e Religious Magazines which have heretofore published by members of as they go. My objection to them is, in much need, and which is with difficulty to be obtained. In this the lait have a considerable partipossess an intimate knowledge of

dens, and trustees or vestrymen, explained and enforced by pious and divines, with as much ability as be expected from more modern writing. pointunicated to our readers as well by thors, as by any original matter which night be able to offer to them. From viitings of approved divines, not al-to be met with, even in possession of lergy, we shall most frequently collect t it is deemed necessary to give on stian doctrine and duty. The magazine aim to be useful, and desires no other

am induced to hope that, besides furhem, some hints, worthy of their atten endeavour to frame and fashion their themselves wholesome examples of vill, their godly admonitions, they desarvland generally, every disposition to a design should be manifested to disorder and miscule into the rch, to oppose its legitimate authority. powers which do not belong hem, then it is not only the right, but ecomes the imperative duty of the laity, nimadvert upon such conduct with un-

approving entirely of the forms prescrib-and of the doctrines agreed to by our urch, it will be no part of the business nire at, any new inventions, whether in ets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice onth, each number to contain sixteen es royal 8 vo-Price two dollars per ann, one half payable in advance, and the er half upon the delivery of the 12th

The first number shall appear on the third urday in January next, should a suffici number of subscribers be obtained to jus the expense.
Subscriptions received at the office of the

ryland Gazette and at George Shaw's

lotice is hereby given, hat the subscriber of Anne Arunl county has obtained from the or-ans count of said county, in Maryans court of said county, in Maryid, letters testamentary on the per
nal estate of Sarah Lawrence, late of
d county, deceased. All persons havpelaims against the said deceased,
e hereby warned the shibit the same, th the vouchers the root, to the sub-riber, within six months from the te hereof, they may otherwise by w be excluded from all be efit of said tate. Those indebted are desired to

ake immediate payment. Larkin Erwrence, E.Ar. March 30.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-cans court of Anne Arundel county, e subscriber will offer at public sale. e subscriber will offer at public sale. Thursday the 13th day of April ext, at the late dwelling of Nicholag olloway, deceased, head of Bodkin reek, Anne Arandel county, The Permal Estate of sarl deceased, consisting of one negro by for a term of ears, one horse, catter, sheep & hogs, orn, fodder, farming tensils, house-old furniture, &c Terms, for all ms over twenty dollars, six months edit will be given, the purchaser given the day of sale—all sums under venty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale ocommence at ten o'clock. commence at ten o'clock. March 3.

NOTICE.

Inion Manufacturing Company of

Maryland. A general meeting of the Stockhold. re in this Company is directed to be eld at the Merchants' Coffee House n the city of Baltimore, on the second londay in May next, 8th, at 11 o'clock M: of which all interested in said ompany are hereby notified.

By order, R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't. March 9.

And Stockholders in the last of Mary hand are hirst and in properties of An act as plement to must relating proxies, in the Bank of the general meeting will be all Banking House on Thesit of the purpose of the last of the for the purpose of feeding they will assent to their the

An act relating to voting her the Banks of this State By order of the Board of PINKNEY J. Co.

Land for Sale

Will be offered at poble of Thursday the 20th April 18 clock, on the premises, 1, 1 one Handred and Twenty Land, in the neighbourhood of April 18 clock of the premise of t

about one mile distant therein land is well enclosed with a rail fence. It is thought the to give a description of the same doubt it will be viewed by prop posed to purchase. Terms midely on the day of sale:

March 30. 3 JOHN ARM Planters Bank of Princis

ge's County. March 256 H March 24 H
The Board of Directors have
pay declared a dividend, for the
year ending on the 24th inst a
rate of six per cent per annon
same will be paid to be stockle
or their representative on or
Menday the 27th inst.

By order of the Board,
TRUEMAN TYLENC
March 30.

