

**POET'S CORNER.**

**SELECTED.**

**RESIGNATION.**

BY T. CHATTERTON.

O GOD! whose thunder shakes the sky,  
Whose eye this atom globe surveys,  
To thee, my only rock, I fly,  
Thy mercy in this justice praise.  
The mystic mazes of thy will,  
The shadows of celestial light,  
Are past the power of human skill,  
But what th' eternal acts in right.

O teach me, in the trying hour,  
When anguish swells the dewy tear,  
To still my sorrows, own thy power,  
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.  
If in this bosom aught but Three  
Encroaching sought a boundless sway,  
Omniscience could the danger see,  
And mercy take the cause away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?  
Why dropping seek the dark recess?  
Shake off the melancholy chain,  
For God created all to bliss.  
But, ah! my breast is human still,  
The rising sigh, the falling tear,  
My languid vital's feeble rill,  
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet with fortitude resign'd,  
I'll thank th' inflictor of the blow;  
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,  
Nor let the gulf of misery flow.  
The gloomy mantle of the night,  
Which on my sinking spirits steals,  
Will vanish at the morning light,  
Which God, my east, my sun, reveals."

[Who, that recollects the dreadful fate of this astonishing boy, can feel less than an agony of sorrow, to think that these admirable sentiments did not ultimately prevail in his mind?]

From the Liverpool Advertiser.

**KENT ASSIZES.**

There was an action to recover damages for an assault. Mr. Garrow opened the case with great gravity, and stated that the plaintiff was a medical gentleman of considerable talents, who had settled at Dover with a view of obtaining practice in that town. The defendant was a publican, resident there, and it happened that he had a servant who was afflicted with a certain disease not to be named in delicate society, but which was infectious in its nature, that without regard to any society, it communicated itself to all who ventured into its company. His client was called in, and cured the female of this disease, for which he of course expected due payment. For what cause it was, however, he could not tell, but the defendant's wife most egregiously abused the plaintiff, and indeed went the whole length of assaulting him; but that was not the subject of the present complaint. But it was for the defendant's own conduct on a subsequent day, when he met the plaintiff, in the street at Dover, and began by addressing him, "You have got a warrant from my wife, signed by the bye, was not the fact, though he was conscious the Lady deserved it; and then, without more ado, he drove his elbow into the plaintiff's stomach, so as to hurt him very much. This was not all; on another occasion, it chanced that a soldier fell into a fit in the street, and the plaintiff as he was in humanity bound, was about to administer medical aid and bleed him. The defendant, who was present, told the bystanders not to let the plaintiff touch him as he would certainly kill him, as he had lately occasioned the death of two children by his ignorance; and this he followed up by assaulting the plaintiff. The jury would consider what damages a well educated medical man was entitled to receive as a compensation for such injuries.

Two witnesses proved the assault first stated, they negatived the latter assault, stating that the defendant only said that the doctor had lately killed two children.

On cross-examination, they said they did not know doctor Smyth became a doctor; he gave physic to the people at Dover, but he might be nothing more than a Surgeon.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd said, he would tell the jury a little about this Doctor Smyth, who undertook to administer physic to the poor people of Dover. The lord knows where he came from, but he had not science enough to doctor a hog! True it was, his client's servant girl had got the itch, and she gave it to her fellow servant; the poor children did not escape, and Dr. Smyth undertook to cure them. Here was his own hand writing, (a paper which had been proved by one of the witnesses,) "To Mercurell anointment for curing the owld sercane of the hitch." The bill was a specimen of the doctor's literature, and his exhibition of his mercurell anointment was a specimen of his medical knowledge, for he fairly salivated all the family; and this it was which enraged his client, who he admitted, gave him an elbow in his bowels not half so mischievous as the stuff which

he had poured into the bowels of the defendant's family; and for this he had not only brought the present action, but he had also indicted the defendant at the Dover sessions.

