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From a late London Paper.
SHIPWRECK.
Narrative of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Penelope*, in a Snow storm, on her passage to Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 27.
As it may be satisfactory to those who had friends or relations on board the ship *Penelope*, to know their fate, I embrace the opportunity of capt. Galloway's going to England with despatches in the *China* transport, to give you a few particulars of that melancholy and unfortunate accident, as given by Galloway's official letter, which will probably be published. It may be depended on as a correct narrative, although far short in description of what may be said on the subject of our feelings. Forty men and boys deserted when they got on shore from the wreck, of whom (from the report of the Canadians) have since been found on the snow.

We sailed from Spithead on the 28th of March, and had a favorable passage to the Banks of Newfoundland, where we met with immense quantities of ice, thick fogs, and strong S. E. winds, the ice increased as we drew near the Gulf, and the length we were frozen up 12 miles near Cape North, and the thermometer 18 degrees below the freezing point. When the ice seemed to permit the ship to move, the sail was set and we got her out; the frost was frequently so intense to preclude all possibility of making the ship—the ropes were enlarged by the ice, that the sails were not set were completely torn into a solid body. On the 28th we had moderate weather, the ice was considerably gone, and we entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

On the 28th we passed between the two Islands—on the 29th, sailed through great quantities of field ice, the sea at the time appearing as one entire sheet, so sufficiently strong to stop the ship's way.—We soon after a coast of Lower Canada, but Cape Bozars, wind north.

On the 30th we stood to the eastward till the ship broke off to the westward of east; at three P. M. we struck and stood for the Canada shore, at sunset laying a good course clear all the land, which was let the master and first lieut. the proposed distance 3 or 4 leagues; the weather thick and cloudy, impenetrable to snow, and very cold, the lead was kept going, the master ordered not to quit the deck, and to make all the watch keep a good look out. At 8 P. M. we landed in 11 fathoms; at half past 9 the line was passing forward, the captain and first lieutenant were looking at the chart, the ship going about four knots, when she was felt to strike the rocks, the atmosphere extremely dark and lowering. The helm was immediately put down, and the sails thrown up; she came to about two minutes, and remained fast; the boats were immediately lowered down, the stream anchor taken out, on the starboard quarter, and let go in 10 fathoms, which was effected with great difficulty, owing to a current (unknown to us) setting in the south-east. We cut away the lower anchors and threw the great ones overboard, there being three and a half fathoms aft. Our heaving round we found the anchor did not hold, the wind too increasing from the north with heavy snow, and extremely cold. The crew, with great difficulty and exertion of the officers, were kept at the necessary works; some of them actually got into their hammocks. The topmasts were got at their heels to keep the ship afloat, but the motion was so violent the lashings were carried away.—Great hopes, however, were entertained of getting the ship off in the morning,

had the sea kept down, but unfortunately it increased fast: by 12 at night she was striking heavy, and making water rapidly. Provisions were ordered to be got up, but before daylight the water was in the lower deck. All hopes of saving the ship being now given up, the masts were cut away to ease her; they fell in shore, which prevented the hull from heeling out. The master was now sent away in the cutter, with a small hawser to make fast to the shore, if possible, but the surf was so great, and it breaking over large ridges of rocks, the boat was swamped and stove long before she got near the shore, and the crew with great difficulty were saved. Three successive attempts were made with the other boats, one of which was the life boat, in which the purser was sent with the public despatches which were saved. As none of the boats returned, the prospect of those on board became very alarming; the ship by this time (May 1st) striking very heavy, it was impossible to stand on the deck; the quarter deck beams were giving way, and the sea was breaking into the captain's cabin, which destroyed the few bags of bread that were stowed there for safety. The pinnace being the only boat alongside, and in great danger of being stove, the captain was advised to go in her; he appeared much exhausted and fatigued, and apparently unable to assist himself into the boat, from severe rheumatic pains. He was lowered out of one of the quarter ports, and with as many men as he could safely carry, took another rope to try and reach the shore; but she had scarcely cleared the ice of the ship, when a sea half filled her, the next sea threw her upon a rock, when all was thrown out of her—but with the assistance of oars and by swimming, they all got to the shore; the snow to the edge of the water was then 4 feet deep, and those on the shore were obliged to haul the others up—the weather extremely cold with severe frost and blowing hard. The gig and jolly boat was still on board, and after great difficulty the gig was got alongside from the stern, when the 1st and 2d lieutenants, with eighteen men, got on shore in her better than any other of the boats; the gig succeeded in bringing on shore another party, but was unfortunately upset in the surf and stove; the people were saved, though some of them were very drunk.

