.

A fine farm in Anne Arundel county, binding on Patasco River, and within ten miles of Baltimore, containing near 500 acres of land, with four large corn wharfs that will bring from 150 barrels of corn to 200 each. I have raised upward 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 when trimmed. There is one great advantage attending the place, you may haul from two to 300 cart loads of manure from the river shore; the grass that beats up being equal to any thimble Potatoes, or Wheat or Corn; you can make hay enough to winter 8 or 10 head of horses, and cut 4 or 5 large stacks of marsh grass that is fine for cattle.

The place will afford two tenements, and will suit two brothers, or two friendly neighbors, with about 10 or 12 hands. The market land all enclosed in different lots, partly with paling. The improvements are a good dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs and three above, with a good pantry, passage and kitchen, all attached to it, and most excellent barn, with other necessary ouses sufficient for any place. This farm abounds with good fruits such as peaches, apples, plums of different kinds, damsons and choice pears. There is a good spring near the house, with a spring house to 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 tenant, who must work the place as I do, that is to say, each field and lot in rotation, and not raise Indian corn on the market land. It will be rented for term of years.

JAMES P. SOPER.
 July 15, 1824.

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

On application by petition of Lot Linthicum administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Nicholas R. Warfield late of Anne Arundel county, 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 county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Nicholas R. Warfield late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, 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 my hand this 31st day of July 1824.

Lot Linthicum, Administrator,
 D. B. N. With the will annexed.
 Aug. 5. 6w.

We published in our last a brief account of the Spanish Inquisition, from the New Monthly Magazine. We now extract from the same work a sketch of the behaviour of the Jailors of that establishment to unfortunate prisoners.

JAILORS OF THE INQUISITION.

Some account remains to be given of the inhuman conduct of the jailors towards the incarcerated, on Ferdinand's revival of the Inquisition. What shall we say when we hear the case of an unhappy Chaplain, in the regiment of Lorena, whilst in Murcia, who, after a popular commotion had restored him to liberty, took the violent alternative of drowning himself in a well, rather than return to the inquisition? What shall we say, when informed, that a young officer of the same regiment was driven to madness and suicide at Valencia? The most complete information, however, with which we can supply our readers on this head, will be a condensed account of what has been communicated to us by a patriotic magistrate, who was shut up during fifteen months in the Inquisition at Valencia, and is at this moment in London.

M. G.—was arrested the 27th January, 1819 whilst in bed, at two o'clock in the morning. His papers were sealed up, and an explanation was withheld. He was conducted to the Inquisition, distant only fifty paces from his house, by endless turnings and windings. When there, he was made to halt suddenly before a little private door. The chief of the escort, a judge of the criminal court, gave a mysterious and preconcerted kind of knock. A jailor presented himself, and demanded, with solemnity of utterance, which was the judge's, and which the accused. This point ascertained, he took the two in with him, leaving the others outside. The door closed on them and all was involved in darkness and silence. The jailor, groping along, and without a syllable of speech, conducted his two companions through the intricate labyrinth of corridors, now ascending staircase, and now descending. This course of involutions occupied about twenty minutes. Their conductor suddenly stopped and clapping thrice with his hands, was answered in like manner from above. Two folding-doors opened with a startling sound and a wide well-lighted staircase was displayed to view. This brought them to a hall hung with black velvet, having a table colour, a silver crucifix and two candles of green wax. At this table stood two inquisitors, habited in full ceremony—the square cap, the cross of honor, green neck kerchiefs, and green sleeves. One of these personages was recognized by M. G.—as one of the friends of his boyhood, a fellow-collegian; the other was a man whom he was in the daily habit of seeing, and who had, indeed, discoursed with him but a few hours before in the most amicable way. Neither of them, however, gave him the least sign of recognition, or showed, either then, or in the sequel, the least disposition to soften his state of suffering. They began gravely chanting forth some verses of the Psalm Exsurge Dei, &c. and then demanded of the criminal his name and profession. The jailor was thereupon told to do his duty. This consisted in conducting M. G.—to a dungeon, eight feet square (having a grated skylight without glass,) and leaving him there without a candle, or even a pitcher of water. After remaining thus for three days, he was supplied with a wretched mattress and a chair. These formed, during fifteen months, the whole of his furniture. His sustenance was a dish of rice every twenty-four hours, with half a pound of brown bread, and in the mornings a cup of

diluted stuff, miscalled chocolate. His jailors, seen only at these periods, always maintained the silence of statues. The light of the day in this living tomb was but of five hours' duration.

