

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 election of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed every man, stand in much 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 wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and entered by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always 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 in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour 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 godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. It, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and in-tear of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to enquire of, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

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

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

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

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county has obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Lawrence, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Larkin Lawrence, Exr.
March 30. 3w.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 13th day of April next, at the late dwelling of Nicholas Holloway, deceased, head of Bodkin Creek, Anne Arundel county, The Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro boy for a term of years, one horse, cattle, sheep & hogs, corn, fodder, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. Terms—for all sums over twenty dollars—six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale—all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

JOHN LAWTON, Exr.
March 3. 3w.

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, at 11 o'clock A.M. of which all interested in said company are hereby notified.

By order,
R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.
March 9. 6w.

Union Bank of Maryland
March 30, 1820.
The Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified, in pursuance of an act, passed for the purpose of dividing the profits, in the Banks of this State, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday the 1st day of April next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of dividing the profits, and of electing directors. An act relating to voting by proxy, in the Banks of this State, is also published.

By order of the Board,
J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.
April 6.

Land for Sale.
Will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 20th April next, at ten o'clock, on the premises, One Hundred and Twenty Land, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, about one mile distant therefrom, and well enclosed with a rail fence. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of the same, as it will be viewed by persons disposed to purchase. Terms made on the day of sale.

JOHN ARNO
March 30. 3w.

Planters Bank of Prince Georges County.
March 24, 1820.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend, for the year ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives, on Monday the 27th inst.

By order of the Board,
TRUENING TYLEE, Cashier.
March 30.

CENTRAL TAVERN
That well known establishment, Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALE
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 attending the Legislature, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he has himself nothing will be left 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 command of that ship was given him, at the particular request of merchants, who built her by subscription. In this situation he remained until peace was made in France, when he resigned his commission, and retired to his residence, a few miles from Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which happened in November, 1808.

BLANKS.
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against the first, second, and third Endorsements generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Annapolis county, deceased, requests persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment, to

GALSWAY PINDELL,
Nov. 11.

FOR SALE.
Several Likely Negroes.
Apply at the Office of the Gazette.
March 30.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 7th day of April next, if not the next fair day thereafter, a Tract of Land called "The Third Addition to his Majesty's Town of Annapolis," and being in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, containing about 100 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent River runs through the tract, and there is an excellent seat on the land. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed, previous to the sale. Persons desiring to view the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaser will give bond, with good security, to the trustee, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within ten days of the day of sale. On receipt of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is obliged to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

By order,
Gerrard H. Snowden, Trustee.
March 16.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1820. No. 16.

OL. LXXVIII.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
No. 17, N. W. CORNER, ANAPOLIS.
Three Dollars per Annum.

Editor of the National Register.

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rendering. On his arrival at Tripoli, he was informed of the fate of the frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recapture, or destruction. On Commodore Preble's arrival, a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprise so full of peril; but the risks and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the arduous Decatur, and imparted to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the commodore having been obtained, lieutenant Decatur selected for the expedition a ketch (the Intrepid) which he had captured a few weeks before from 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, lieutenant 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-ship.

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 Syren, 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 longer 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 cruisers 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 did not get within hail of her until 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 from the frigate. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a small boat that was alongside of the ketch, to take a rope and make it fast to the frigate's fore chains. This being done they began to warp the ketch alongside. 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 alongside of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprang 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 sufficiently recovered from their surprise to take advantage of this delay. They were crowded together on the quarter deck, perfectly astonished and agast, without making any attempt to oppose the passing party. As a sufficient number of our men had gained the deck, to

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not sustain the combat, and to yield, with their firmness, they had obtained a reputation for invincibility. The deck was cleared of their baggage, and the hold, and of the rest, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into the sea. Only three of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy, but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot Lieutenant James Decatur, 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 described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to revenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy'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 esponton, 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 uppermost. 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 pistol, which he had taken from his 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, inasmuch that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed and wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that 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 had been so badly wounded as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, which fractured his skull. 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, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur 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 before, received his commission. From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with

It was dated the 16th February, 1804, the day on which he destroyed the Philadelphia. He also received a vote of thanks and a sword for that achievement.

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 nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat; but it was found that in making out the signals for the boats, the one for a retreat had been omitted. The enemy's boats had about forty men each; ours an equal number, twenty seven of whom were Americans and thirteen Neapolitans. Decatur, on boarding the enemy, was instantly followed by his countrymen, but the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did

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On his return to the U. States, he was employed in superintending gun boats, until the affair of the Chesapeake, when he was ordered to supersede Commodore Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron. When the United States was again put in commission, he was removed from the Chesapeake to that ship.

The foregoing particulars were furnished us by a friend, as materials from which to form a biography; but we were so well pleased with the simplicity, conciseness and modesty of the narration, that we resolved to lay it before our readers with merely a few trivial alterations.

The present war with Great Britain has given Commodore Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won. On the 23th 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 mainmast, fore and main top masts & main yard, and was much cut in the hull. Her loss was thirty six killed, 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 cruise, had not Commodore Decatur thought it important to convey his prize in to port. His reception of Captain 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 ingenious in his account of this affair. He mentions that, "after an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close action." Now on the contrary, we have it from the very best authority, that the United States was close hauled to the wind, and her commander was extremely anxious to come to close quarters. There are other parts of Captain Carden's official letter that are exceptional, but we shall pass them over without comment. It is natural for a proud and gallant mind to write 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 he pleased, 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 dissimulation in an officer whose general character 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 circumstances of Commodore Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he conveyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast expanse of ocean, swarming with foes, and conducted her triumphantly into port; thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill, and of national prowess. Such has been the brilliant career of this naval hero. In private life

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