TRIBUTE TO VALOUR We think, we cannot pay a greater tribute of respect, to the memory of Captain LAWRENCE than by publishing the following testimonial of regard, written by his enemy, and extracted from the Halifax paper. [Guardian.]

LINES, WRITTEN ON THE CAPTURE THE CHESAPEAKE. SWEET was the sailor's midnight

dream, That faded with the morning beam And high the hopes that swelled his

breast, When rising from his peaceful rest, That ere the dreary shades of night. Had once more veil'd the cheerful light The flag that wav'd in graceful sweep, Should float in triumph on the deep. No friendly shore was now in view, No friendly hand now wav'd adieu.

At dawn of day was seen afar, The flag that bore the stripe and star And soon the foe, with favouring breeze Sought the bold conflict on the seas. Brave was the heart now near at hand To meet him on his native strand ; And high Old England's ensign fle To cheer the Shannon's hardy crew . This flag shall never-never fall; " I's bloody folds shall be our pall;

No common soul directs the fight ; " No common day" now sheds its light. " If chance has hung a low'ring cloud, To shade the laurels of the proud; " And forc'd the vanquish'd brave to

" weep
" Their loss of triumph on the deep,
" The glittring steel shall proudly tell " If yet is lost the magic spell, " By which Britannia rules the waves " And guards her heroes watery graves.

Now off the shore the ship appears, And towards the Shanon proudly steers Now all is still-'tis death's repose, The gallant ships soon boldly close, And while Old England's thund'ring roar

Re-echo'd from the neighb'ring shore, Beneath the tow ring sails dark shade, 'The battle raged with blade to blade. 'Twas there the brave soon slept in

death. And nobly sigh d their latest breath: Twas there the manly heart was tried, And Britons felt their naval pride.
"No chance shall now decide the day " For Broke himself now leads the way

And soon the bloody conflict's o'er, The roaring cannon's heard no more An awful calm succeeds the fight, And softly fall the shades of nig How still are laid the brave that ill, The cannon's roar their funeral kill I heir home -- the deep, is now their grave, They sink beneath the peaceful wave. The flag that vainly wav'd before, Is fallen now to vaunt no more : The flag that wav'd in graceful sweep, Now floats in triumph on the deep.

His midnight watch the scaman keeps, Where wrapt in death the hero+ sleeps; Where, in his Country's colours, bleeds Brave LAWRENCE, fam'd for other deeds.

And as he treads in silent thought, The spot where late he bravely fought, The tears of sorrow dim his eyes,

That now in endless night he lies. " No laurel crown thy brow shall wreath

No more thy native air shall brothe;
A foreign laud shall be thy grate
But foreign tears shall weep the drave.
If on the deck thy form extends, "Thy soul unconquered high ascends.
"Thy country claims no more from "thee,

"If conquer'd—yet—thy spirit's free.
"The cold grave soon shall hold the
"form,

That old has bra " And fame shall tell to future times, " And fame shall bear to distant climes " The bloody conflict on the sea,

" The tale that tells of death and thea The minute guns are heard afar, But bear not now the sound of war. The minute stroke the sailor rows, And akty's tear drop nobly flows.

And now the mournful pendant weeps, Where still in peace the hero sleeps; And slowly moves upon the wave, The barge that bears him to his grave Now o'er his bier his colours laid, Above is placed his faithful blade. No more is heard the Victor's cheer, The brave respect the hallow'd bier; No war-like passion fills their breasts,

Hush'd in repose the Warrior rests. . The first of June.

† Captain Lawrence, after he died, was wrapt in his colours, and laid on the quarter-deck of the Chesapeake.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned com-missioners offer for Sale, on the pre-mises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint's Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland, Richard Grnhame, Daniel Kent, James Wilson,

John H. Chew.

Loss of the ship Tonquin, near the

A large ship had arrived from N. York after a passage of near 7 months with merchandize and provisions for the company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the story of the Tonquin's having been cut off was but too true. The circumstances have been related in different ways by the natives, in the environs of the establishment, but that which from their own knowledge carries with it the greatest appearance of truth is as follows: That vessel after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast north of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers) twenty-three men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the seaboard, when they stopped on Vancouver's Island at a place called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerful nation called Wake-a-nin-ishes. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, and conducted themselves in the most decorous manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian whom the officers had as interpreter that the tribe where they then lay were ill disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; captain Jonathan Thorne affected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. M'Kay, that he had ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails. In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives .-Every one when armed moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready in such manner were they distributed that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number. besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weaken ed condition; made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where, finding a quantity of loaded arms they fired on their savage assailers through the sky lights and companion way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time—& long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia it cannot be ascertained, this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning, the four who were unhurt left her in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indians in canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to vie with each other in boarding.

