od spale dur Churs beardhis voice.
And nature voice from sleep;
and lo 10 his firm and solid earth;
//Sprang.fegurine liquid deep. He spake and Lighte transparent ray

He spake—and Logher trimps

filver'd each sparkling wave:

He spake—and twilight led the day

To Ocean's silent cave;

And Dackress traised his giant size,

Deep frowning in his might;

While thousand, thousand starry, eyes

Egol'd from the cell of sight.

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 mas drests

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, Chad 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 keps his gentle law, How fair had been his way !. But, whirling in a thoughtless course, Inglariously he fell, And sadly does my song forbear That mournful fall to tell.

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

DOSTON, JULY 6: CAPTURE OF THE CHESA-PEAKE.

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 susrained 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 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 surrender

ed or sunk. It appears to the court, that as the ships were getting foul, Capt. Lawrence ordered the boarders to be called , but the bogle-man Wilfirm Brown, stationed to call the deserted his quarters, and when dismable from fright to horn; that widshipmen went below boarders but these not being called in the way they had been usually exercised few came upon the upper desk sequinsion prevalled a great-er part of the men desected their quarters, and ran below. It appears also to the court that when the Shan-tion got Jont of the Chespeake. Capt, Lawrence, his first lieutenants the salling master and figutepart of marines were all tilled or mortally marmes were all filled or mortally compided, and thereby the upper-deck of the Chempeaks was left without any commanding officer, & with only one or two young nad-shipmen. It also appears to the court that previously to including getting four, marmed, the Garden peakers per deck and the had been selled and youngled, and the number stationed so that deck thereby comilies had been

man a period of his quarters and manifely to should his turk the for the court are of opinion [the horn had been sounded when are proceed, the med height better their ordered, the men being the action of the parents, the boarders, would have promptly repaired to the sparedeck probably have prevented the enemy from boarding certainly have repelled there, and might have reburned the boarding with success; and the failure of the boarders on both deeks to rath on the spatialist, after the enemy had boarded; which might have been done successfully, sie is believed from the rautious manner in which the ene-

court cannot however perceive nthis almost une sampled occurrence Cdisastrous cotcumstances, that he 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 engage ment will in the least discourage our brave seamen from meeting the enemy hereafter on equal terms.

The court being also charged to nquire 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 :- 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 control 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 For-rest, 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 Flesh man; that he behaved in an unofficer like manner at Halifaz, assoming 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 alter the ships were foul, and the enemy not that the behaved well at their quarters before, and fired on the enemy with great rapidity and precision, the conft ascribe their misconduct to the confusion naturally incident to the omission of the call for boarders. in the accustomed manner

man. The sourt, therefore respectfully submit to higher authori-

to superally that unbrasted by any illiberal feelings stowards the chest my, they feel is their duty to state, that the conduct of their duty to state, boarding and carrying the Chesapeakes was a most invarrancable abuse of power after success.

The contraint swarm that in oakrying a ship by boarding, the full extent of the command of an officer common be readily exercised; and that improper violente may unavolin the moment of contention, magnanimous tonquered foe will not complain, But the fact has been clearly established before this court; that the enemy met with lit-ile opposition on the upper deck, and none in the gun deck. Yer 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 abhorren , this outrage was committed in the presence of a British officer standing at the hatch-Wav.

WM. BAINBRIDGE. President.

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

SATURDATE VENING'S LEC-TURE. And above all these, things, put on

Charity, which is the bond of Perfect-ness. Colossians, iii, 13. CHARITY may be defined that

lisposition 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 con-ons, and our disposition to do good. Charity includes this, but respects Charity includes this, but respects this law. Like the sun it extends more immediately the sentiments hits heat and influence to the utmost 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 kind. ness in our whole behaviour. It also implies the absence of several of the blackest vices of human nature, malice, envy, falseness, deceit, cruelty, oppression, Blander, Charity in this respect may be compared to a liberal founding giving rise to a large river, which the course di-vides itself into several branches, and disperses health and plenty o er 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 exercised occasions its being called by different appellations. Thus, ourlove to mankind is refmed benevolence our love to our coury, patriotism; our love to our friends, friendship, our love to our kindred of families, affection. Neither is The court is very fax from except at this court is very fax from except at the same thus criminal. It is unable to designate by fact the individuals who thus the individuals who thus course from only a few days preceding the engagement, and soft course could not distinguish the the same that the engagement, and soft course could not distinguish the course could not distinguish the t surprising that from the same the seed deposited in the group

man./ The court, therefore, respectively is of the saling and the specially authority to the saling and the respectively to the saling and the respective to the saling and the number of the special special

ble, I shall consider the influence of charity upon the mind and beha-viour of a chestian with respect to the world; with respect to the

country, with respect to those with whom he is connected in the same dity, neighbourhood, or society. with respect to those who

one region to another, & travel with thelightningofheaven. Before we can move those clogs of mortality which we wear, from one street to another, oby 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 repuile netwithstanding 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 himagity, 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 connecting principle with all our

fellow-ereatures. Suitable to this general and excharity requires that we wish well unto all, and offer supplications to God upon their accounts " Iexhort. therefore," say the sposte to Timo-

this "that supplications, prayers, infercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men." (1. I im. ii l.)

