POET'S CORNER.

The following poetical Lines are taken from an original work, lately published, entitled, "Moral pieces in Prose and Verse, by Lydia Huntley," a young Lady of Connecticut.

CREATION—A Hymn.

God spake—and Chaos heard his voice,
And nature rose from sleep:
And lo! this firm and solid earth,
Sprang from the liquid deep.

He spake—and Light's transparent ray
Silver'd each sparkling wave;
He spake—and twilight led the day
To Ocean's silent cave:

And Darkness raised his giant size,
Deep frowning in his night,
While thousand, thousand starry eyes
Look'd from the cell of night.

The Day-Star and the trembling Morn
Seem'd hand in hand to move,
While morning matins tun'd the harps
Of Seraphim above.

The Earth, with herbs, and plants and flow'rs,
Luxuriantly was drest;
And herds & flocks were seen to move
Upon her verdant breast.

And Ocean spread its glassy wave,
And peopled was the flood;
And high upon the pathless air
The wing'd musicians rode.

But more to swell the song of joy
And fill the boundless plan,
Clad in the robe of innocence,
Forth walk'd MAJESTIC MAN.

Oh, had he lov'd the God that stamp'd
His image on the clay,
And had he kept his gentle law,
How fair had been his way!

But, whirling in a thoughtless course,
Ingloriously he fell,
And sadly does my song forbear
That mournful fall to tell.

For as a stream, whose restless wave
Forsakes its parent source,
Ungrateful man has found his way
Embitter'd with remorse.

BOSTON, JULY 6.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Report of the Court of Inquiry.

The Court are unanimously of opinion that the Chesapeake was gallantly carried into action by her late brave commander; and no doubt rests with the court from comparison of the injury respectively sustained by the frigates, that the fire of the Chesapeake, was much superior to that of the Shannon. The Shannon being much cut in her spars and rigging, and receiving many shot in and below her water-line, was reduced almost to a sinking condition, after only a few minutes cannonading from the Chesapeake, while the Chesapeake was comparatively uninjured. And the court have no doubt if the Chesapeake had not accidentally fallen on board the Shannon, and the Shannon's anchor got foul in the after quarter port of the Chesapeake, the Shannon must have very soon surrendered or sunk.

It appears to the court, that as the ships were getting foul, Capt. Lawrence ordered the boarders to be called; but the bugle-man William Brown, stationed to call the boarders by sounding a bugle, had deserted his quarters, and when discovered, and ordered to call, was unable from fright to sound his horn; that midshipmen went below immediately to pass the word for boarders: but these not being called in the way they had been usually exercised, few came upon the upper deck; confusion prevailed; a greater part of the men deserted their quarters, and ran below. It appears also to the court that when the Shannon got foul of the Chesapeake, Capt. Lawrence, his first lieutenant, the sailing-master and lieutenant of marines were all killed or mortally wounded, and thereby the upper-deck of the Chesapeake was left without any commanding officer, & with only one or two young midshipmen. It also appears to the court that previously to the ships getting foul, many of the Chesapeake's spar deck division had been killed and wounded, and the number stationed on that deck thereby considerably reduced; that these being left without a commissioned officer, or even a warrant officer, except one or two inexperienced midshipmen, and not being supported by the boarders from the gun-deck, almost universally deserted their quarters. And the enemy availing himself of this defenceless state of the Chesapeake's upper-deck, boarded and obtained possession of the ship with very little opposition.

From this view of the engagement and careful examination of the evidence, the court are unanimously of opinion that the capture of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake, was occasioned by the following causes; the almost unexampled early fall of capt. Lawrence, and all the principal officers; the bugleman's desertion of his quarters, and inability to sound his horn; for the court are of opinion if the horn had been sounded when first ordered, the men being then at their quarters, the boarders would have promptly repaired to the spar-deck, probably have prevented the enemy from boarding—certainly have repelled them, and might have returned the boarding with success; and the failure of the boarders on both decks to rally on the spar-deck, after the enemy had boarded, which might have been done successfully, it is believed, from the cautious manner in which the enemy came on board.

The court cannot however perceive in this almost unexampled occurrence of disastrous circumstances, that the national flag has suffered any dishonour from the capture of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, by the superior force of the British frigate Shannon, of 52 carriage guns and 396 men. Nor do this court apprehend that the result of this engagement will in the least discourage our brave seamen from meeting the enemy hereafter on equal terms.