The wounded man shewed himself over the railing, and made ogns that he was alone and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical of actions, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly nine thousand pounds of gun powder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion who were in canoes round the ship. It is impossible to tell who the person was that so completely avenged himself, but there cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade

The four men who set off in the long boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale and massacred by the native.

From the Federal Republican. To the Hon. James Madison, Presi dent of the United States.

Permit me sir, with the respect due to your exalted station and eminent talents, to address you in a plain and decorous manner, on a subject of the highest concern to your desire to restore peace to Amethe people of the United States, rica, and the negotiation set on foot and more particularly to those sectithrough the mediation of Russia in ons of the Union most exposed to clines me to that opinion. Be asthe ravages and depredations of the enemy. I am one of those among hundreds, indeed thousands, placed in that situation who may in a few hours be deprived of all the comforts of life, and with a numerous family of children and grand-children be. reduced to seek shelter under the hospitable roof of some kind, benevolent friend, whose doors will open to receive us until the peltings of the pitiless storm are over; but after the lapse of a few weeks or days, what is to become of us? or where are we to wander? God only knows, and in him we repose our trust. War at all times is to be deprecated as the greatest calamity which can befall a people, and in my humble judgment there are few causes which can justify an offensive one, and more especially in a country professing christianity, whose mild and benevolent precepts teach us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us-to return good for evil to love our enemies and to forgive one another, as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us. Among the many evils consequent on it, the pernicious and destructive influence on religion and morality, must be deplored by all who have an interest in the welfare and happiness of our country. These are evils which will be felt and lamented long after the war has ceased, and for which there can be no attainable object to compensate. The great and prominent cause of 'declaring war has been removed by the revocation of the British orders in council, and the pretext for continuing to prosecute it, brought within a small compass, indeed, almost reduced to no thing. It is a position not to be controverted, that, according to the laws of nations, all articles contraband of war, are prohibited to be carried by neutrals to either bel ligerent, and when found on board a neutral, are liable to seizure and confiscation. The position is equally tenable and incontrovertible, that enemies goods on board of a neutral, according to the laws of nations, are liable to seizure and confiscation. This was settled in the great case of the Silesia loan on most mature consideration in 1753. This decision has ever since been acquiesced in and sanctioned by the practice and usage of the nations of Europe, and to which America has affixed her seal of approbation, by inserting a stipulation in the treaty with France, exempting the goods of an enemy on board neutrals from seizure and confiscation. Similar exceptions are inserted in treaties between the different powers of Europe, exceptio prebat regulam. I admit the disposition manifested, by inserting the exception in some of the treaties formed among many of the powers of Europe, have induced various attempts to change the rule, but such change has not yet been effected, and the law of nations remains in that respect what it has ever been deemed and acknowledged to be. The right of search is derived and flows from these two rules or principles of the laws of nations. or either of them, which renders a more minute discussion of the second rule unnecessary-The prohibition of contraband of war would be unavailing and nugatory, unless it included in it the means or mode of carrying it into effect, and that mode is the right of search, by which alone it can be ascertained whether the prohibition has been violated, and whereby redress for such violation may be sought. It is apparent, that from the right of search thus exercised, arises incidentally the right of seizing any seaman found on board the neutral and a subject of that belligerent, by whom the right of search is lawfully used.

The law of nations is founded on the immutable principles of justice, equity and the general convenience of nations, and on this foundation rests the right of belligerents to seize the seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels-a right which is reciprocal and appertains to every nation, and hath not been questioned until lately. Our com-plaints have been confined to abuses resulting from the undue and improper exercise of the right. On a declaration of war, every nation has a right to call on its subjects to return to their country, and give their aid in support and defence of its rights, bills, the rendering of calls on the

and to enforce a compliance with militla or the oral such demand by the adoption of such measures as are compatible with the law of nations, and particularly by seigure when found on the sea, the high way of nations, in the manner above described. It is to be presumed, sir, it is

