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BIographical SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT SHUBRICK.

The genius, and the spirit of republicanism, is closely allied with disposition to do honor to merit, without regard to the circumstance of rank in hereditary governments. Hereditary distinctions are often sufficient to claim the notice of the biographer; and on the death of a Prince, however insignificant the part he acted, while living, however destitute his character may have been of every claim to the notice of his contemporaries, or the remembrance of posterity, it is still considered a respect due to his rank to give a sketch of his life, and if there was nothing in it to merit the attention of mankind, to supply the deficiency, by dwelling on the exploits of his remote ancestors. The disposition to commemorate the exploits of men, who, in their individual characters, have little claim to the notice of the world, merely on the score of accidental circumstances of rank and station, is generally combined with an indifference to the claims of real worth; and hence it often happens, that the commatidees of armies and fleets, whatever may be their merits, receive all the credit of success, while the secondary agents are left to the chance of the report of the chief, for their reward. There is neither justice or policy in this; for justice requires, that honor should be paid where honor is due; and policy, that every stimulative should be given to exercise the human powers, in every situation where they are to be excited honorably and advantageously. The person who ostensibly leads any affair whatever, is sufficiently aware, that if honor results from its successful issue, the principal share will fall to his lot, unless he is notoriously deficient in the performance of his part. He therefore, wants no additional motive to exertion. But it is otherwise with men in stations less conspicuous, who are often entirely overlooked, and sometimes stripped of their due, to embellish the fame of others. This neglect or injustice deprives men of the best and most honorable motives, that render exertion voluntary, and not the mere effect of subordination. The most ordinary soldier, is more or less open to the reception of this feeling; and however it may be the fashion in other countries, to debate the human species, even below the brutes, by calling them machines, we of this nation, have had ample proof of the superiority of men, who, to the habits of discipline in war, added, not only an enthusiasm in favor of the cause they espoused, but were impelled to activity, by a conviction, that their individual exertions, would gain them individual distinction. Men, from the mere wish to coercive discipline, may be brought to fight well with their hands, but they will never be a match for those who fight heart and hand.

Few of the celebrated conquerors of ancient or modern times, and especially those who raised themselves from a private station to the command of armies; and the rule of empires, overlooked this certain method of animating and attaching the hearts of their followers. A compliment paid in the presence of the army, an ornamented shield, a musket of honor, or some other trifling badge, to distinguish a man from his comrades, was sufficient to excite the keenest emulation, and to animate every man with an ambition almost equivalent to that of the chief himself. Soldiers who merely fight for pay and plunder, are degraded to the lowest state of mankind; for no love of the country, can render the mode of war more honorable than that of the assassin, who murders at a stated price. Both our opinions and feelings are in favor of administering all the aid in our power to the re-

putation of deserving men, and especially those who have passed the best years of their existence in serving their country in a profession, which every day might call for the sacrifice of their lives. This duty can always be performed, without rendering the subjects ridiculous by exaggerating their merits; or cheapening their rewards, by rendering them too common. By abstaining from inflated eulogy or superlative praise; by preserving a due consistency between the language and the subject;—and carefully avoiding that profusion of ornament, which renders the finest figure ridiculous, a modest & decent memorial may be raised, which will be dear to the hearts of friends, without exciting the ridicule of the indifferent, or deterring the stranger from stopping to ask to whose memory the simple structure is consecrated. With these remarks which are intended as a reply to certain gentlemen who think that entitled merit has no certain claim to the notice of our readers, we will proceed with the little sketch of the most material incidents in the life of an officer, whose death would always have been a subject of regret, even though it had not happened under such melancholy circumstances.

John Templar Shubrick, was born on the 11th September, 1788, at the seat of his father, colonel Thomas Shubrick, in South Carolina. He was educated partly at various grammar schools in Charleston; was sometime at the college, then under the direction of the reverend Mr. Woodbridge, from whence he went to a private seminary at Dedham in the state of Massachusetts, where he remained nearly three years.—On his return to South Carolina, he was placed at the office of Wm. Drayton, esquire, a distinguished scholar and lawyer, since a colonel in the United States army, as a student at law. Discouraged by looking forward, through the long interval that must elapse before he could possibly commence the practice of the law, and perhaps inspired by those suggestions which so often indicate to the youthful mind the path most likely to lead to distinction, he determined to relinquish his legal studies.

Accordingly, after very mature deliberation, he applied to his father, who coinciding with his wishes, made application in 1806, to the secretary of the navy, who promptly forwarded warrants for John, as well as his brother, William Branford Shubrick, now a lieutenant in the service; and who had also solicited permission of his father to enter the Navy. The prompt attention of government to the wishes of col. Shubrick, was due to his revolutionary services. He had been an active and distinguished officer during the great struggle in which this country burst her chains, after sweating blood for seven long years, and was among those to whom Congress voted their thanks, and medal, expressive of their high approbation. The claims of such men we hope will always be attended to when they are offered; for if there be any persons now living in this country, peculiarly entitled to our gratitude, it is those who stood by her in her most severe and sanguinary struggle, nor laid down their arms, or remitted their exertions till they saw she had weathered the storm. The sons of col. Shubrick did not generate: for during the last war, all of them, to the number of six, were in arms, and they were all brave.