When he himself was examined on his oath, on that examination a learned friend asked the Doctor where he got his diploma? When his answer literally was, that he got his diploma of the mayor of Guernsey. Deplorable it was, indeed, that such a fellow should go about poisoning his majesty's subjects; but he trusted the jury would mark their opinion of him, and his action, by a farthing damages; or if they went further, it would be to give "the knave a groat." Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

**By Authority.**

**SCHEME OF A LOTTERY**

For repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Annapolis.

1 Prize of	3,000 dols.	is	3,000 dols
1 do.	1,500		1,500
8 do.	25 tickets each		1,000
2 do.	500 dols.		1,000
3 do.	200		600
5 do.	100		500
10 do.	50		500
20 do.	15		300
50 do.	10		500
850 do.	6		5,100

950 Prizes, 14,000 dols.  
1850 Blanks—Not two to a Prize.  
The Cash Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Stationary Prizes to be determined as follows:  
1st drawn blank a prize of 25 Tickets, from No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.

1st do. on 5th day, prize 100 dols.  
1st do. on 10th day, 200  
1st do. on 15th day, 200  
1st do. on 20th day, 500

1st do. on 22d day, prize 25 Tickets, from No. 26 to No. 50, inclusive.  
1st do. on 25th day, prize 25 do. from No. 51 to No. 75, inclusive.

1st do. on 26th day, prize 25 do. from No. 76 to No. 100, inclusive.  
1st do. on 27th day, prize 25 do. from No. 101 to No. 125, inclusive.

1st drawn ticket on 28th day, prize 1,500 dols.  
The other Ticket Prizes, from No. 126 to No. 200, inclusive, to be marked A B C, & to be put in the Wheel as Floating Prizes.

N. B. The reserved numbers are not entitled to draw those Ticket prizes in which such numbers are respectively included.

This Lottery will positively be completed in 28 days drawing from the time of commencement. 100 Tickets to be drawn each day in every week Sundays excepted.

NICHOLAS BREWER,  
JAMES P. MAYNARD,  
LEWIS DUVALL,  
HENRY MAYNARDIER,  
SAMUEL RIDOUT,  
JAMES SHAW,  
LEWIS NETH, JUN.  
JOHN GOLDBER,

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers—Present price 5 dols.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday the 5th inst. living in Anne Arundel county, on the north side of Severn River, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, the two following negroes, to wit: a negro man named STEPHEN, and a negro woman named MARY, his wife. Stephen is black, about five feet six or seven inches high, 36 or 37 years old, well made, his head remarkably long, and a little round-shouldered he has a sharp rough face, has a small ulcer on his cheek, not certain whether the right or left, and when he laughs shows the loss of one or two teeth; he has a scar on his right instep, from the cut of an axe, which occasions him to have a moderate limp when walking; his dress when he went away unknown. Mary is a small black woman, five feet four or five inches high, about twenty-five years old, smooth black face, has lost one upper tooth in front and two below; as to her defects it is unknown, as they have taken away with them clothing of different kinds.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending the said negroes, and lodging them in any goal so that I get them again, or twenty-five dollars a-piece.

June 10, 1811, JESSE RAY.

**All Hallows Parish.**

THE Parish of All Hallows, on South River, being vacant, the vestry are desirous to engage a clergyman to supply such vacancy. Applications made to Mr. William Stewart, near London-town, will meet with attention.

There is a glebe-house and land appendant to the parish.  
June 10, 1811.

**LANDS AND LOTS**

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber, agreeably to the trusts reposed in him by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at November session last, and by virtue of an order of the chancellor dated the fifth day of March last, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, the following lands and lots, being part of the real estate of John Guinn, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased; that is to say: On Tuesday, the twentieth of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Pye's Tavern, in the town of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

Part of a lot in the said town, numbered 59; and also part of a lot or piece of ground lying on the east side of and adjoining the said lot, being part of a tract of land called "Chandler's Hope." Upon these lots there are a large commodious two story dwelling-house, with four good rooms, and an extensive passage on each floor; an excellent cellar and kitchen under the house; a pantry and wash-house, meat-house and two separate stables—also a well of water suited to culinary purposes. There are likewise an excellent store and counting rooms with cellars under both. The counting room is at present occupied as an attorney's office, for which it is well calculated. The dwelling-house has been for several years used as a boarding-house, and lately as a tavern, and from its situation is suited for the accommodation of either a private family or a public Inn. The dwelling-house and lot, as at present under enclosure, will be sold separate from the store and counting rooms.