sured the general voice of America is in favour of peace, and a suspension of hostilities, while the negotiation for peace is progressing, and it is believed to be in your power to effect that desirable state of things, whenever you please; and if you omit to do it, you will be accountable for all the blood that will be spilled, and for all the evils and calamities which are pressing hard on that portion of the people, who reside on the sea-board, and will terminate in their ruin. Those who are far removed from the state of war, and sleep in peace on beds of down, and are in the undisturbed enjoyment of all the luxuries of life, know not, feel not, the sufferings encountered by those exposed to the ravages of the enemy, and their anxious solicitude for the safety of their wives and children, who may in a short time be deprived of their homes, & all the comforts and necessaries of life. For what are all these injuries to be inflicted on them, and why are they to submit to all these privations and sufferings? The only pretext for it is the protection of a few naturalized British seamen who have deserted their own country-men who have no fixed or permanent residence, but seek employment where the best wages can be procured, and only remain on shore long enough to spend their money. It cannot be expected the British will relinquish the right of impressing their own native seamen, on board merchant vessels (a right on which their existence as a great commercial nation depends) without the the substitution by the United States of some municipal regulation, which will render the exercise of such right on board American vessels unnecessary. It is the opinion of many, and in that opinion I concur, that if the following clause to wit: Whereas, the only cause of war " now subsisting between Great-Britain and the United States of " America, arises from the conflicting claims of G. Britain and the " U. S. of America to the allegiance of a certain description of persons, " who were the natural born sub-' jects of the King of G. Britain, and have since become the naturalized citizens of the U. S. of America, or may become such in " the manner the laws of the U. S. " have prescribed :- And whereas, " it is desirable, and for the in-" terest of both countries, that · peace and amity should be restor-" ed between them :- Be it enact-"ed, &c. That it shall not be lawful "to employ any seaman who may " come within the above descripti-" on of persons, on board of any "public vessel of the U. S. or of "any vessel owned by any of the citizens of the U.S. or sailing " under their flag, and that every such person " work and labour in the Dock or " Navy Yards of the U. S. or on " board of their vessels while in " harbour, shall receive as a com-" pensation for his services a sum " of money by the month, equal to " what such person might or could receive by being employed on "board any public vessel of the "U. States," had been added to the seamen's bill, it would have been received as a satisfactory and efficient substitute by the British government, for the relinquishment of the right of impressment; and if it could now be added by way of supplement to that law, it would lead to the restoration of peace amity with G. Britain. The clause proposed appears to me to be unexceptionable in the adoption of an expedient which does not relinquish the right of expatriation as insisted on by America, nor require an abandonment of the right of allegiance, as claimed by G. Britain. The persons thus excluded from the vessels of the U.S. are not numerous, and they will be amply remunerated for the change in the mode of procuring a livelihood: and the exclusion would operate in favour of the American sailor. The happy results from the adoption of this clause, or one so modified as to retain the substance, will be peace, commerce unrestricted, a revenue more than equal to all the demands of government, without

the aid of loans, taxes, or treasury

the stopping of the further of the blood of Americans, and de arresting of all the impending rain mities and eyils incident to war.

Be assured, arr, the people on the sea-board cannot pay takes without commerce, for without commerce they can have no sale for their produce, and without a sale for their produce, they can not be possessed of the means of paying taxes; and at this time when our commerce is annihilated, most of our ports blockaded and our little fleet confined to our harbours, to pass a law compelling the people to pay taxes, would be as arbitrary and oppressive as the edict of the king of Egypt, which compelled the Israelites to make bricks without straw. The certific effect and operation of a tax-law at this time will be an easy and expeditious transfer of the property of the landholder, to speculators, to the officers of government, and dependents on power, at one fourth of the value. This is a state of things that must, that ought to be deplored by you who are placed at the head of the union to watch: over, protect and guard, the rights: and interests of the people, to promote the general welfare, and with an even hand to do right and justice to all, without favour or prejudice.
A SOLDIER OF '76. Maryland, June 17.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been ap-States, Agent for VACCINATION hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post-and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own fami. ly from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or ex-

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH. U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore. Juhe 17.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county count, as as associate judge for the third judicial district Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wittington, of the second of the aft for the relief of sundry the benefit of the aft for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said said. thereto, on the terms mentioned in said 124, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his relation, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years insided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application,
having also stated in his petition that he is
in confinement for debt, and having prayed
to be discharged; I do hereby order and aljudge, that the person of the said William Whete
croft be discharged from imprisonment, and
by causing a copy of this order to be insend
in the Maryland Gazette for three months in
South in the Maryland Gazette for three montas as cessively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the nurnose of recommending a trustee for their said third Monday of September, purpose of recommending a trustee purpose of recommending a trustee for fact benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have why the said William Wheteroft should set have the benefit of the afts as prayed far. Given under my hand this 22d day of April 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, St.