The jolly boat being on the booms could not be launched; about 40 of the crew were still on board; and when they saw all hopes of being saved cut off by the boats being all swamped on shore, they made most lamentable cries. We had still hopes of some of them being saved, by getting on shore on pieces of the wreck, which some attempted but perished; our prospects on shore were truly miserable; nothing to be seen but high mountains covered with snow.—Some hands were employed collecting wood to endeavor to make a fire, which was accomplished after some hours perseverance; the consequences must have been fatal had we not succeeded, as the clothes on our backs were actually frozen. Many of the men were frost bitten in the feet and hands, some have lost their toes, and ten have been in consequence left at the hospital at Quebec. A party was employed in making tents with branches of trees and wet blankets; others looking for provisions; about sixty pieces of pork were found, and that with melted snow, was the only meat and drink to be obtained. Several cases of wine, which were stowed in the ward room, belonging to Major Gen. Conran, were driven on shore, which some of the crew found, and they drank to such excess that they were discovered almost frozen to death.

The whole of that day we were truly miserable—the cries of the poor sufferers on the wreck, were beyond description, and when night approached it was still more dreadful—they were often heard to call the captain and the several officers by name, to send their assistance, which, I am sorry to say, it was not

in human power to give. About 12 P. M. three tremendous crashes and loud screams were heard, and shortly after all was silent—at daylight the ship was observed to be in three separate pieces, and all on board perished, except David Bruce, seaman, who with great difficulty, got on shore almost lifeless. The wreck appeared one entire body of ice, so severe was the frost that night, nothing but very large fires saved us from perishing, having no dry clothes on. The ship breaking up, the spirits floated on shore, which the crew soon found, and before the officers knew it, there was scarcely a sober man to be seen—many had drunk to such a degree that they laid lifeless in the snow. All the rum that could be found was stove, preserving a sufficient quantity to be used in a proper manner.

On the next day about 48 men deserted, after plundering their ship mates and every trunk that was washed on shore.—Some of the men have since been found dead by the Canadians. With the remaining part of the crew the boats were hauled up, which we began to repair in the best way we could; sails were made from a lower and topmast studding sail, which was fortunately drove on shore; a cask of flour was also found, a part of which was made into dough, and every preparation was making to proceed to Quebec. On the third day a Canadian boat was passing, when the captain ordered her to be detained; they informed me of three transports laying in Gaspee Bay, and the captain determined to proceed to that port. With the assistance of the cooking utensils found in the Canadian boat, all the pork that could be found was cooked, and served out to the different boats, which was very short allowance for two days. On the sixth day of our misery (the weather moderate) the boats were launched, and all hands embarked, 68 persons in all, including two women; the wind was favorable, but light—with rowing and sailing we got to Great Fox-river that night, where we were hospitably entertained with potatoes and salt at a Canadian's hut. Next morning we sailed for Gaspee Bay, and reached Douglastown in the evening. The captain and officers were accommodated at Mr. Johnson's, and the crew lodged in different huts about the place.—After 3 days rest we walked nine miles over the ice, to where the transports lay, leaving the sick at Douglastown. The captain hoisted his pendant on board the Ann transport, and put a lieutenant in each of the others, and an equal number of men; when the ice broke up, which was seven days after we got on board, we dropped down to Douglastown, and embarked the sick, one of whom had died and two deserted. The next morning we sailed for Quebec, where we arrived on the 23d, many of us not having a change of clothes of any description—17 of the crew that deserted got on board the 3 transports at Gaspee, but hearing of our captain's arrival at Douglastown, they set off again; an equal number had returned to the wreck, and it was currently reported that 15 of them were found dead on the snow and buried by the Canadians.

