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

The Religious Marazines which have cen hereofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very sixeful star as they go! My objection to them is that they do not altering to give us futured in much need, and which is with the difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ipation in the affairs of the church; and inght to possess an intimate knowledge of constitution and laws. ell as delegates to the convention, they important and very solemn duties to m, and with a knowledge of these

Ind is well encosed with a rail fence. It is thought to give a description of the rail doubt it will be viewed by proper posed to purchase. Terma much on the day of sales. explained and enforced by pious and ed divines, with as much ability as uld be expected from more modern wri municated to our readers as well by Central Tavern formerly kepting.
Thomas in the City of Anniphing lately been purchased and puting plete repair, and is now occupied. clergy, we shall most frequently collec what it is deemed necessary to give or christian doctrine and duty. The magazine

will aim to be useful, and desires no other

Lam induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hinte, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the cler yows; endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of and will, their godly admonitions, they de-serve, and there is in the laity of the church Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due mity." a design should be manifested to disorder and misrule into the to assume powers which do not belong t becomes the imperative duty of the laity,

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business connive ut, any new inventions, whether in enets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8 vo-Price two dollars per annum, one half pavable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number o subscribers be obtained to jus-

tify the expense.
Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of 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, Sth, at 11 o'clock AM. of which all interested in said

Regarder,
R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.
Merch 9.

Taken up Adrift,

AOff Sharp's Point, near the Farm of the subscriber, about five miles from Annapolis, Six Barrels, supposed to contain Spirits of Turpentine. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

April 3. JNO. A. GRAMMER. The Commissioners

Appointed to receive subscriptions for stock in the South River Bridge Company in the City of Amapolis, inform those persons who were prevented by the inclement weather, or other causes, from subscribing, that they are individually authorised to receive subscriptions, and invite all those desirous to take shares, to call on either of

Henry Maynadier, Levis Duvall, Richd. Harwood, of Thos. Daniel Murray,

Robert W. Kent. NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letterstes tamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne. Arundel county, deceased, requests all per sons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoserin any way indebted to make

immediate payment, to GASSAWAY PINDELL, Ex'r.

ARYLAND CAZIFIED AND POLIDICAL INFIDELICENDER

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1820.

JONAS GREEN, STRUMBERT, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum. edution in Spain completed! fation of the Cortes of 1812 proclaimed!

nof the Inquisition thrown o-

Land for Sale

Land,

Thirsely the 20th April of clock, on the premises.
One Huntred and Tweel

in the neighbourhood of Amia about one mil distant the hor

on the day of sale

March 30:

J HN ARVI

CENTRAL TAVE

That well known establishmen

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and con

where Boarders and Travellers

receive the most unremitted atom and the best of every thing which

seasons afford. Gentleme attendent the Legislature, and the principle general, will find it to the principle.

tage to give him a call, as he per es himself nothing will be left

done to render every satisfaction

les customers. The best Liquin

fare of every kind that con bear ed, shall be offered to his cours and the greatest attention and card en of their Horses? It therefore licits a share of publicationage July 29.

Remaining in the Post Office And

Lis, 1st April, 1820.
Capt. Alden Allen, Benjamin Ar John Board, Cynthia Ball 2, G Burgess, Moses Bullin, Wm. B.E. Mrs. Brown, Robert Brown, 11d

fice Annapolis. Wm. Brogden 2 Es Bazil, Thos. H. Bowie, Thos. B Lewis Caton, Benj D. Clark, John I

nell, Henry Childs, Wm. Chalten remiah Cosden, Thos. R. Cros. H

Chapman 2, Hannah Coller, I Childs Lemuel E. Duvall, James D.

Roderick Dorsey, Richar Don

Dr. De Butts. Thomas Evans for Ergoe, Rev. Mr. Emory. Blis I ces Fowler, Henry Farls, Barrowler, John Gowan 2, The. &

pie, Wm. Gibson on board US.