On application to me the subscriber is the recess of Anne-Arundel county ceurs, as a associate judge for the third judicial district Maryland, by perition in writing of Grossa Poole, of said county, praying for the beak of the act for the relief of sundry insafers debtors, and the several supplements there, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a state of his property, and a list of his orditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has reside in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the sime of his application; has ing also stated in his petition that he is sicus finement for debt, and having prayed to discharged therefrom—I do hereby order, adjudge, that the person of George Pools adjudge, that the person of George Pools in Maryland Cazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September are, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the proper of recommending a trustee for their length, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have pose of recommending a trustee for their nefit, and to show cause, if any they bre, why the said George Poole should not last the benefit of the ada as prayed for God under my hand this twenty-third day of Andreighteen handers. April 20 Richard H. Harwood

SARAH ANN WATERS, Has just received, at her shop is Church-street, Annapolis, a fresh sortment of Ludies dress and under

Shoes & Slippers among which are a few ladies relied among which are a few ladies slippers, on the most reduced terms

IVOL LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum. FOREIGN. BOSTON, JULY 10.

> BULLETIN. PARIS, May 8.

infa

in t

ons

alre

Kai

time

pow

Lob

take

The

cove

clou

cow

rard

batt

Gen

on t

him

ing

ed f

Roy

batt

vise

the

Kai

take

thin

time

cam

grea

adv:

tos

all s

and

of t

exp

It v

righ

one

afte

Out

be s

mu

Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen and Regent has received the followng news from the army : The battles of Weissenfelds and

TRENCH ACCOUNT-Per the Thistle.

f Lutzen are only preludes of erents of the highest importance .-The Emperor A. cander and the ing of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the atter end of April, learning that e French had planted themselves efore Thuringe, adopted the plan give him battle on the plains of utzen, and made a movement to ake their position; but were preested by the rapid movements of he French army-yet they persistd in their projects, and resolved to ttack the army in order to maintain e position they had taken. The them osition of the French army on the of May at 9 o'clock in the morng, was as follows :- The left wing the army was on the Elster. It ris formed by the Vice Roy, havgunder his command the 5th and Ith corps. The centre was comanded by the Prince of Moscowa the village of Kaia. The Empeor with the old and young guard

ere at Lutzen. The Duke of Raguse was in the file of Poserna and formed the ght with his three divisions.

In fine, general Bertrand, comanding the 4th corps, marched to n the defile. The enemy made a vement and passed the Elster, othe bridges of Zewnkaw, Pagan d Reitz. His Majesty, hoping to event that movement, and thinkghe could attack only the 31, orred gen Lauriston, whose corps ormed the extremity of the left, to pair to Leipsic, in the end to disencert the projects of the enemy, al to place the French army in a tuation for the event of the third. a position entirely different from hat the enemy expected to find it; nd where it was in fact, on the 2d) d thus cause confusion and disor-

r in their columns. At 9 o'clock in the morning, his ajesty hearing the cannonading ar Leipsic, repaired thither at full op. The enemy defended the tle village of Listenau and the idges in advance of Leipsic. His ajesty waited only for the moment hen these places should be carried | valr put his whole army in movement this direction to wheel upon ipsic, pass over the right of the ster, to take the enemy in flank; tat 10 o'clock the enemy's army red towards Kaia, in many coens of great depth, which obscurthe sun-

Theenemy presented forces which peared immense. The Emperor mediately made his arrangements. e Vice-Roy received orders to rer to the left of the Prince of Mosva, but it took him three hours to cute this movement. The Prince Moscowa took arms, and with five divisions sustained the battle ich at the end of half an hour ame terrible. His Majesty himat the head of the guard, bethe centre of the army, sustain-

he right of the Prince of Mosco-The Duke of Raguse with his divisions occupied the extreme Gen. Bertrand had orders to to the rear of the enemy's arat the moment, when the line was warmly engaged—Fortune pleased to crown with the most iant success all these dispositi-

he enemy, who appeared certain uccess, marched to turn our right o gain the road of Weissenfelds; Compans, a general of the first t, at the head of the first diviof the Duke of Raguse, stophim short. The regiments of ines sustained many charges with rag freid, and covered the field of Outle with the light cavalry of the dan

May 20th, 1813.