

his fortune has been equally propitious. Honoured by his country, beloved by his friends, and blessed by the affections of an amiable and elegant woman. He is now in the very prime of life, pleasing in his person, of an intelligent and interesting countenance; and an eye in whose mild and brilliant lustre, spirit, enterprise and urbanity are happily blended. His deportment is manly and unassuming, and his manners peculiarly gentle and engaging; uniting the polish of the gentleman with the frank simplicity of the sailor. It is with the most perfect delight that we have noticed our oval officers, on returning from the gallant achievements which are the universal topics of national pride and exultation, sinking at once into unostentatious and quiet citizens. No vain-glorious boastings, no puerile gasconades, are ever heard from their lips; of their enemy they always speak with courtesy and respect; of their own exploits, with unaffected modesty and frankness. With the aspiring ardour of truly brave spirits they pay but little regard to the past; their whole souls seem stretched towards the future. Into such hands we confide, without apprehension or reserve, our national interests and honour; to this handful of gallant worthies is allotted the proud destiny of founding the naval fame of the nation, and of thus having their names inseparably connected with the glory of their country.

Thus far the Biographical Sketch of the Analectic Magazine.

In January, 1815, a cruise to the East Indies was determined upon by government, with a squadron under the orders of Commodore Decatur, who then commanded the frigate President, lying at New York. In attempting to put to sea in the face of a British naval force, consisting of the Majestic razez, and the frigates Endymion, Tenedos, & Pomona, the President, through the negligence of the pilot, struck upon the bar of that port, in consequence of which her ballast shifted, and the swiftness of her sailing was impaired. Commodore Decatur, nevertheless, from the course of the wind, was, in some measure, compelled to proceed. He fell in with the British squadron, which gave chase; & the Endymion sailing faster than the President, came up with and engaged her. This English frigate, however, was beaten off, and would have been inevitably captured, had not the remainder of the squadron got up, and overpowered the Americans. Commodore Decatur, who was wounded in the engagement, would not deliver his sword to the captain of the Endymion, and surrendered it only to the commander of the British squadron, every vessel of which was near, and two within striking distance of the President when she yielded. For some time it was insisted that the Endymion alone had made the capture; but an official advertisement in the English newspapers, notifying a distribution of prize money, on account of the frigate President, among the officers and crews of all the ships of the capturing squadron, proved that this was a vain-glorious boast.

After the peace of Ghent, the Algerines having taken advantage of the late war to commence hostilities against the United States, Commodore Decatur was despatched with a squadron to the Mediterranean, to bring those Barbarians to terms. With his usual promptness and decision, he forced the Dey to submit, dictated conditions to him in his palace, and, in conjunction, with William Staler, esq. Consul General to Algiers, obliged Omar Basha to sign a treaty, now subsisting, which freed all the citizens of the United States then in captivity, abolished all tribute, and stipulates that American prisoners shall, in future, be exempt from the labours and privations hitherto incident to Algerine slavery. The Dey was further compelled to make restitution of property unjustly sequestered; and the United States, in every respect, are placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

Congress having, on the 7th of February, 1815, enacted a law, authorising the President, by & with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three officers of the Navy, whose rank should not be below a post captain, to constitute a Board of Commissioners for the Navy of the United States, Commodore Decatur, on his return from the Mediterranean, was selected by President Madison as one of these. He was in the vigilant and satisfactory exercise of the duties of this office,

when he was challenged to single combat, with pistols, by Commodore James Barron, formerly of the frigate Chesapeake, and was mortally wounded at the first fire. He was immediately conveyed to the city of Washington, from Bladensburg, the scene of this bloody catastrophe, and died at his own residence on the night of the 22d of March, 1820, in excruciating pain, but with manly firmness, amidst a vast circle of friends, great numbers of whom crowded to his dwelling on the first news of his disaster. His remains were deposited, on the 24th of the same month, in the vault of Kalorama, the well known seat of the late Joel Barlow, Esq. whence, eventually removed to Philadelphia, for final interment. The funeral was accompanied with military honours, and the concourse of citizens and strangers in attendance, was the most numerous ever known on any similar occasion in the District of Columbia.

The house of Commodore Decatur, late the house of joy, has thus been filled with sadness and mourning; his lady, suddenly, and in the prime of life, finds herself widowed and desolate in her mansion; and strangers may soon inhabit where late this gallant spirit dwelt!

Some years since Commodore Decatur was married to Miss Wheeler, of Norfolk, a lady celebrated for her accomplishments, and at that time a reigning belle in Virginia.