Peacock. Thomas Harris 3, Herr Hights. Rachel Harris John High James Hutton, Jane Halaway, La Harvey, Peter Holmes Lingabeth rod, Geo W. Hammond, Jonath

rod, Geo W. Hammori, Jon. 114 Wm. H. Hall, Dani Pari, Fred

Wm. H. Hall, Dani Fari, Ired. Harwood, Grace Her ming, Jonaton, Reese Harry, ertheny H. way. David Irving, Strah Jone, Jones: Richd E Jone, George Jon

Jones Richd E Jone, George J.
Wm Kilty 7, Rebecta Kirby.
Lucas, Hannah Linday, Mary Langhlin James Nahoney, Durkhend Arabella Mec laine Jao Mille Richard Mackall, Benj. Med 3, Murdock, Henry Icdford Jangken. Robert Mos., Mrs. Mary Linday, Mary Linday, Wm. H. Mary Linday, Mary Linday, Wm. H. Mary Linday, Mary Linday, Mary Linday, Mary Linday, Ellen Wings, James Vier, Benj. Pindell. John Paul, Postell, George Plater. Robert, John Mr. Ross blk. mith, Capt. James Linday, Rebecca Roberts, John Mr. Ross blk. mith, Capt. James Linday, Mr. Smyth, Peter Short, Robert Shipley Peter Southcomb, Cales Elizabeth Sheppard, John Short, zin Spurfer 2, Stephen Sterita, John Stellen, Maney Suphlier, John S. Selden, Maney Suphlier, John S.

List of Letters

dious

TAVERN,

nd the prisoners Released! . Philadelphia Gazette Office, il 19, 1820—12 o'clock, noon. Revolution in Spain. gived the fast sailing ship t, captain Steinhauer, from elle, sailed 18th March, and Managerican vessels—the brig , Pelham, sailed for Boston

ship Harissa of Boston, was gat Charante for Bombay. Revolution in Spain is effect The Constitution of the Cortes 112 is established, and a genesesty proclaimed; the prisons e Inquisition thrown open, and tenants released.

Mr. V. M. Garesche, Mr. Smith dughter, and Mr. John Cha

Bordeaux. March 14, 1820.

SPANISH NEWS. he insurrection has at length me general in Spain. A couwho arrived here yesterday. the intelligence from differ no nces, proclamations from vari ostitutional chiefs, and severipurnals, from which on acto want o room we can make ewextracts. The intelligence get is further confirmed by san cearier who passed through evesterd ... and who had quitted erid on the morning of the 9th He adds that after the almost simous declaration of the army people, and the energetic deerration of Gen. Ballesteros, Sing found himself obliged to is, the same as we announted

terday. he prisons of the inquisition enniversally thrown open, and neral amnesty was about signing es the Courier left there.

Saragossa, 7th March. Never has a political change been ight about with so much tranity and union. The constitutihas been proclaimed the day betyesterday by all the people, & gurison composed of two regiats of infantry and one of caval-Military music and a general minition terminated this memo-deday. The joy of the people Arragon was at its height. The mis d'Alazan captain General, hen confirmed in his command, the Count de Castrezon who teplaced him by order of the g, has been arrested and sent k to Madrid.

Madrid, 6th March. All has terminated happily; the tiess of the government against immense force of public opinidoes not even give time enough ween light and darkness. The me d'Abisdal who called him-the friend of Ferdinand, has be to Ocano, where he has put mielf at the head of a regiment d has arrested the public authoriand proclaimed the constituti-He continues the same operaa in the different towns of the

uanel. Several piquets of cavalry from a garrison and many gardes du have deserted with their arms mountings. All the corps of taters and sappers which were dicala, have disappeared. Fi-My, all the provinces are declar-themselves and constituting prosonal gow roments; all these e-tis which follow each other with thrspidity, have forced the King stelare, that he would consent to thinks of the people, who show the strickly movements of joy, the hope that this great crisis the nope that this great trib be terminated without the callest misfortune.

itil asserted that Gen. Freyre, concert with the patriots of the a de Leon, has likewise proclaim-

tear down one of these bills, was immediately put to death.