CENTRAL TAVES

That well known establishmen Central Tavern, formerly kenter Thomas in the City of Annual ately been purchased and patis plete repair, and is now occapies

JOSEPH DALK Who has opened a large and a dious

TAVERN where Boarders and Traveler receive the most unremitted atte and the best of every thing what seasons afford. Gentlemen atte seasons afford. Gentlemen and the pebl general, will find it to their a tage to give him a call, as he a can himself nothing will be led done to render every satisfacts his customers. The best Liquon fare of every kind that can be peed, shall be offered to his customent of their Horses and the greatest attention and can of their Horses are therefulicits a share of proble patroning July 29. July 29.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Note bills of exchange against la first, second, and third Endow

assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds, do. Appeal -

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtain terstes tamentary on the percent of Lewis Griffith, late of Aux del county, deceased, reque sons having claims against said, to bring them in legally auther and those in any way indebted to immediate pay trent, to GALVAY PINDELL

Nov. 11.

FOR SALE, FOR SALE, Several Likely Negroth, Apply at the Office of the Gr March 30.

Chancery Sala.

By virtue of a decree of the cery Court, the subscriber will to public sale, on the premises day the 7th day of April next if not the next fair day there is of a Tract of Land called Third Addition to his Miles, and being in Montgomery as Arundel counties, containing acres, being an undivided particular of the Patuxent River ryns through land, and enriches its bottoms alluvion, and there is an excellence at on the land. Is deemed cessary to give a firther description of the previous to the ale. Persons inclined to purch as will similar previous to the ale. Persons inclined to purch as will similar previous to the ale. Persons inclined to purch as will similar them. Terms of Sala—The purchase of viewing the oremises, within a from the day of ware. On a run from the day of ware. On a run of the ale, and payment of the chase money; the subscribering the cast 12 vielock.

Gernard H. Snowden, March 18. Chancery Sale

Gerard H. Snowden, T.

ENNAPOUS WURRILLY APRIL TO 1820

MITTER AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN. MERTINERY, Interesta.

fore Dollars per Annum. Misrof the Valloual Regis

te (rue character of a man.ls.)
and in the actions of his life.
gory of the late commodore
gory of the shear to America
lecatur is plear to America hat here are not many of his pass. I believe, who, in, a can recollect all the heroic stances connected with his Many years have elapsed has in the case of other cear when, have been, more or comprehended and mingled in certal lustre of his reputation. itient appears to me a suitaat to recall to the minds of merican people the principal ess in the life of that brave tromplished gentleman; and, that view. I pray you to in-a your Gazette the following inhical Sketch, which appearthe Analectic Magazine for 1813. I have endeavoured up the outline, by bringing the narrative of the Magazine period of the fatal duel. I you will agree with me, sir, itis easier to deprive the nasuch an officer than to sup-

enodore Stephen Decatur is reach descent by the male line. mod father was a native of La elle, in France, and married a of Rhode Island. His father, wa Decatur, was born in New-(Rhode Island) and when a roung man removed to Philan, where he married the daughian Irish gentleman by the of Pine. He was bred to the indcommanded a merchant ves-atof the port of Philadelphia the establishment of the navy. he was appointed to the comof the Delaware sloop of war. mtinued in her until the fri-Ihiladelphia was built, when mmand of that ship was given , at the particular request of erchants, who built her by ription. In this situation he ned until peace was made France, when he resigned his ission, and retired to his resie, a few miles from Philadelwhere he resided until his h, which happened in Novem-

son, Stephen Decatur, the nt commodore, was born on ich January, 1779, ohe the easshore of Maryland, whither parents had retired, whilst the he was a few months old, and us there educated and bro't up. tentered the navy in March, Ass midshipman, and joined the war of United States, under the mand of Commodore Barry, who obtained the warrant for him. as midshipman, and joined the continued for some time with officer, and was promoted, to tates at that time required some arthe requested an order to join arig Norfolk, then bound to the hish Main. He performed one reigher, as first lieutenant, and is return to port, resumed his tononboard of the United States,

te he remained until peace was dided with France. Lewis then ordered to the Fisdiffire lieutenant, and sailed hichmodore Dale's squadron he Mediterranean. On the roed to the New York, one of the ad Mediterrenean aquadron,

Then he returned to the United that was ardered to take the maind of the Argue; and pro-

Many years have elapsed his youthful imagination.