The frigates United States and Macedonian are both lying in the port of New York, and are easily compared with each other. They have been measured, and the following are the results:

United States. Macedonian.	
Length of deck, 176 ft.	166 ft.
Breadth of beam, 48 ft.	48 ft. 8 in.
Tonnage, 1405	1325

Each vessel has 15 ports on a side, on the main deck, the first carries 24 and the latter 18 pounders thereon. The carronades of each, on the quarter deck and fore castle, are of the like calibre; and the only further difference is, that the United States had five more of them. It is false that our frigates carry 44 lb carronades; they have only 32's.

The gallant conduct of Commodore Decatur, in capturing the Macedonian, has been rewarded by numerous tokens of public gratitude. He has received a vote of thanks and medal from congress; a vote of thanks and sword from the state of Virginia; a vote of thanks from Maryland; a vote of thanks and sword from Pennsylvania; a sword from the city of Philadelphia; a vote of thanks from Massachusetts; a vote of thanks from the state of New York; the freedom of the city of New York, and has been elected an honorary member of the Ginecinnati Society of that state. Public dinners have been given him, and various other entertainments.

Paris, (Ken.) March 28. The public are cautioned against Post Notes of the Bank of Kentucky, payable at the Paris Branch, of the following numbers and descriptions. No. 189—190—191—192—193—194—195—196—197—198—199 and 200, payable to "Dan. Duncan Pres't." or order of Dan. Duncan Pres't." of the plate of Murry, Draper, Fairman & Co. Signed Robert Alexander, Pres't.—countersigned William S. Waller, Cashier. The words "office of Discount and Deposit" are in print. The words "Paris" and "Dan. Duncan, Pres't." are done with the pen, where they occur in the note. The reason why this caution is given, is, such notes blank as to sums & dates, and probably endorsed by Dan. Duncan, are missing and never have been issued by the Bank, which circumstance added to the late elopement of the former Cashier, William Trigg, excites a strong belief that these notes of genuine signature may be by him fraudulently filled up with sums and dated, & palmed upon society as good notes. If this should be done, it will probably happen in the state of Ohio, on the confines of, or in Canada or probably towards the state of New York or some other Eastern State.

The public are explicitly told that this Branch can have but nine genuine Post Notes in circulation of the following numbers and sums, to wit: No. 60 of \$100—84 of \$20—147 of \$100—162 of \$80—166 of \$50—167 of \$50—168 of \$50—169 of \$50, and 172 of \$50. The return of these notes last described to the Bank, where they will be redeemed by other funds, is solicited.

By order of the Board of Directors, DAN. DUNCAN, Pres't.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 20.

For sundry New Advertisements see first column of last page.

Died, in this city on Friday morning last, Mrs. Mary Childs, after a distressing illness.

North West Passage.

About a week ago we copied into this Gazette from the London Courier an account of the discovery of the much sought for North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, purporting to have been contained in a letter from Mr. John M. Tavish, a merchant of Montreal, and one of the North West Company. A friend of Mr. M. Tavish, in this city, who has received a letter from him on the subject, says, that the extract copied from the Courier, and published originally in the Dublin Evening Post, is an idle fabrication—that Mr. M. Tavish, at the date of the pretended letter, was not in Montreal, but was, and has ever since been in this state.

Balt. Fed. Gazette.

From a late London paper.

Interesting Narrative

Of the wonderful escape of an officer lost in the Wilds of Caffria, (Africa.)

Extract of a letter from an officer serving with the army in Caffria, just arrived in London:

"I have now been three months under canvas, exposed to the most inclement weather, cut off for a long time from communication with the colony, from the rivers being swollen, and deprived of the comforts of life, and almost its necessities. On my first entering this country, I wrote a long letter, describing the alarming state of the settlement, from the dreadful depredations and excesses committed by the Caffres, in a series of incursions accompanied with a general attack by their concentrated force of 16,000 men, upon the military depot of Graham's Town, on the 23d of the colony. The small military force of Europeans opposed to the Caffres, not exceeding 200 men, rendered the event at first extremely dubious. The Caffres made a tremendous charge from an elevated height with a hideous yell, and had they not suddenly stopped on approaching us, must, in spite of every effort on our part, have overwhelmed and destroyed every soul. Divine Providence, ever watchful, interposed at this critical juncture.

