

PROPOSALS, for publishing, in the City of Annapolis, a Periodical Work, to be entitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful to them as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, and in such need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained.

In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws.

As church widens, and trustees of vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they are impeded and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these matters, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them.

The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and able divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of the state of the church, and in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by original matter which we might be able to offer to them.

From the writings of approved divines, not at all ways to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on Christian doctrine and duty.

The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information, regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy.

While they set up to their ordination vows, endeavor to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their zealous admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy.

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Anne-Arundel county, with

L. LXXVIII.

On application to me, the undersigned Chief Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham G. Hammond, Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, and for the relief of sundry creditors, passed at November 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having satisfied the competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the date of his application, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having taken the oath by said act prescribed for taking up his property, I do hereby and adjudge that the said Abraham Hammond be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, a week for three months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, in the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if they have, why the said Abraham Hammond should not have the benefit of said act as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of October 1819.

Teste JEREMIAH THOMAS, Chief Justice of the Third Judicial District of Maryland.

W. M. S. GREEN, Clerk.

Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

That well known establishment, Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately repaired and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he performs himself nothing will be let done to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to the care of his Horses.

He has a share of public notice, July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Debtors, first, second, and third Endorsement generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON

Having purchased that commodious Building at Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Snow, and which is situated in the most convenient part of the city, he has opened a

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may be pleased to patronize it. He will board and entertain at all seasons, week, month, or year, at all the delicacies of the season.

November 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the testamentary authority on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to the said estate to pay the same immediately to

GASSA PINDELL, Esq. Nov. 11.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman about eighteen years of age, an excellent House Servant, sold for no fault whatever. Not to be sold out of the State. Apply at the Office

March 9.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company

Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May next, 8th, at 11 o'clock A.M. of which all interested in the company are hereby notified.

By order, R. MILLER, Jr. President. March 9.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1820.

Whereas it hath pleased the Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord, King George the III. of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince, George, Prince of Wales: We therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent, of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty prince, George, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of the late sovereign, of happy memory, become our lawful and rightful liege, lord George the fourth, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince, George the 4th, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Carlton house, this 30th day of January, 1820.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Then follows the signature of the Privy Councillors, &c. present. His Majesty, King George IV. then made a declaration of his tenderest affection for his native country, and his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happiness of the kingdom.

At the conclusion of the Council, the Lord Keeper proceeded to the House of Lords to swear in the Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord Cholmondeley) in like manner, proceeded to the House of Commons, and in the Long Gallery administered the oath, appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in Parliament before they go into the House of Commons, to such members as were in attendance; which being done, the members repaired to their seats, and made and subscribed the oath of adjuration, usually taken at the commencement of a new Parliament.

At twenty minutes past four on Sunday, the Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Peers, when having taken his seat on the woolsack, without making any observation, the House was adjourned till next day (Monday) at 11 o'clock.

The Proclaiming of George the Fourth, King of England, would take place with usual formality, yesterday (Monday) at St. James' Palace, at Charing Cross, and at Temple Bar.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

London, Jan. 24. To the Lord Mayor of London. My Lord—It is with very great concern, that I have to acquaint your lordship with the death of his royal highness the Duke of Kent, which melancholy event took place at Sidmouth on the 23d instant, after a few days illness, to the great grief of all the royal family.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

George the third was born in the year 1738, and reigned fifty nine years and three months. His son was in the 53d year of his age. He has left an only daughter by his marriage with the Princess Dowager of Leinington, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, and who being the descendant of the eldest branch of the royal stock by which there is issue, may, probably, inherit the throne of England.

The Insurgents in Cadiz.

In the Paris papers of Wednesday, which arrived, a correspondent of the Gazette de France, in Bayonne, communicates a copy of a letter from Madrid, of the 14th inst. which states, that the insurgent troops, who now designate themselves as the "National Army," have actually taken possession of Cadiz. The defection of the regiment of infantry of Soria, and of three squadrons of cavalry, two of which were Royal carbiners, decided the success of the insurgents.

The constitution of the Cortes was immediately proclaimed at Cadiz, and the oath to defend it was administered at the Town-hall to all parties, military and civil. The commerce of the town gave a grand banquet to the civil and military authorities to celebrate the triumph of the constitution. It is added in the same letter, that the "National Army" amounts to 24,000 men. This intelligence received implicit credit at Bayonne, at the time of the departure of the courier for Paris.

Paris, Feb. 25. It is asserted in a letter from Madrid, that the king of Spain has demanded of the king of France, an aid of 25,000 men, to reduce the rebels to obedience.