The subject of this sketch, though his honourable career was so early, and so unfortunately closed, perhaps saw more service, and was in a greater number of engagements, than any other officer of his age in the service. He early received a lesson of the necessity of always being prepared for action, in the affair of the Chesapeake, which sunk deep into the hearts of our naval officers, and which, however dishonourable to the national character, gave a lesson of infinite value, and roused a spirit which in the late war was fatal to England. He was in the Constitution in the action with the Guerriere, and on her returning to port for repairs, joined the Hornet, and was present in the affair with the Peacock. He

take possession of the Peacock, but she sunk before it could be done.

When the Hornet joined the President and Macedonian, he served as first lieutenant of the Hornet, under Capt. Biddle. From thence he passed into the President as second lieutenant. In the action which took place between the President and a British squadron, lieutenant Shubrick is spoken of in commander Decatur's official letter, as having behaved with distinguished gallantry. The peace with England, which occurred shortly after, offered him an opportunity to return to the bosom of home, and to enjoy the society of the lady, whom he had recently married in New-York.—But the war which was almost immediately afterwards declared against the regency of Algiers, again called him into action with his old commander, Decatur, as first lieutenant of the Guerriere, the flag ship of the squadron. In this ship he was present in all those affairs which led to the submission of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and the consequent revival of peace. On the consummation of these events, lieutenant Shubrick was despatched to the United States in the Epervier sloop of war, to bear the tidings that the barbarian was humbled, and the captives set free. But the ill fated vessel never reached her destination. Every body recollects the terrible storms which about the period of her expected arrival, swept our coast from south to north, and destroyed many a good vessel. In one of these, in all human probability, the Epervier foundered, and every soul perished. We cannot contemplate this doleful calamity, without sensations of the most melancholy cast. We every day see ample proofs of the inevitable destiny of man; and every day hear of numbers going down to the tomb in the common course of nature. But there is a character of deep and awful grandeur, as well as of affecting pathos, in the bitter uncertainty which envelops the fate of so many human beings. We know that they are dead, and that is all we know.

Peace to their manes—and may the recollection of Mr. Shubrick's merit, remain as a consolation to his surviving family. Among his associates he stood an example of steadiness, attention to duty, and courage in battle; and by his country he is honoured in his memory by having his name associated with those, who served her well, when her rights were at stake. At this period, when the violence of kindred sorrow has subsided into a calm and sacred feeling of resignation, such considerations may be urged without violating the sanctity of a broken heart on the one hand, or opening wounds already closed on the other.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot. Buenos Ayres, July 25, 1816. INDEPENDENCE.

The most excellent, the commission of government of the state:—Whereas, under date of the 9th inst. The most excellent the director has communicated the very important resolution following, to wit:

The sovereign congress of the United Province of Rio de la Plata has this day declared this port of South America independent of the domination of the king of Spain and its Metropolis, by the following august resolution:—The august Tribunal of the nation has this day sanctioned by the unanimous acclamation of all the representatives of the United Provinces in congress assembled, the independence of the country from the domination of the kings of Spain and its Metropolis. This important news is communicated to your excellency for your information and satisfaction, and to be published in all the provinces and towns of the union.

In congress at Tucuman, the 9th of July, 1816. Francisco Narciso de Lapradai. President. Jose Mariano Beodo. Vice President. Jose Mariano Serrano, Sec'y. Juan Jose Posse, Deputy Sec'y. I communicate it to your excellency that you may cause this happy event to be solemnly published and celebrated, and that you may transmit your orders to that effect to all the towns and authorities of that

province. God preserve your excellency for many years. Tucuman, July 9, 1816. Juan Martin De Paezredon. Silvestre Icazate, sec'y.

To the most excellent, the director ad interim, Buenos Ayres. Now therefore, and in the effusion of the most perfect joy, at an event longed for by every American breast, since the Provinces wearied, with wearing for three centuries the chains of Peninsular oppression, resolved to break them, obliterating by the most heroic actions, the remembrance of their passed humiliation, the government joins with a common accord in communicating the foregoing without a moment's delay, to the worthy citizens of this capital, by means of the present bulletin which shall be published in the most solemn manner, and copies of it pasted to all the most public places of the city and suburbs. And as this day, a bitter one for tyrants, like in some degree unto that on which Cortez burnt his ships, with the magnanimous resolution to leave to his companions no alternative but victory, will excite demonstrations of the purest joy on the part of the citizens, exalted at last to the glory of belonging to a free state; the lateness of the present moment not admitting of an immediate display of all the pomp due to the celebration of the majesty of so memorable an event, the government makes known that after to-night, there will be, for ten days consecutively an illumination of the palace of its residence, and of the town house, leaving it at the option of the inhabitants of this eminent city to exercise their own pleasure as to equal demonstrations by some tokens that may announce their real satisfaction, and in the mean time fetes are preparing suitable to the happy occasion, not forgetting the tribute to providence of the most heartfelt thanks.