The commenced the career of the commendare in and the particulars of his having been obtained, lieutenant Becatur selected for the expedition a ketch (the Intrapid) which he had capsured a few weeks before from the set on fire, which was done, at the enemy, and manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 3d February, 1804, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, lieut. Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the ketch, in case it should be found expedient to use her as a fire-

> After fifteen days very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbour of Tripoli a little before sunset. It had been arranged between lieutenants Decatur & Stewart, that the ketch should enter the harbour about ten o'clock that night, attended by the boats of the Syren. On arriving off the harbour, the Syrene in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the Intrepid .-The wind at this time was fair, but fast declining, and lieutenant Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the Syren's boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatal to the enterprise, as they could not remain lunger on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to adventure into the harbour alone, which he did about 8 o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprise from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gun shot of the Bashaw's Castle and of the principal battery. Two of the enemy's cruizers lay within two cables' length on the starboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gunshot on the starboard bow. All the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch, beside the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbour. .

Although from the entrance to the place where the frigate lay was only three miles, yet in consequence of the lightness of the wind they eleven o'clock. When they had approached within two hundred yards, they were hailed and ordered to anchor, or they would be fired into. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot, who was on board the ketch, to answer that they had lost their anchors in a gale of wind on the coast, and therefore could not comply with their request. By this time it had become perfectly calm, & they were about fifty yards him, as it was his intention to board from the frigate. Lieutenant Dealongside of the ketch, to take a fore thains. This being done they It was not until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visitor, and great confusion immediately ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get alongsice of the frigate, when Decatur immediatelyesprang aboard, followed by Mr. Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on the deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side. Fortunately, the Turks had not suf-

tempting het recapture of destrice, mainident, whither they were put the property of animatory of destrice mainident, which is a few days afterwards, he produced the ship, and every thing out with his prize, the hore which provided by his prize, the hore which if on the foregoing particulars were and volunteered his services to experience and set, fire to her, a number of the ways found of that services to experience as material came under his steries, and informed him what they have no some which to form a biographys were an interest of the companies of all of perit, but ed lientenant Decayul to remain in the commander, after surrendering. of am enterprise so foll of peril; but ed lientenant Decatul to remain in the risks and distributes that sort theories, from whence a botter rounded it only stimulated the ar- defence could be made than from on duous Decatur, and imparted to it board the ketch. The enemy had an air of adventure, fascinating to already commenced firing upon them from their batteries and the castle, and from two corsairs that were laying near. Perceiving that the faunches did not attempt to approach he ordered that the ship should be described. Every consideration of same time, In different parts. As soon as this was completely effected they left her, and such was the ra- brother so basely murdered. He pidity of the flames, that it waswith the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out-of the harbour, which, in a few minutes carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and with but four

wounded. For this gallant and romantic achievment, Lieutenant Decatur was promoted to the rank of post captain, there being at that time no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, in a much as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, Commodore Preble obrained from the King of Naples the loan of six gun boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to Captain Decatur, the other to Lieutenant Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate Constitution, the brig Syren, the schooners Nautilus and Vixen, and the gun boats.

Having arrived on the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather; at length, on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favoura- ten around him. ble, the signal was made from the commodore's ship to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun boats to windward. At nine o'clock the signal was made for bombarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gun boats were cast off, and advanced in a line ahead, led on by Captain Decatur, and covered by the frigate Constitution, and the brigs and schooners. The enemy's gun boats were moored a- had been so badly wounded as to der the batteries, and within musket shor. Their sails had been taken from them, and they were ordered to sink rather than abandon their position. They were ided and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and

a schooner of 10 guns. Before entering into close action Captain Decatur went along side each of his boats, and ordered them to unship their bowsprits and follow the enemy's boats. Lieut. James catur ordered a small boat that was Decatur commanded one of the boats helonging to Lieut. Somers's divisirope and make it fast to the frigate's on, but being further to windward than the rest of his division, he began to warp the ketch alongside. jbined and took orders from his brother.

When Capt. Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them and from the gun boats. He returned their fire, and continued advancing until he came in contact with the boats. At this time, Commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching mearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be In hirm join Commodore Preinstitution then in the Mediterin the commodore Prein th made for a retreat; but it was found that is making out the signals for

had treacherously shot Lieutensat James Decating, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbour.