On Wednesday, the twenty-first of August next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Pye's tavern in Port-Tobacco. The following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Charles county, viz. "West Hatton," containing 500 acres, and "Hard Bargain" otherwise called "Wicomoco Fields," containing 42 1-2 acres. These tracts are contiguous to each other, or nearly so, and will be sold together. The former tract lies upon Wicomoco river, about six miles below Allen's Fresh, and has a convenient landing, from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. This is a very valuable farm, the land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerably good dwelling-house, and convenient necessary out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance. There is an excellent spring of good water at the door. The other tract is wholly woodland, and is intended to supply the farm with wood, &c.

Also "Mintree's Marsh," containing 5 1-2 acres; "Mintree's Welldone," being a resurvey on "Gibson's Close," containing 131 acres and 2 perches; "Partner's Purchase," containing 227 acres 3 roods and 39 perches; "Hamill Outwitted," containing 165 acres; and an undivided moiety of a tract of land called "Good for Little," the whole containing 71 acres 3 roods and 30 perches. These tracts, (except the last,) lie upon the River Potomack, adjoining each other, between Pickawax and Cuckold Creeks, and are divided into four tenements—Their soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and upon them are houses for tenants, but which want repair. Fish, oysters and wild fowl, may be had in their season. The last mentioned tract is held in common with Mrs. Hungerford, and is distant from the other tracts between two and three miles—it is wholly woodland, and is intended to supply the other tracts with wood, &c. and will be sold either separate or with some one of the other tracts, or divided, and a part sold with each of the other tracts, as may best accommodate purchasers.

Also "Brother's Gift," containing 377 acres 3 roods and 6 perches; "Blithood" containing 10 acres 2 roods and 33 perches; and "Littleworth," containing 121 acres. These lands, (the two first tracts adjoining each other, and the other nearly so,) lie within one and two miles of Potomack River, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Laidler's Ferry; and the first mentioned tract within one mile of Pickawax church—One half of this last tract is bottom land and very level—the other half is upland and also level. The soil is adapted to the growth of grain and tobacco. There is on it a comfortable dwelling-house, and other improvements, situated on a hill commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the River. There is also a good and convenient spring of water. The other tracts are upland, and mostly wood, on one of which is an old dwelling-house. They will be sold together, or separate, as may suit purchasers.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to give more particular descriptions of the several lands and lots herein stated, as it is presumed that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. He begs leave to refer persons desirous of viewing the lands for sale, to Capt. Jacob Franklin as to those on Chesapeake, to Col. Harris as to those on the Potomack, and to Mr. Maddox as to those on the Wicomoco.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three annual payments from the day of sale, viz. one third part thereof, with interest from the first of January next, on the whole sum, at the end of one year one other third part thereof, with interest on the whole sum then unpaid; at the end of two years; and the residue, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of three years. Possession of the premises will be delivered to the purchasers on the first of January next.—In the mean-time they may exercise all rights of ownership not incompatible with those of the Tenants now residing thereon.

Where the premises are not tenanted out, immediate possession will be given, and in that case interest will commence on the purchase money from the day of sale.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute deeds of conveyance of the premises to the several purchasers.  
TH. HARRIS, Jun.  
Annapolis, June 6, 1811.

**State of Maryland, &c.**

By Anne Arundel County Orphan Court, June 25, 1811.

ON application, by petition, of John Watkins, Administrator of Elizabeth Watkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY,  
Reg. Wills for Anne Arundel county.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Watkins, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1811.