By our neighbour, according to our Saviour's religion, is not to be be understood, one who lives in the same country, who is goverhed 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, and 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; be understood, one who lives in the

For Sale, or to Let.
That well known stand in Queen those Stimes George sounty, former y occupied by Major Thomas Lans

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with respect to those who differ from him in religious principles of opinious; with respect to his enumies; and with respect to the wictous and abandoned.

First—Let us consider the effects 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 espacity 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 it mited; but our tho't can range from one region to another, & travel with Monday in Reptember next to pear before the said account on at the Gourt House of said to ty, at ten o'clock in the foretoes, that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit to show cause if any they have in the said account have the benefit of the said act is supplements, as prayed. Given me my hand, this lath day of April in RD RIBGELY.

To be Rented, or Leased For ate, m of years, and potent given immediately, that well then given immediately, that well the farm adjoining Osbern William a birs. Margaret Higgins, containing hundred and fifty, acres of land. It soil is peculiarly adapted to the and all kinds hi small grain, with advantage of good-meadows. Impriments, a good dwelling house the rooms, two fire-places and passes with en. and other out houses, with a se fifty foot tobacco-house, upwards of hundred apple trees of choice in either for eider or keeping apples, what a variety of other fruits loadele to the above conveniences they noted spring within fifty, yard of dwelling. For terms suply to he Edward Tilly at South River Fern Annapolis.

By his Excellency LEVI VII. DER, Governor of Marshall A Proclamation. WHEREAS, by an Inquisition

at Primrose in Anne Arundel count the State of Maryland, on the Unio day of last month, upon the view of body of a person unknown, these there lying dead, it was found that on the Farm called Primose of 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 souriet, and the sincerity of his love, with that all the kingdoms of the carth may become the kingdoms of the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be condition. Firm indier my hand the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be condition. Firm indier my hand the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be condition. The carth may be conditionally and trooper to the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be come to the passes in the carth may be come the kingdoms of the carth may be come to the passes in the carth may be come to the passes in the carth may be come to the carth may be come to the carth may be come to the passes in the carth may be come to the carth may be come to the passes in the carth may be come to the carth ma

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TOL LXXIII.

PURTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CATACH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

.Three Dollars per Annum.

Lancelot Warfield, fer himself a candidate for the of Sheriff at the next ensuing e m and respectfully solicits the and interests of the citizens of city of Annapolis and Anne-Arunescoty. Ley 1, 1815.

Jane .. Prundel County Court. Da application, by petition in writ

of William Wells, of Anne-Arun county, praying for the benefit of atter the relief of sundry insol t debore, and the several suppleesthereto, on the terms mentioned resil acts, a schedule of his pror, and list of his creditors, on oath, has he can ascertain them, being ered to his petition, and the said Tam Wells having satisfied the said thy competent testimony that he miled in the state of Maryland pears immediately preceding the ecf his application, it is therefore ared and adjudged, that the said ham Wells, by causing a copy of order to be inserted in the Mary-Gazette or Maryland Republican. e in each week for three months essively, before the third Monday ept next, give notice to his credi-toappear before the county court held at the city of Annapolis on third Monday of September next, the purpose of recommending a see for their benefit, on the said Ilam Wells then and there taking outh by the said act prescribed, for vering up his property, and to shew self any they have, why the said eft of the several acts of assembly the relief of insolvent debtors.

William S. Green, Clk.

B. CURRAN,

received a supply of NED GOODS, consisting of the following articles,

crerice Cloths and Cassimeres. Inseilles Vesting and Nankeens, Failled and Cross Barred Handker

chiefs, Black Florence Silk, Bombazett and Bombazeens. perfine black and white undrest Calicoes.

Spres Gause and Italian Crape, lick Cambric and Chinese Crape, ambric and Jaconet Muslin, ook Muslins and Lenoes, irting Cambrics and Long Cloth, ong and short Kid Gloves, and cotton Stockings, variety of Calicoes and Ginghams et and other Suspenders, omestic Ginghams and Stripes, trunk of Philadelphia Shoes,

Also on Hand. hrge supply of Spun Cotton. and as usual, to those persons know that they have been punctu-

Public Sale.

virtue of an order of the orphans art of Anne-Arundel county, the excriber will expose to public sale, Wednesday the 2d day of August est, if fair, if not the next fair day ereafter, at the late dwelling of muel Harrison, near Herring reek Church,

If the personal estate of Benjamin as, consisting of Horses, Cattle & Household Furniture, and some eman's Tools. Terms of saleall sums of twenty dollars, and upds, a credit of six months will be ea, the purchaser giving note, with discourity, with interest from the of sale; all under that sum the cash st be paid. Sale to commence at 10

Bennett Harrison, Executor. aly 20, 1815.

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knowledge and ger Annapolis, July LC On Sunday the leading from M'C Governor's Bridg small red MO BOOK, used as a is a thumb lancet note on the Bank dollars, and a sr plaister recollected have dropped un Tree, standing nesouth side Any above poeket boo

lars reward. July 20, 1815.

Wr. William Bre

tel, in Annapolis,