The court being also charged to inquire into the conduct of the officers and men, during and after the engagement, and thereupon having strictly examined and maturely considered the evidence as recorded, do find the following causes of complaint:—

First—Against Lieut. Cox, that being stationed in command of the second division on the main deck, he left his division during the action, while his men were at their quarters, and went upon the upper-deck, that when there, and the enemy boarding, or on the point of boarding, he left the deck to assist Capt. Lawrence below, went down with him from the spar deck to the birth deck; did not return to his division, but went forward on the gun-deck, that while there and the men retreating below, he commanded them to go to their duty without enforcing his commands. But as a court of inquiry allows an accused person no opportunity of vindicating his conduct, the members of this court trust that their opinion on the conduct of Lt. Cox may not be deemed conclusive against him, without trial by court-martial.

Second—Against midshipman Forrest, that he left his quarters during the action, and did not return to them, and now assigns no reason for his conduct satisfactory to this court.

Third—against midshipman Fleshman; that he behaved in an unofficer like manner at Halifax, assuming a false name at the office of commissary of prisoners when obtaining his parole, and was paroled by the name of William Brown.

Fourth—Against the crew generally; that they deserted their quarters, and ran below after the ships were foul, and the enemy boarded. But it appearing that they behaved well at their quarters before, and fired on the enemy with great rapidity and precision, the court ascribe their misconduct to the confusion naturally incident to the early loss of their officers, and the omission of the call for boarders in the accustomed manner.

Yet this court is very far from exculpating those who are thus criminal. It is unable to designate by name all the individuals who thus dishonored their duty, because most of the officers had recently joined the ship, some only a few days preceding the engagement, and of course could not distinguish the men. The court, therefore, respectfully submit to higher authority, the expediency of withholding the wages of the crew. The persons whom the court are able to designate by name, as deserters from their stations, are Wm. Brown, bugleman, Joseph Russell, capt. of 2d gun, Peter Frost, and John Joyce, seamen.

The court further find, that the following persons entered the British service at Halifax, viz: Henry Ensign, Peter John, Andw. Simpson, Peter Langrun, Magness Sparring, Joseph Galla, Marien Anderson, Francis Paris, John White (boy,) Thomas Arthur, Charles Reynolds, John Pierce, jr. Andrew Denham, Thomas Jones, Charles Goodman, Joseph Antorio, Christopher Stevens, Charles Bowden, Charles Westerbury, Joseph Smith, George Williams, and George Cordel.

The court further find and report, that Wm. Wainwright, William Worthington, and James Parker, the last of whom was born at Salem, Massachusetts, were claimed by the enemy as British subjects and sent on board the enemy's ships of war.

This court respectfully beg leave to superadd, that unbiassed by any illiberal feelings towards the enemy, they feel it their duty to state, that the conduct of the enemy after boarding and carrying the Chesapeake, was a most unwarrantable abuse of power after success.

The court is aware, that in carrying a ship by boarding, the full extent of the command of an officer cannot be readily exercised: and that improper violence may unavoidably ensue. When this happens in the moment of contention, a magnanimous conquered foe will not complain. But the fact has been clearly established before this court, that the enemy met with little opposition on the upper deck, and none on the gun deck. Yet after they had carried the ship, they fired from the gun deck down the hatchway upon the birth deck and killed and wounded several of the Chesapeake's crew, who had retreated there, were unarmed, and incapable of making any opposition: that some balls were fired even into the cockpit; and what excites the utmost abhorrence, this outrage was committed in the presence of a British officer standing at the hatchway.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.
President.

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

SATURDAY EVENING'S LECTURE.

And above all these things, put on Charity, which is the bond of Perfectness. Colossians, iii, 14.