It is much to be lamented, that here, as in all similar cases of shipwreck, the seamen in general appear to have had no regard to their own or fellow creatures preservation, but the moment they got hold of any spirits, they made themselves intoxicated with it.

KENTUCKY MUMMY.

New-York, September 12.

There is now in this city a remarkable human mummy; it is thus described in a letter from the hon. Saml. L. Mitchel, to the Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

It is a human body found in one of the limestone caverns of Kentucky. It is a perfect exsiccation; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. In exploring a calcareous chamber in the

neighbourhood of Glasgow; it was wrapped carefully in skins and cloths. The outer envelope of the body is a deer skin whose hair had been cut away by a sharp instrument the next wrapper is of cloth, made of twine, doubled & twisted, but the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabrics of the North West Coast and of Sandwich Islands.

The innermost teguments is a mantle of cloth like the preceding, but furnished with large brown feathers arranged and fastened with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct & entire. The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reclining forward and its hand encircling the right leg; the left arm hangs down, with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death.—There is a deep and extensive fracture of the skull near the occiput, which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky color, but the natural hue cannot be decided with exactness from its present appearance. The scalp with small exceptions is covered with sorrel or tow hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands & feet in their shrivelled state are slender and delicate.

It may be seen this morning at 10 o'clock, at 55, Chamber street, 3 coors below Broadway.

A most shocking Catastrophe took place in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 16th inst. the particulars of which as far as we have learnt are nearly as follow:—A Mr. Purdy, a man of loose, intemperate habits, had for some time previous to the fatal event been embroiled in anger and disagreement with his wife, and having come to a mutual determination to part, he had set out on a journey, but unexpectedly soon returned; when on Saturday evening his barn was discovered to be on fire, the people assembled to preserve it, but while endeavoring in vain to arrest the flames, an unusual bright light was observed in his house, and on examination it appeared that it had been purposely set on fire, but was soon extinguished. At this time Purdy appeared, & said that he had set fire to the barn, and it had also been his intention to destroy the house. On this it was observed to him, that he would be taken care of till the morning; to which he replied, he had already taken care of himself, and had taken something that would destroy him before that time. He was very soon thrown into convulsions, and died in the course of a few hours, in the most agonizing tortures. A loaded pistol was found on him, from which and from his previous conduct, it was evident he intended to have murdered his wife, which however was happily prevented by her being that night absent some distance at an evening meeting.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaster operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

June 15, 1816. Wm. H. Marriott.

For Sale,

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

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

May 11, 1815. James Larimore.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Anna M. Davidson late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to produce the same regularly authenticated. And he requests all persons indebted thereto, to come forward and discharge the same immediately.

Thomas H. Bowie, Admr.

Sept. 14, 1815. 6w.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, September 30, 1815.