Vittoria, March 9. Saragossa has proclaimed the constitutions. Carthagens has done the same; and it is said that Cetalonia has followed the example the 8th of this month; the King was to publish it in Madrid. The funds have been already negociated at 70 fr.

Bayonne, March 11. We have news from every part of Spain; the insurrection is general. Mina organizes it, and has proclaimed the constitution at St. Estevan Below is his proclamation, and several others from Arragon and Galicea, which will inform you of all that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor Tor rero, one of the victims of the 10th of May, 1814, and the first who proclaimed in the Cortes the sovereignty of the people, having shown himself at Corunna, was immediately named member of the government of this province.

Proclamation of Mina. Soldiers-If I abandoned the capital of France, where the hope of being useful to you one day, hadled me; and if I have returned to Spain, it is to unite all my means with the forces at the gates of Cadiz, which have heroically invoked the names of the Constitution and the Cortes, against the efforts of tyranny and despotism. The memory of the heroes of the constitutional army of th. south of Spain, shall not be less immortal through future ages, than he intrepidity, with which they have declared themselves for the cause of their country; and the glory which awaits them shall be the reward of their labour, and a testimony of national gratitude.

Soldiers of every class, I depend on you all without distinction. I shall have the pleasure of seeing united by my side, those who formerly served under my orders, or who have been enrolled in the corps of Partizans, or any other of the constitutional armies which are to rise in the Peninsula. May the wounds received on the field of battle in the country's defence, recal to their remembrance the obligation they are under to hold it up and to consolidate it by means of wise laws and a rational freedom. Such are the foundations on which the edifice of the new Spanish government should rest-bases that had been despised and overthrown.

His ephemeral and powerless go vernment will vanish at our appearance, because we have reason and justice on our side: For all those who are armed with the sacred fire of love of their-country will join

My countrymen, the nation will Signed by my royal hand, ount on Millions of defenders-& the Spanish Soldier, instead of be ing the oppressor of the civil liberty of the people, shall show, that he is its firmest support.

Head Quarters, 2d March, 1820. The General in Chief of the National Constitutional Army of the North of Spain.

Francisco Epoz Mina.

Arragonians!-In joining our wish to yours in the general voice, ac cording to which we have on the 6th of March, proclaimed the Spanish Constitution, our intention has been no other than to avoid confusion, ruin and desolation, which would have followed from a division of parties. The examples which the Southern Provinces give us, have taken the veil from our eyes to avoid the evils which would have produced fatal consequences: One general voice, one sole opinion, from the highest to the lowest inhabitant of heroic Saragossa, has drawn our ties of peace and fraternity closer together: No, we differ among ourselves only by the habits of our respective occupations-we are all the children of Spain, our common mother -we have all sworn to defend our rights and to maintain the Sovereign whom we recognized, and to whom we took the oath of fidelity in 1808. Such are the sentiments that animate us, and she desire that these

yesterday.

Let us hasten to the holy temple,

to render up the homage of our gratitude, and to implore his divine aid that the king whom we acknowledge may unite himself to the general' wish of his people, in convoking the general Cortes of the Kingdom, for the success of the deliberations which in saving our country, will sustain the honour of our flag which he had the glory of defending, against the valour of the first warriors that the age has known. Let us embrace in shedding tears of tenderness; let us use the sword only against those who may aim at destroying the public order and tranquility, our authorities, our fortunes, our lives have been respected in the day which was so terrible to us; let us preserve them, and let us hope that other Spaniards will follow our example, and repeat in peace, Long live our religion, our Country, our King! our Constitution!

Saragossa, 6th March, 1820. [Here follow the signatures of the principal officers of the garrison .-The 7th of the same month, another Proclamation was addressed to the

people, which want of room prevents as inserting.]

Bordeaux, March 12. We hasten to communicate to the public the following news, which is fully confirmed:

Madrid, March 8. I embrace the opportunity of a courier going to Paris, to send you the enclosed Gazette.