CHARITY may be defined that disposition which inclines us to think and speak well of our fellow-creatures, and to deal kindly with them. Mere benevolence or good will, regards the beneficence of our actions, and our disposition to do good. Charity includes this, but respects more immediately the sentiments and affections which we feel towards others. Under the definition now given are comprehended various virtues to which in the ordinary intercourse of life we give different names. Thus it comprehends candour in our judgments, fairness in our actions, humanity and kindness in our whole behaviour. It also implies the absence of several of the blackest vices of human nature, malice, envy, falseness, deceit, cruelty, oppression, slander. Charity in this respect may be compared to a liberal fountain giving rise to a large river, which in its course divides itself into several branches, and disperses health and plenty over the countries through which it runs. And as this disposition of mind which we are considering may properly be denominated the parent of many distinct virtues, so it may be remarked, that a small variation in the objects towards which it is exercised occasions its being called by different appellations. Thus, our love to mankind is termed benevolence; our love to our country, patriotism; our love to our friends, friendship; our love to our kindred or families, affection. Neither is it surprising that from the same simple original quality should proceed such various and extensive effects. We may observe in the natural world, that from the same seed arise many stalks, each containing many ears of the same kind that was sown. From a small seed ariseth a tree with a trunk, branches, and leaves, between which and the seed deposited in the ground, the most sharp sighted can trace no resemblance, and which produceth in its turn many seeds of the same kind. There is a likeness and analogy between these things and the principles of our minds; or perhaps the qualities of the latter admit still of greater and more surprising variations. The simple original qualities of our mind are probably not very numerous; but they are as it were, seeds sown by the same hand of the Creator, which gradually expand themselves, grow up and assume very various and distinct appearances. The simple quality itself requires some abstraction and attention to observe it; like a small seed, scarcely visible to the naked eye, but its effects are obvious to every person.

As charity therefore comprehends so many virtues, and has such extensive influence on the conduct of life, both in impelling to that which is right, and in restraining from that which is wrong, it will be much more useful to consider it with respect to its effects and consequences, than to regard it merely in an abstract light. And to render what I have to say as practical as possible, I shall consider the influence of charity upon the mind and behaviour of a christian with respect to the world; with respect to his country, with respect to those with whom he is connected in the same city, neighbourhood, or society; with respect to those who differ from him in religious principles or opinions; with respect to his enemies; and with respect to the vicious and abandoned.

First—Let us consider the effect of charity with respect to the world. The survey of the narrowness of our present power and sphere of action, of the extent of our capacity of thought and perception, gives us the prospect of a contrast that is very wonderful. Our power of bestowing happiness upon others, or procuring it to ourselves is very limited; but our tho't can range from one region to another, & travel with the lightning of heaven. Before we can move those clogs of mortality which we wear, from one street to another, our imaginations are able to encompass the globe, or to visit the stars. We find that the desires and affections of our nature are not suited to our powers of action, but to our capacity of thought and imagination; and the man who entertained no wishes, inclinations, or propensions, but such as his present power could gratify or accomplish, would be scarce superior to a reptile notwithstanding his form. When we compare our connexions and acquaintances, those with whom we interchange mutual good offices, with the general body of mankind, they are limited within very narrow bounds, and confined to a very small number; but there is a strong law, the law of humanity, which connects us with all who are endowed with the same common nature. No impassable mountains, no innavigable oceans, no inhospitable deserts, are boundaries to intercept the force and authority of this law. Like the sun it extends its heat and influence to the utmost corner of the earth, and proves a connecting principle with all our fellow-creatures.

Suitable to this general and extensive law of humanity, christian charity requires that we wish well unto all, and offer supplications to God upon their account. "*I exhort, therefore,*" say the apostle to Timothy, "*that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men.*" (I. Tim. ii 1.)

By our neighbour, according to our Saviour's religion, is not to be be understood, one who lives in the same country, who is governed by the same laws, or subject to the same polity; but every one who is endowed with the same nature. To every such person, whether Christian, Jew Pagan or Mahometan, we are to abound in love, and to do good whenever we have an opportunity. A good christian, when he thinks of the miseries, blindness, errors, and vices which prevail in the world, will surely out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, pray to the Father of mercy to remove them, and in the fervour of his spirit, and the sincerity of his love, wish *that all the kingdoms of the earth may become the kingdoms of our God, and of his son Jesus Christ.*

[Boston Gazette.]

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Cephas W. Benson.
June 15. 6 tf.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,
A FULL AND COMPLETE
INDEX
To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813, inclusive.
Price—*Two Dollars.*
April 20.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as a judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of GREENBURY TREAKLE, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Greenbury Treakle having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Greenbury Treakle having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Greenbury Treakle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice, to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in September next, to appear before the said county court, at the Court House of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Greenbury Treakle should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of April, 1816.

RD RIDGELY.
May 4. 12 3m*.