In the fortress of Buenos Ayres, the 9th of July, 1816. MIGUEL DE IRICOVEN, FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE ESCALDO, Manuel Obligado, Sec'y to the comm. of gov't.

A good chance for Speculation.—The following advertisement is copied from the Troy Post.—To all good Republicans.

The Subscriber wishes to Exchange his share of GLORY gained in the late War, for the article of BREAD, which he finds very necessary to the subsistence of himself and family. One of Mr. Madison's Soldiers. September 30.

Washington, October 8. SPANISH HOSTILITY.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from Col. Jessup, the commanding officer at New-Orleans, announcing the capture of the U. States schooner Firebrand, lieutenant Cunningham, by a Spanish squadron, off the coast of Mexico. Lieutenant Cunningham was put on board a merchant vessel, and had arrived at New-Orleans. Col. Jessup's letter does not communicate any reasons for this hostile act alleged by the Spaniards, nor any other particulars. The next mail will probably furnish them.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Henry Welsh, of said county, brought before me as strays trespassing on his enclosures, two Horses of the following description:—The one a brown Gelding, supposed to be 10 or 15 years old, fourteen hands high, blaze face, blind of both eyes, and half of each ear cropped off, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter T, four white feet, shod all round, long switch tail, trots and canters, has been worked in geers. The other a bright bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, a small star on his forehead, the off fore foot and the two hind feet white, shod all round, no perceptible brand, trots and paces, and appears to have been worked in geers. Given under hand and seal of justice of the peace in and for said county, this 4th Sept. 1816. Edward Varfield.

The owner of the above described strays is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Henry Welsh. Near Poplar Springs in said county. Oct 3.

Now Drawing Regularly, in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY, No. 11.

35,000 Dollars, 25,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars, Highest Prize.

All the above are FLOATING, and may come out the wheel on any day.

Price of tickets only Six Dollars. G. & R. WAITE, CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND MARKET-STREET.

Have a variety of Numbers in whole, halves, quarters and eighths, which they will warrant to be undrawn; and which they pledge themselves to pay whatever prizes they may draw; and from the very great success which usually attend those Tickets sold at WAITE'S OFFICE, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital Prizes.

In the First Class of this Lottery, G. & R. WAITE sold and paid four Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes, two of which were in Halves, Quarters & Eighths. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase Tickets of G. & R. Waite, may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed per return of mail, and if the capital prizes should be drawn at the same time their orders are received, the money shall be promptly returned. Sept. 25, 1816. 47.

State of Maryland. In Council, September 16, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequator signed by the resident of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his Britannic Majesty, for the State of Maryland: Ordered by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. By the Governor. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

James Madison, President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, & of the independence of the U. States of America, the forty first. JAMES MADISON. By the President. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Fredericktown Herald, and the People's Monitor, at Easton. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed agent by Mrs. Ariana Hall, Executrix of Dr. Henry Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward, legally authenticated, on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to. Philip Pindell, senr. Agent. October, 10, 1816. 6w.

For Sale.

The fast sailing schooner Carroll of Carrollton, burthen from 900 to 1000 bushels, and in good repair, with sails, rigging &c. at a reasonable price for Cash.

Also—A valuable Yawl, in complete order, suitable for a pleasure or market boat.—Further particulars, will be given on application to the subscribers. Adridge Sears, John Sears, William Sears, of William Sears, senr. of Poplar Island, Oct. 10. 3c.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 16th of October next, at 11 o'clock A.M. at Richardson's tavern on the Baltimore and Fredericktown turnpike road in A. A. County, all those tracts or parcels of tracts of land lying near Patuxent River in Baltimore county, and situated in the neighbourhood of said river, of which Charles Elder, sen. died possessed, containing 60 acres more or less. The above land is well wooded and contains a large supply of valuable timber. Terms of sale—twelve months credit will be given on the purchase giving bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them on or before the 12th day of April next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee. Sept. 26.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne-Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black furd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins's property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again.

David Ridgely. Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

All persons are hereby warned harbouring said negro at their peril. D. R.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in goal, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, who has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (at whom I purchased her). She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tildard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff coat. Wm. H. Lewis. Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

Prince-George's County. I hereby certify, that I have seen the will of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a bright sorrel Gelding, cropped mane, and cropped tail, and is old, about thirteen hands high, and gallops. Given under hand and seal of the justice of the peace, in and for said county, this 6th day of Sept. 1816. Geo. Semmes.

The owner is requested to pay the charges, and to take the above strays away. (Signed) Singleton Mitchell.

STATE OF MARYLAND, in Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of George W. Higgins, administrator of Ed. Waring, late of A. A. County, deceased, his executor, that by the notce required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber of A. A. County, has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ed. Waring, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers wanted to substantiate them, on or before the twenty-eighth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1816. George Warfield, Adm.

Mrs. Whittington.

Having rented that well known Establishment in Church-street, near the Bible House, formerly occupied by Mrs. Maria Gardner, respectfully informs the public, that she has combined keeping a Boarding-house, & the every exertion will be made to render the character as respectable as when under the superintendance of that lady. The situation of this property being in all respects, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central part of the City, and near the State-house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with board by the day, week, month, or year. June 20.

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