The Spanish Ambassador has addressed a note to our government, requesting it to cause the conduct of M. M. the Spanish Liberaux, residing in Paris, to be observed, and to issue orders, that no passports be delivered them.

The latest accounts from Madrid are to the 15th. A private letter of that date states, "that the commotion among the troops destined for South America, need not excite any alarm as to the tranquility of Spain." Another letter says—"No accounts from Cadiz; the government publishes nothing—all is alarm."

They write from Bayonne, under date of the 12th, that it was impossible to obtain correct accounts from Cadiz. Among other rumours, it was said the count de Montvo was at the head of the insurrection, and that many battalions marching against the rebels, went over to their side.

The Spanish ambassador had an audience with the King of France on the 23d.

Paris, Jan. 26. The news from Spain continues to be alarming, as affecting the Spanish government. The insurgents are said to amount to 24,000 men, exclusive of many citizens ready to take up arms. A private letter says "Cadiz is taken." It is affirmed that general Freyre is authorized to offer to the insurgents, in the name of the king, a formal constitution.

It is said at the request of the Spanish ambassador, two French ships of war left Rochefort, to cruise off Bayonne.

From the New York Gazette. Very late from France.

The elegant fast sailing ship Stephania, Capt. Burke, who left Havre on the 15th of last month, arrived here on Saturday. The editors of the Gazette have received from their correspondents regular files of Paris Journals to the 9th ult. and have given such of their contents as are deemed interesting.

As to the momentous state of affairs in Spain we are still left in the dark, as will be observed by a perusal of the reports in this day's Gazette.

From French and English papers.

By the Stephania, the editors of the Gazette have received the London Times of the 31st of January. This paper is nearly filled with articles relating to, and consequent upon the King's death, including a memoir from the Windsor Express.

The Times also give some farther details of the Spanish revolution, as late, from Madrid, as the 16th of January. The accounts are contradictory, and of course there must be exaggeration. It is stated that the insurrection is general in the South of Spain—that the army, the people, and the clergy go cordially

with the Insurgents—that the troops marching upon Madrid were estimated at 30,000 men, which place was in a state of the greatest fermentation—that on the 15th, the Court had made preparations to leave the capitol—that a decree had been passed by a Junta, prohibiting the King from leaving the kingdom.

The public papers of Cadiz of the 14th and 21st January, are full of proclamations encouraging & threatening the inhabitants and the garrison. It was anticipated that they were soon to come to blows.

The report at Havre was, says a passenger, that the king of Spain had ordered his guard of Valones to fire on the Insurgents, which they refused, and joined them. It was supposed the king had gone off, or had been slain.

A French paper (the Ultra Royalist) asserts that letters from Cadiz of the 11th of January informs, that the Insurgent Army of 24,000 men had entered Cadiz, and received with cries of "Long live the Constitution—Down with Ferdinand." The tables were spread at all the gates, at which the soldiers and inhabitants fraternized.

Another account from Madrid says, "The capitol is in full insurrection"—that the King wished to show himself to his people, but was received with cries of fury—that orders were given to the Walloon Guards to fire on the crowd, but that they joined the ranks of the rebels. The King's Guards, more faithful, were massacred by his enemies.—The Queen appeared, but she was told they wanted nothing of her—that the King must leave Madrid; and it was said the Court would retire to Pampeluna.

The first Court of King George the Fourth was held at Carlton House on the 30th of Jan. All the male branches of the Royal family then in England were present, most of the Cabinet Ministers, &c. at which time the oaths of allegiance, &c. were administered.

All the Cabinet Ministers in town resigned their commissions, & were afterwards re-appointed.

We are not, says a letter, to expect correct information about the Spanish Insurrection by the way of France, the news having to pass through that part of Spain which has not yet shaken off the yoke of the good Ferdinand. We must wait with patience the arrival of the Spartan, which was to sail from Cadiz for Norfolk the latter end of January.

On the first of January last, there was in the Bank of France, 172 millions of specie. Twelve months previous there was in the same institution, only 35 millions.

The remains of the Duke of Kent were embalmed, and were to be sent to Windsor. The funerals of the King and the Prince were to take place on the same day. The life of the Duke of Kent was insured to a considerable amount to secure his creditors.

It is reported that an army of 20,000 men is to be formed on the frontiers of Spain, under the command of the Duke D'Angouleme.

The two Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 2d to the 17th of February. The funeral of the King and the Duke of Kent would probably take place the 16th.