The Caffres stood motionless, allowing our troops to mow them down by hundreds, till panic struck with viewing the dreadful effects of musketry, and field ordnance, they retired in a body, after three hours conflict, leaving about 500 killed on the field, and as many more were wounded. The charge of the Caffres was firm, regularly conducted, and with a rapidity of foot almost indescribable. Their immense force and warlike appearance was calculated to create apprehension in the most undaunted mind, and the idea of neither giving quarter to man, woman or child, or taking it themselves, rendered the affair one of the utmost desperation, revolting in the extreme to a civilized and enlightened mind. For myself, I viewed the misguided savages with an eye of commiseration. The predictions of their chiefs that we were to fall into their power by a miracle, led them to the act which they have since been feeling the ill effects of having engaged in. Works were thrown up for the protection of Graham's Town, and the different posts, prior to entering Caffria, with a hostile force of two thousand men, and which took place in the month of July last, since that period we have continued traversing the country in all directions, driving the savages before us, but never bringing them to an engagement. The Caffres have every where deserted their homes, leaving their women and children to their fate, and who, in many instances, have lost their lives from our not being able to distinguish them from men, the costume of dress being so much the same. My employment was such as obliged me to be detached with a few followers continually, and often alone, and in one instance early in the month of August, I rode out by myself to discover the course of a river. In my anxiety for the object in pursuit, I lost sight of the closing of the day. My compass failed in giving me information of my direction; I sought in vain for the track I had taken,

became benighted, lost my way, and found myself destitute in an enemy's country, without a chance of discovering a road to any spot, and surrounded by elephants, lions, tigers, wolves, and savages. I retired to myself my situation, but attend, and it will become still more deplorable. Finding myself benighted, I got off my horse, took the bridle and saddle, laid it by my side, and concealed myself under a thick bush, securing my horse to a tree by his hands. A light spread her mantle around, the roaring of lions, and cry of elephants, alarmed me, I hid out a brace of pistols to defend myself with. After remaining in the bush for two hours, a herd of a dozen elephants approached, frightened my horse, who broke loose, ran away and came immediately to the spot where I was, for safety. I climbed the highest tree around me, but could not ascend beyond the reach of the monstrous beasts, who arranged themselves around me in procession. By the moon, which had just risen, I discovered their movements to be playful which gave me confidence; and, after looking at me with the insignificance I deserved, they retired in disgust, to my great joy. In vain, however, did I look for my horse; he was gone never to return.

The apprehension of a second visit from wild beasts obliged me to keep my station in the trees for some time, till fancying I heard the sound of bugles from the camp, I descended, took my pistols and saddle with me, and proceeded in the direction I judged the sound came from. Hope, ever flattering, led me first in one direction, then in another, during the whole night, till despair at last took possession of my breast; I fired both my pistols at 2 o'clock in the morning, for signals, but without effect. Exhausted with fatigue, I threw down my saddle and again took shelter under a thicket. In this dilemma, I fervently invoked the Almighty for protection, for I felt that without His aid I must inevitably perish. At day break a gleam of hope dawned on me, and eagerly did I seek to discover in the features of the country some point to which I might direct my steps. Fruitless as my endeavours were the preceding night, so were they on the succeeding morning. I rose from my concealment in the utmost anguish of mind; ere I had paced a dozen yards a tremendous large lion presented himself to my view, couchant under a bush; I passed within a yard of his tail, so immediately did I come upon him; but he stirred not, and it he saw me, was regardless of his prey. Never rose the sun more majestically grand than on this eventful day. O God! it was then I acknowledged thy power supreme! Placing myself under the Almighty's protection, I bent my steps, as it were by instinct, in a direction which brought me to a river. Here I paused on the banks to reflect on my condition. The alternative presented was, either to follow its course, which might bring me to a known point, whence I might enter the colony, or else to remain where I was with the expectation of being picked up by a party sent from the camp in search of me. The former offered so many obstacles that I gave up the idea as totally impracticable in such a country and without food, the latter I embraced, though had I possessed my pistol loaded at the time, my state of mind was such that its distraction might have driven me to the rashest and basest of acts. Four hours elapsed in this state; I saw Caffres in every direction, but Providence screened me from their view; I became faint for want of food, which had not entered my lips for 36 hours, and was so lacerated with thorns, &c. that I began to think of a future state as near at hand. Towards mid day however I was roused by the sound of bugles; I listened and found it was not imaginary as before, but at a great distance. How to make myself heard I knew not; and having lost my horse I could not proceed with any dispatch towards the sound. I threw away the incumbrance of my pistols, and a part of my dress, and made for the highest and most clear point of land near me. Perched upon this again I listened, but the sound retired. I left my post and ran at my utmost speed; found I approached, and gained confidence and spirits. After two hours, I could make myself heard—was answered; and at length discovered by a party, which had all night been looking for me, and were returning giving up the pursuit. You may easily judge my joy was unbounded.