To be Rented, or Leased

For a term of years, and possession given immediately, that well known farm adjoining Osborn Williams and Mrs. Margaret Higgins, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land. The soil is peculiarly adapted to tobacco and all kinds of small grain, with the advantage of good meadows. Improvements, a good dwelling house, three rooms, two fire-places and piazza, kitchen, and other out-houses, with a new fifty-foot tobacco-house; upwards of two hundred apple trees of choice fruit either for cider or keeping apples, with a variety of other fruits. In addition to the above conveniences, there is a noted spring within fifty yards of the dwelling. For terms apply to Jas. or Edward Tilly at South River Ferry, or to

Nicholas Brewer, sen.
Annapolis.
June 22. 6 tcw.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, *Governor of Maryland,*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Inquisition held at Primrose in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, on the third day of last month, upon the view of the body of a person unknown, then and there lying dead, it was found that the unknown person was MURDERED on the Farm called Primrose by some person or persons unknown; and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice; and I do further, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime, on the aforesaid conditions. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEV. WINDER.
By his Excellency's command,
NICHLAS PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
June 29. 3w.

For Sale,

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London-town) originally belonging to John H. Stone. Also several other houses which include the whole of the property annexed.

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and six fire places—Also store-house and granary, wind-mill, ferry-boat, about acres of land eighty, to all which a disputable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it is this), asking the persons wishing to purchase to view. Possession will be given on the first Monday of Nov. next, if sold.

James Larimore.
May 11. 8

NOTICE.

The highest *cash price* will be given for a negro woman, who can come recommended as a cook and laundress. Enquire of the Printer.
Annapolis, May 28. 9

MA

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CORN-STREET ANNAPOLIS.
—
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Lancelot Warfield,

[illegible] of a candidate for the [illegible] at the next ensuing c[illegible] respectfully solicits the [illegible] of the citizens of [illegible]polis and Anne-Arundel [illegible] 14

[illegible] Court.

[illegible] by petition in writing [illegible] of Anne-Arundel [illegible] praying for the benefit of [illegible] relief of sundry insolvent [illegible] and the several supplements [illegible] the terms mentioned [illegible] a schedule of his property [illegible] of his creditors, on oath, [illegible] can ascertain them, being [illegible] his petition, and the said [illegible] Wells having satisfied the said [illegible] competent testimony that he [illegible] in the state of Maryland [illegible] immediately preceding the [illegible] application, it is therefore [illegible] and adjudged, that the said [illegible] Wells, by causing a copy of [illegible] order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican, [illegible] once each week for three months [illegible] before the third Monday [illegible] next, give notice to his creditors [illegible] appear before the county court [illegible] to be held at the city of Annapolis on [illegible] third Monday of September next, [illegible] the purpose of recommending a [illegible] for their benefit, on the said [illegible] Wells then and there taking [illegible] oath by the said act prescribed, for [illegible] up his property, and to shew [illegible] any they have, why the said [illegible] Wells should not have the [illegible] of the several acts of assembly [illegible] relief of insolvent debtors.

Test.
William S. Green, Clk.
June 8. 8 3m.

B. CURRAN,

Has received a supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of the following articles,

viz:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Marseilles Vesting and Nankeens,
Quilted and Cross Barred Handkerchiefs,
Black Florence Silk,
Bombazett and Bombazeens,
Superfine black and white undrest Calicoes,
Figured Gauze and Italian Crape,
Black Cambric and Chinese Crape,
Cambric and Jaconet Muslin,
Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Shirting Cambrics and Long Cloth,
Long and short Kid Gloves,
Silk and cotton Stockings,
A variety of Calicoes and Ginghams,
Set and other Suspenders,
Domestic Ginghams and Stripes,
A trunk of Philadelphia Shoes,

Also on Hand.

A large supply of Spun Cotton.
All of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual, to those persons who know that they have been punctual.
June 15. 7 tf

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 2d day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Samuel Harrison, near Herring Creek Church,

All the personal estate of Benjamin [illegible], consisting of Horses, Cattle & [illegible], Household Furniture, and some [illegible]rkman's Tools. Terms of sale—[illegible] sums of twenty dollars, and under, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note, with [illegible] security, with interest from the day of sale, all under that sum the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Bennett Harrison, Executor.
July 20, 1815.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.