The papers have already commenced inserting the addresses of Electors of the different counties. B.ougham and Lowther have each given notice that they intended soliciting the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland.

It is said that the present King will inherit all the private property of his late father, including the splendid library at Buckingham house.

It is worthy of remark that Henry III reigned 56 years; Edward III 51, and George III 59.

London, Feb. 1.

Both houses of Parliament met yesterday. The members present took the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign. They will adjourn for about 15 days after the King's funeral, then will be occupied with the session bill, and fiscal measures, after which they will dissolve. It is said, however, that the ministers propose to continue the session.—We should not be surprised at seeing them trampling under foot the

most sacred rights of the nation, but we cannot believe that they will dare propose so unconstitutional a measure, and endeavour to abolish a law of so much importance. This would be a very bad beginning for the new reign. The Lord Chancellor has taken the oath of allegiance to George IV.

The bill to deprive the Princess of Wales of her title as Queen, not having been laid before Parliament, she is de jure Queen of England.—Nevertheless it is possible that she may not be crowned, as it depends altogether on the will of the King.

The Princess of Wales has lived at Marseilles since November, and appears fond of the place. She makes frequent excursions to the country, and often leaves her carriage to visit on foot remote scites which appear worthy of her attention.

Feb. 8.

The sudden indisposition of the King, has tended to increase the sensation produced by the death of his father and brother. He has had a violent attack of inflammation in the bowels. The first bulletin of the physicians was very alarming, and is as follows: "The King has been attacked with an inflammation of the bowels; we flatter ourselves that the disease has been favourably operated upon." This day's bulletin is more flattering. The avenues to the Palace are obstructed with carriages and people; an immense number of persons remain at the gates. The king has lost, within two years, his father, mother, one of his brothers, his daughter, and Duke daughter.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Leopold de Cobourg, have taken the oath of allegiance in the House of Lords. Among those who presented themselves for this purpose, we notice the Bishop of Durham, who is 91 years of age; he walked with a firm step, and signed the oath without making use of spectacles.

Both Houses sat the whole day, but only attended to the taking of oaths from the members.

The news of the burning of Joseph Buon-parte's mansion at Borden-down, had reached Paris.

The weather in Great Britain had moderated, and in the breaking up of the frost several bridges were carried away. Among the number a bridge at Bristol was swept off, & carried with it the foot pavement, iron railing, gas pipes, &c.

The subscription in London alone, to afford refuge to the houseless poor, amounted to upwards of sixty two thousand dollars. The number relieved during the severity of the weather, we have not seen stated.

The papers speak of the revival of trade in all the manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom. The late trials and condemnations of the Radicals for seditious conduct, had checked the spirit of disaffection, and the working class of the deluded reformists were returning to their employ.

David Wroe, Joseph Shaw, Louisa Hough, Sarah Hough, John Charlton, and William Greenroy, a had their trials at Manchester, on the 27th of Jan. for sedition, and were found guilty and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Among the extracts which follow from our English papers, the reader will see what a sorry figure Mr. Cobbett cuts in his controversy with Mr. Wright.

London, Jan. 22. Stocking Catastrophe.

We have been told of a most dreadful accident having happened on Sunday week, at Knottingly, in consequence of the breaking of the ice. Of forty five that were precipitated into the water, thirty five sunk to rise no more.

The house of Messrs. Rothschild & Co. received on Monday, from the continent, two wagon loads of silver, nearly eight tons weight.

Her Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse, died at Cassel on the 14th instant, aged 72. She was born Princess of Denmark.

London, Jan. 29.

We have received a Flanders mail this morning, bringing Brussels papers to the 26th inst. They mention that the inundation, which

immediately proclaimed at Cadiz, and the oath to defend it was administered at the Town-hall to all parties, military and civil. The commerce of the town gave a grand banquet to the civil and military authorities to celebrate the triumph of the constitution. It is added in the same letter, that the "National Army" amounts to 24,000 men. This intelligence received implicit credit at Bayonne, at the time of the departure of the courier for Paris.

Paris, Jan. 15. Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, 4th inst. "The instanter this news reached us, the counsellor of state, Asmar, who was here carrying on the proceedings relating to the officers arrested in consequence of the affair of the 8th of July, (the one in which O'Donnell was implicated,) immediately embarked with his whole family, in an American vessel, which, it is believed, is bound to Lisbon. As we are now completely besieged on the land side, I shall be unable to inform you of the results, unless by extraordinary opportunities like the present one."

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