The feelings of the gallant Decatur, on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so destardly an' ect, and to revenge the death of a pushed within the chemy's line with his single boat, and having succeeded in getting alongside of the retreating foe, boarded her at the head of eleven men, who were all the Americans he had left.

The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for twenty minutes. All the Americans except four were now severely wounded. Decatur singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an espontoon, Decatur with a cutlass; in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment. made a push, which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear & closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell, Decatur up. permost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt, and was about to plunge it in the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pocket. During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crews rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place, insomuch, that when Decatur had despatched his adverculty he could extricate himself irom the killed and wounded that had fal-

It is with no common feeling of admiration mat we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self devotion, on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in the rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre that must have been fatal; at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who action the enemy backed and came ish were in possession of Phila- of the lightness of the wind they enemy's gun boats were moored a- lose the use of his hands, seeing no to bring her to close action." Now lose the use of his hands, seeing no to bring her to close action. Now the patteries and within mus- other means of saving his comman- on the contrary, we have it from the der, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, which fractured his scull. We love to pause and honour great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous situation obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate, yet so disinterested; done by an obscure, unambitious individual, 2 poor sailor, can spring from noth. ing but innate nobleness of soul .-We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from govern-

Decaror succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from Commodore Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the Constitution to Captain Decatur, who had, some time be-

politanar of the idea immediately alled office and many lambed to at the reat, some fell on the deck. Barron in the command of hat ship, presented tealf to his mild of att echolic, and the rest fled to, the sudoiners imped into the sext show which period he has had also remained of the southern quadronary imped into the sext command of the southern quadronary many before recapture of deartic. Maintank which they were pure Only three by the Americans were command of the southern quadronary of the southern and th Only three of the Americans were command of the southern squadrons wounded:

When the United Scates was again to Decator was about 10 proceed out in commission, he was removed out with his prize, the host which from the Chesapeake to that ship.

deaty of the narration, that we rewith merely a few trivial alteration

The present war with Great Britain has given Commodore Decator. another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already wond-On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. he fell in with his Britannic Majesty's ship Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by Capt. John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, two years old, and but four months out of dock. The enemy being to windward; had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and supposing the United States to be the Essex, (which only mounts carronades,) kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within the complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action the battle was terminated in a very short period, by the enemy's surrender. The whole engagement lasted for an hour and a half, being prolonged by the distance at which the early part of it was fought, and by a heavy swell of the sea. The superior gunnery of the Americans was apparent in this as in all our other actions. The Macedonian lost her mizen mast, fore and main top masts & main yard, and was much cut in the hull. Her loss was thirty six killed, pistol, which he had taken from his and sixty eight wounded. The damage of the United States was comparatively trivial, four killed and seven wounded; and she suffered so little in her hull and rigging, that' she might have continued her craize, had not Commodore Decatur tho't sary, it was with the greatest diffi- it important to convoy his prize into port. His reception of Captam Carden on board of the U. States was truly characteristic. On presenting his sword, Decatur observed that he could not think of taking the sword of an officer who had defended his ship so gallantly, but he should be happy to take him by the hand.

We are sorry to observe that Captain Carden has not been ingenuous in his account of this affair. He mentions that, "after an hour's to the wind, and I was then enabled very best authority, that the Unit ed States was close hauled to she wind, and her commander was extremely anxious to come to close quarters. There are other parts of Captain Carden's official letter that are exceptionable, but we shall pass them over without comment. It is natural for a proud and gallant mind to writhe under humiliation, and to endeavour to palliate the disgrace of defeat; but a truly magnanimous? spirit would scorn to do it at the expense of a brave and generous foe. Capt. Carden must know that he had it in his power to close with . the United States whenever hepleased, and that there was no movement on the part of Commodore Decatur to prevent it. We again repeat, that it is with regret we notice any instance of disingenuousness in an officer whose general chisracter we admire, and whose deportment at all times to our countrymen has been such as to entitle him to

the highest good will. It is not one of the least circum-, stances of Commodore Decatur's goodfortune, or rather good manage-

own skill, aild of stational prowers.