The joy of the people is at its highest; the cries of vivala constitution, resound through all our streets. Every thing has been effected in the greatest order & without bloodshed. This change must certainly astonish all Europe. Soldiers as well as the people in general evince the most lively joy;-I come this moment from the royal palace, where the repeated vivas of the people have induced the king to present himself twice on the balco-

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid, Wednesday 8th March, 1820. Official Article.

It has pleased the King our Sovereign, to address to all his Secretaries of State, the Royal Decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might arise from the doubts entertained by the Council in execution of my Decree of yesterday for the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and being the general will of the people, I have decided to swear to the Constitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812. Do you hold it as unthemselves to such an honourable derstood, and do you make itumediate publication of this.

> FERDINAND. Palais, 7th March, 1820.

> > Paris, March 9.

The journals of Bordeaux which arrived to day confirm the news which we gave yesterday, and the day before concerning Spain. They also add more, among which there is some which wants an appearance of exactness, and which, for that reason, we abstain from publishing. The following is the most impor-tant. We publish it without altering a word.

"The marquis of Lazan, captain general of Arragon, has gone to Madrid in haste, to give advice to the insurgents in Saragossa; where the people have effaced the name of Ferdinand which was placed over the public places, and substituted that of the Constitution.

"General Castanos, captaingeneral of Catalonia, has also given advice to government that he could not answer for the fidelity of that province, where he heard many seeret meetings among the military of the people.'

The translations of articles from Spanish papers, which follow, with the introductory remarks, were obligingly furnished by an intelligent friend, well acquainted with the Spanish language, and with the situati-

on of Spain. [Ed. Balt. Pat.
The following Decree of Ferdinand was issued 14 days provious to

clesiastic, who had the boldness to God, whose providence has watch- | volution in Spain. It is impossible | They, also granted promotions to ed in such a memorable manner over to imagine a kind of transaction, the people, in the great events of more expressive of the state of pubhe confusion, than the attempt to displace the royal authorities, and to enlist troops and the militia, in the very name of the King by counterfeit o:ders from the Court, all within a few leagues of Madrid. It must be recollected, that while the government was intent on discovering the authors of this stratagem, (by means of profuse rewards, and rich offices for informers, which certainly is not the way to establish morality.) the revolt appeared in the troops on the 3d of January, & has continued unchecked to the date of our last information. It cannot be doubted, that the present revolution is one of the most serious nature, slow-as the character of the Spaniards, but solid.

> Madrid, Dec. 17th, 1819. "On the 8th of this month, the Minister for the Interior, communicated to his Excellency, the President of the Supreme Council of Castile, the following Decree from lis

> Majesty.
>
> The King our master, has been since his resextremely attentive, since his restoration to the throne of his ances. tors, to procure the prosperity of his subjects, and has been constant in hearing their complaints with kindness; wishing to make the impartial administration of justice more expeditious, and to eradicate obstructions caused by precedents, not less than by the late Revolution, in whose times, violence and anarchy prevailed over laws, to the disgrace of the tribunals.

After imparting to the administration of justice all the improvements, of which it was susceptible, and destroying the chaos of this part of the government, his majesty attended with no less a disposition to distribute his favours among the many, who during his lamented captivity, defended so heroically the religion and the country. But, unfortunately, the meritorious persons were too numerous, and the poverty of the Treasury, drained by the continual dilapidation of six years, during the dangers of the nation, prevented the general rewards which the generosity of His Majesty had resolved upon. For nothing is so present to his mind, as to load, with every kind of favors, those who es timate aright the fortune of living under the reach of his supreme and princely magnificence. However, as the treasury temains under the same condition, it has not been possible, to carry into effect all such measures, adopted for the prosperity of the community, on account of repeated public disturbances; nor will it be possible until the scandalous immorality, which prevails, shall be finally put down. That cruel enemy of man in so-