President Manufacturing. Congress, it seems, are about to proceed to business. It is the matter which now engages their attention, does not lie within precise boundaries of the constitution; but still it is absolutely necessary for Congress to do some thing. They have ceased to be legislators for they cannot move in the way of legislation, without a constitutional impediment. They have converted themselves into Manufacturers. It is true the constitution has pointed out a manner in which the President shall be appointed by the electors; but our Presidential electors have taken the best advantage of their hands, and have made of this their business, and have Congress to do with them? Has not the constitution pointed the mode in which the President shall be chosen? But President Manufacturers have more than this; they kindly advise the electors who they must elect, and these high spirited gentlemen pledge themselves to comply with their commands. There is a thing peculiarly noble in these these constitutional electors. President made the honorable servile instruments of the conspirators against the rights and interests of the people, in the city of Washington.

Morn. Chron.

New York. April

At the Sitting before his Honor Judge Spencery on Thursday last for trial the cause of *Henry B. Spencery vs. Henry B. Spencery*, assault and battery, &c. &c. &c. cause was committed to the jury, after a long and patient hearing at 4 o'clock, with directions to go to the verdict, and deliver it the next morning. Just as the jury were going to press, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of 1000 dollars damages.

the Union (N.Y.) Pilot, of April 18. The following remarkable instance of mind and heroism, is related by an eye witness. On Sunday, the 11th of February, Mr. Bondage, his wife, and a brother in law, were returning in a sleigh on the Chippewa River, in the St. Lawrence. They had experienced difficulty in getting on to the shore; and Mr. B. having turned his feet, seated himself on the sleigh for the purpose of taking his stockings, which were giving up the reins to his brother, who, from inattention or ignorance of the road, drove on to a hole in the ice where there had been a frozen sufficiently strong for the sleigh to pass. The sleigh upset and sunk, the women and child, Mr. B. from the sleigh while sinking, exclaiming, "We are all lost," fortunately reached the firm ice by the constitution of the water by Mr. B. who was unable to swim, but struggled as he was weighed & drawn by the water by the solid ice, was no sooner accomplished than Mr. B. threw off his coat and declared that he would save others or perish in the attempt; accordingly plunged into the water in search of those most dear to him.

Resolved, That the consideration of the United States, 10th of April.

Resolved, That the Government is a government of powers, and can rightfully exercise such only as are expressly granted by the constitution, or are properly incident to its exercise, and necessary to its execution.

Resolved, That Congress constitutionally pass any law concerning the press; and therefore the sedition act was a palpable assumption of power, directly contrary to the spirit of the letter of the constitution.

Resolved, That where the United States are engaged in their property by unconstitutional exercises of authority, and damage can be fixed with certainty, the sufferers are entitled to reparation, if it can be done without violating the public welfare.

Resolved, therefore, That amount of fines collected under the sedition act, should be retained for those from whom they were exacted, and that the bill now pending in the Senate, for the relief of the Lyons, be recommitted to a committee which brought instructions so to amend the act as to embrace all such cases.

Mr. Barbour introduced the resolutions from a conviction, entertained, that the principle advanced was correct, and that it was right to make general provisions for all cases coming within the purview of the resolutions, instead of relating for them individually, as were presented for relief.

The resolutions lie upon the table.

President Manufacturing.

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LATE NEWS

We have been with Paris papers, the beautiful, peater, captured last evening the very short importance, will be found with detail in for the moment every subject no late arrival at Havre, which.

He brings government.

By a Royal inst. Baron Secretary G. of the Inter.

It is reported in sign of rondissement of the horrors of lamity, and a sieur to take forming a m. on the further throne of F.

A subscription expiatory where the L. sinated, is Notary, 25 (in.

The news of grand servituz caused univ. and even in where the a.

Letters from of Feb. specify popularity of 'she was', a of the distu try previous her matrim his Catholic that benign suits which sition would woule, would to their du general reign has hitherto her 'loops'.

Letters of diz give no range; they perfectly measures masking in nival, the up at an ca was issued three perso ter sun set forbidden, deterted, heard upon rida, and th this may be quility in n not the ol.

Yesterday King took The An foreign Min