On one occasion, the barber who was sent to shave the unfortunate prisoner, contrived to slip into his hands a letter from his wife, together with a pencil and a bit of paper to facilitate a reply. Delighted at this unexpected consolation, M. G.—perused and kissed a thousand times the cherished lines. His reply was soon prepared—but alas! the Argus-eyed turnkeys had conceived suspicion, the result of which was a discovery, and the consignment of the poor barber to one of the prison-rooms, where he was kept until 1820. His successor in office showed none of the zeal of pity. After three months' incarceration, M. G.—underwent his first regular examination in the same hall, and with the same ceremony.—One of the inquisitors made a sort of opening oration on the justice and benignity of the Holy Office, (these were wonderfully borne witness to by the livid and baggard countenance of their victim,) and proceeded to tell him that the tribunal knew already the whole, even to the precise day, place, and hour, when M. G.—had been present, with other accomplices, at a Masonic meeting; that it was consequently, useless to deny it; and that the tribunal, in calling on him now for his confession, desired merely to find a pretext for extending towards him the indulgence allowed to penitents, &c. &c. M. G.—not to be duped by this mode of address, protested openly against it. The addition of menaces and insults could not shake his firmness, and he was taken back to his confinement. Some months afterwards he was again summoned into the same presence, but with the like result; and from that period, he was no longer interrogated. Being seized with illness, through the various miseries and horrors of his situation, he several times implored the aid of a physician; but was answered that when his life should be in danger, that would be granted him. When reduced to the extreme of weakness, and no longer able to rise from his mattress, he requested the presence of the Inquisitors, and besought them most touchingly for some nourishment of a more wholesome kind, adding that his family would remunerate such attention.—“Your family has abandoned you; Sir,” replied these impostors; “they will listen to no application on the part of a reprobate; and as for the tribunal, it has no funds for the amelioration, of your treatment!”

Such a series of infamous usage must, inevitably have proved fatal to M. G.—had not these dens of horror been thrown open by the effect of the King's oath to the Constitution on the 9th March, 1820. The following day brought the decree to Valencia, and the people went en masse to burst open the gates of the Inquisition. Half an hour previously, and when the news was already known every where, one of the jailors had the inhuman assurance to tell M. G.—that he, at least, should never escape from his place of lodging!

THE HEAD AND HEART.

I mounted my old roan the other day, it being delightful weather, and rode over the neck to see my friends in the borough, intending to have a chat with my old acquaintance, Mrs. Prudence; pay my respects to the directress of the Censorship, and leave at the same time some papers I had in my possession to be laid before the Society; the petition, I believe, of an old maiden aunt of Miss Buck's praying that some

good use might be made of the honourable fraternity of bachelors, by way of distress made upon their goods and chattels for the support of a new maids' hall, which she wishes to erect on a corner of her pine swamp, the value of which she is using every expedient to enhance. But finding the old road down the brook much out of repair, I resolved to call first on Jerry Slim, one of the commissioners, and request him to mend some of the bad places. Jerry used to be an honest, easy, little fellow, and had some of the pleasantest failings in the world, among others, that of being too neighbourly.

When I reached the house, I found his worthy woman busily cutting out papers, quares, to paste on sundry broken panes of glass, while her two youngest children were bravely trying which could make the most noise; they were pretty little boys, but not half as clean as the pigs at the door. She told me Jerry was in the orchard. To the orchard I went, and there he was indeed, with his bound boy and his oldest daughter, amusing himself by swinging on an apple-tree.

Seeing his employment, I could not forego my propensity to give advice, and queried why he left his business to suffer, while he gave himself up to idleness.—Indeed he knew it was not right; but he was waiting for his neighbours to get done with his cider press, that he might put in a couple of cheeses himself—they had had it two weeks, he said, and expected to be done in the last of the week. Well, for the present, Jerry, said I, get your spades together, and go on the road you may earn a couple of dollars yet to day with that boy of yours. Yes he would; but, when he considered, he found both his shovels, the scoop and pick were lent out; he must go after them first. I was almost mad. Jerry, said I, your wife and children are your nearest neighbours; think of them first, and lend your press and tools out to others when you do not want them. I am much obliged to you, said he, but I suppose I may do what I please with my own. The fellow never loved advice—I told him he was welcome, and rode over to farmer Thorough's on my way to the village.

This worthy old school fellow of mine, deserves his name. He began the world a poor boy, and without friends; now he owns three of the best farms in the country. He was busy with his cider and apples and took me to see his fall stock, consisting of two or three dozen fine fat hogs; about twenty noble beeves, and a large flock of fat sheep. His barns, this year, he said, would not hold all his crop; and he wanted me to send him a clever chap, by Christmas, to take four or five hundred dollars, which he expected to have about that time. After drinking a glass of fine, clear apple-juice, he walked down to the bars, and in the course of conversation, I mentioned my visit to Jerry.

“I'll tell you, neighbour Oliver,” said he, putting on his long philosophic face, “there is such a thing in the world as neglecting to balance accounts justly between the head and the heart. He who goes altogether by his head, will be most of a philosopher—he who goes altogether by his heart, most of a fool; but he who gives to each its proper influence, will be more of a man than either.—There's our neighbour Screw, he does every thing by rule; makes good bargains, and is the nicest calculator in the country—but he never gave a poor man one cent, or allowed himself to indulge in one single luxury—he works by the head alone. Jerry gives half he has, and sometimes the whole, to

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