James H. Anderson, A. B. Anne B. Auld, Nancy Butler (2), Deborah Bulley, Thomas J. Brice, John W. Beard, Edmund Brice, John Brewer, Sary Battee, Edward Bradshaw, Thomas Bicknell, W. Bishop, Western Shore L. Office, John H. Brown, Fielder Cross, Cross and Robinson (2), Melinda Conaway Rev. John Conley, Jos. Camden, Benj. D. Clark; Judges of the Court of Oyer & Terminer, A. C. (2) Richard Conner, Abel Crandle, Rev. H. L. Davis, Wm. C. Davis, Richd. Duckett, Benj. Drummond (2), James Davidson jr. (3), Susan Duvall, Susan Dawes, Matilda Edward, John Franklin, Doct. Frou, James Fraser and Charles Soricks, Jas. Goulding, Capt. Gotee, Ruthegar Garretson, E. S. Gantt, Henry Guyn, Miss Hesse Hood, Margaret Hutton, Jas. P. Heath (7), Jas. Hunter, Mathias Hammond, Wm. J. Hall, Jonathan Hutton, Mrs. Howard, Christopher Holme (3), Elizabeth A. Harrison; Danl. Hart, James Holland, Wm. Hall, Jr. Hester Hinton, Sarah Jones, Christopher Jackson, Mary Johnson, Mary Anne Johnson, Horace Jennings, Wm. Kilty (2), Nicholas Knighton, Edward Kirman, Isaac Linticum, Jesua Linticum, Mary T. Murdoch, Anne Maharmany, Mary Miller, William Moran, Rebecca Newton, Wm. Nichols (5), Jos. Owens, John O'Harrow, Zachariah Phillips, Isaac Riggs, Ezekial Richardson, Richd. Ryan, Clerk of the House of Delegates, Wm. Ross (2), Mary Ross (2), Elizabeth Ridgely, Precilla Richardson, Gassaway Saunders, Edward Stewart, South River, John Sullivan, Capt. S. Smith, John Smith; Solomon, Andrew Slicer, Thomas Shoots, John Soladay, Matilda Saunders, Susan Smith, Rezin Spurrier, Joseph Sands, John Chew Thomas, John S. Thomas, Sally Tydents, Phill W. Thomas, Saml. Tucker, W. G. Tuck, Mrs. White, Robt. Wilson, Martha Weedon, Robt. Wealch, Elizabeth Wells, A. K. Wilson, Eavely Wordyear, Vachel White, John Wellers, David Wooten, Osborn Williams, Sophia Williams, Miss Anne Bail, Anderson Warfield, R. Welch, of Ben.

John Munroe, P. M.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Joseph Cruelley this day brought before me, as a trespassing tray; a dark bay gelding, about 12 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, from and canters, shod before, and appears to have been worked in gears; there is no other perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, the 24th September, 1815. Augustine Lambill.

The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Joseph Cruelley.

living near N. Wolfe's tavern, Baltimore and Annapolis road.

REMOVAL.

WALTER CROSS, thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced the Knot & Shoe-making business in this city, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the building next above Mr. Joseph Smith's store, in Church-street, where he hopes to experience a continuance of their favors.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

Woodford Farm. The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaster operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

17 Wm. H. Marriott.

Members Bank of Maryland, September, 1815.

President and Directors of the Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank, ending the first and second months after the second of October, to stockholders on the western shore of the Chesapeake, and to stockholders in the eastern shore, on the 1st of November, upon personal application at the office of the Bank, or by the simple orders.

B. order, JONAS GREEN, Secy.

Anne-Arundel County, Md. certify, that Joseph N. Stone, deceased, brought before me, as a trespassing tray, a dark bay gelding, about 12 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, from and canters, shod before, and appears to have been worked in gears, and about 10 years old.

Wm. Street, the owner of the above horse, requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jos. N. Stone, Admr.

Sept. 12th 1815.

Seasonable Goods. B. CURRAN, this day opened Blakets, Furs, Cloths, Coatings, Kiverings, Linings, Corda, Velvets, and Soles, and almost every article in the line, all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the will and estate of John C. Adams, deceased. Late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in duly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Philip Hammond, Admr.

Aug. 31, 1815.

For Rent. That large and commodious brick building in this city, now the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie. Possession will be given by the 1st of November next. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Francis T. Cleaveland.

Annapolis, Sept. 14.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the will and estate of David Simmons, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in duly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah Tydings, Admr.

September 21.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the will and estate of Richard Tydings, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in duly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah Tydings, Admr.

September 21.

NOTICE. The subscriber's plantation for the month of May last, is BURNED with a crop in the ground. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Conroy.

Sept. 29.