ciety, born from our weakness, being raised among the disorders of the passions, cannot bear the restraint of laws and authority. He Leon, have established a provisionis the most industrious in procuring means, conducive to his deprayed designs. He carries his followers, who believe themselves capable of reforming mankind) to declare war against religious customs and authority. To this purpose, erroneous and offensive maxims are disseminated through secret meetings among the unsuspecting. Delusive prospects accompany the nov y of the ideas; and every seduction is offered. Yet the promoters of such have declined. corruption, while they profess themselves to be actuated only by zeal for the happiness of others, never neglect to raise their own fortunes; and, in spite of their crimes and obscurity, they pretend to be conversant with the art of government. Hence, the secret plots; the propagation of impious and subversive maxims; the forgery of orders from the King, and from those, who represent his sovereign authority; & the supposed removal from office of the subjects, the most faithful to the throne and the most zealous for the religion. So it is these turbulent and dangerous men have count, rfeited the signature of the Inspector of the infantry and the militia; have fabricated Royal Decrees; and have endeavoured to assemble troops and organise an army, to the great surprise and astonishment of the provinces, whose inhabitants trem-

different persons of the army, by this means to create disaffections among the faithful; to break up discipline and to destroy the peace of the people. Such awful confusion has been prepared for a kingdom, just recovering from the evils of a most devouring revolution, at a time when the general wish is to enjoy tranquility under a protecting and mild government. At no time, per-sons, so ill disposed as to disturb order with their crimes, are wanting. But these excesses are more common, since the late revolution through all Europe, and therefore

require an exemplary remedy.
To calm the general anxiety, raised by these extraordinary occurrences, the present Decree has been issued, with the intention, also, that the beloved subjects of the King may be informed, that the said orders were fabrications, and that the government is vigilant.

Your Excellency is directed to transmit this communication to the authorities of the kingdom, with the injunction, to make it public, and with the assurance that the real commands from the king will always tend to obedience to the laws, to the prosperity of his subjects, and that the offenders may be detect-

Madrid, Dec. 11th, 1819. Ignacio Martinez de Villela, Counsellor of Castile, especially commissioned for the detection of the author or authors of the forgery, committed with the signature of the Inspector General of the Militia, Marquis of Villeneva de Dueto, Count of Villareizo, falsely ordering, under the date of the 22d of November last, all Colonels of the provincial regiments, under arms in their respective capitals, do hereby make known: that the King, wishing to give to his people the most authentic proof of his vigilance, as well as his desire to avoid the confusion aimed at by immorality of certain ambitious men, has agreed to grant the reward of SOO,000 reals vellon in specie, to be delivered through me, without the least delay, to the informer of the author or authors of that crime upon conviction; and also, an office, worth 30,-000 reals of annual salary. To the fulfilment of which the royal word is engaged, the money is ready, at my order, for the payment, &c.

Paris, March 9.

"The same person met a courier that was going from Santander to Madrid, to carry the news that the constitution had been proclaimed the former of these cities.

"There has been some commotion at Valencia, and Nebot has been placed at the head of a corps of 400 men, and has made preparation to join the column of Riego, which was supposed to be near to Grena-

"The Insurgents of the Isle of ary junta, composed of the Marquis of Urcgua, of M. Solis, of the director of the ports of the Island, & of two other persons; M. Alcana Goliano has been appointed prime Secretary.
"General Elio, has been disgrac-

ed for having advised the King to leave the capitol.

.The command of the army of Gen. Freyre, has been offered to Gen. Biron and Bellesteros; both "The staff officers of General

Freyre, have presented themselves before him; and have demanded that the regiment, which attacked the three companies which Riego left at Malaga, be struck from the army list, for having spilt the blood of their comrades.

"The person who gave these details has also informed that the insurrection was becoming general throughout Spain, that the greatest confusion reigned at Madrid, at the moment of his departure; and that many grandees of Spain had pre-sented themselves to the King praying that he would convoke the Cortes, which they regarded as the sole means of quieting the Insur-

gents. The letters which we have ourselves received from Madrid, from Irun, and from Bilboa, by yesterdays mail, confirm in the most positive

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