JNO. WATKINS, Adm'r.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 13th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Ruth Gaither, deceased, near the Fork Bridge, on Patuxent,

ALL the personal property of said deceased, consisting of some valuable negroes, hogs, sheep, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale, six months credit for all sums above ten dollars, under that sums the cash to be paid. Bonds with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the administrator, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

BENJ. GAITHER, Adm'r.  
July 1, 1811.

**To be Leased**

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THAT elegant situation opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Mifflin, it contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of measure in each field, with three negro men; and good improvements, the advantage of keeping a ferry boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Clements in Annapolis, or to the subscriber at Eadon. I observe that some persons have cut several cedar posts on the banks of the river and creek, I hereby forewarn all persons from bringing boats or canoes into any of my creeks, or taking away any sort of wood, at their peril. To save trouble no person need apply without they can give good security if required.

May 5, 1811, DAVID KERR.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

**FOREIGN.**

By the ship Russell, capt. Allen, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A person arrived this morning from France, the secretary of state's office, Downing-street. He has brought some very important intelligence to government. Not less than 100,000 all English he says, lately arrived in Calais, laden with gold, of the current value of this country.

JUNE 19.

The 68th regiment sailed from Portsmouth yesterday, for Portugal. The 10th dragoons are on their march from Hammermith, and are adjoining villages, to embark on the same day; never was a regiment in finer condition nor better mounted. This arrival will of course be of more important and beneficial consequences.

JUNE 21.

Captain Bingham's account of the action with the President, is expected by government with considerable anxiety; but till it arrives, of course no decisive step will be taken.—If it shall prove to be what we have reason to suppose it will be, there can be little doubt as to the measure we shall adopt.

This event has been strangely compared to the affair of the Chesapeake, and it has been said that the American government are relying upon the conduct of which they complain in that affair.—Where is the similarity? The Chesapeake had British seamen on board, who had deserted from our service; we knew they were on board; we claimed them; they were refused, and we made the Americans give them up; a measure about which we never had but one opinion—that it was perfectly justifiable, and that we ought never to have offered the slightest atonement or apology. But was this the case with the President? Did the complain of the Little Belt having American seamen who had deserted, and of their being refused to be given up to their own government? Not a first complaint of this kind is made even by the Americans themselves. As far as we have yet seen, and we verily believe it to be the fact, the President was sent out with orders of a hostile nature; she sails completely armed for action; she meets a British ship of war, and immediately hailed her; granted that there was nothing wrong in this; but by the British vessel bound to answer her refusal to answer could afford no reasonable cause of complaint to a vessel that was sent out for what had she the to apprehend? We were not our case, for we were at war, and the characters of belligerents gave us a right to give false answers or no answer, and to have recourse to simulation and dissimulation to mislead the enemy. How was the Little Belt to know whether it was the bail of an enemy? And if bound to answer the hail, would the not be equally bound to answer a second and a third question; and on thus leading her to expose her condition? Capt. Bingham, therefore, acted strictly in conformity with his duty as a British officer, when instead of answering the hail, he sailed in his turn—and here the duty of neutral, which the President was obliged to satisfy our ship that she could have hostile intentions, and that she was the vessel of a friendly power. But what did she do? private letters we beg our readers to give, give a very different version from American papers, and one much more probable. They all agree in stating that the gun and first broadside was fired by the American. After we had hailed the President, she fired a shot at the Little Belt; she returned it; the President then poured broadside, which of course was returned. Here all the private letters: "this impostor," says one of them, "was promulgated in New-York by the very officer who was sent on board by com. Rogers, on the night after the action had ceased, who distributed to assert that capt. B. had at the review declared on his honour that he had not fired the first shot, but that after his vessel had been fired into he returned the compliment. He added also that the President was the first to pour a broadside into the Little Belt, which was returned by her before she could consistently with the rules of the sea navy, condescend to strike her; color was a force of such great superiority. If this be the fact, and if the American government declare that the captain of the President did not act contrary to his duty, there can be but one line of conduct which is consistently with what we owe to our national character.