

**BOSTON, SEPT. 24.**  
**SPANISH EXPEDITION.**  
 Yesterday arrived the brig Hamlet, Clark, in 38 days from Algiziras. Brings no account of any recent fighting, but confirms the report that a Spanish expedition had gone up the Mediterranean. Transports with 5000 troops under convoy, with 5000 bbls of flour and other provisions, and between 20 and 30 pieces of artillery, left Cadiz the 28th of July, touched at Algiziras, and went through the Straights, their first destination said to be Carthage.

The Saratoga, Trenton, which arrived on Friday last from Cadiz, on the 26th of Aug. lat. 42, 18, lon. 42, was boarded from a French frigate of 44 guns under English colours. The officers and boat's crew appeared to be entirely French, and had a linguist with them. The sailors followed the officers into the cabin. On discovering the ship had been to Cadiz, the Frenchmen said the must be destroyed or ransomed for supplying the English. But it was shown by the papers that the Saratoga had not carried provisions; thereupon the ship was released. When the man of war's men returned on board, the frigate hoisted French colours, and ran down for a Spanish lugger.

Capt. Anderson, arrived at this port from Africa, is last from the river Gaboon, which he left on the 8th June: there were no American vessels on the coast. In May there was a large armed ship, engaged in the slave trade, lying in the river Comatbeans, an English cutter had watched her, for a number of days, but fearful of engaging her, had proceeded to Sierra Leone, in quest of a frigate lying there, but which was supposed to have sailed for England.

**NEW-YORK, SEPT. 25.**  
*Late from Rio and Montevideo.*  
 Captain Walden, who arrived here yesterday in 42 days from Rio Janeiro, informs that it was reported when he sailed, by the arrival of the Piscataway on the 10th of August, in 25 days from Montevideo, that the inhabitants of that place were reduced to a distressed situation, having nothing to subsist on except jerk beef, from the scarcity of which, the supply was obtained from the vessels at a price fixed by the governor, who prevented their proceeding to sea with their cargoes. The price was fixed so low, that those who had loaded with beef, would be great sufferers. He also informs, that several American ship masters had it in contemplation to leave their vessels and return home, unless a more favourable state of things soon occurred, of which there was little prospect.

He also states, that the Buenos Ayrians were at the gates of the city, & that numbers of the Montevideos were daily going over to them. The greatest part of the crews of such vessels as were stopped, had joined the Buenos Ayrians, both Americans and Englishmen, being prompted by the prospect of plunder, besides pay at 40 dollars a month. The bread was so scarce, that each man was allowed only a pound and a half. The opinion, however, was, that the place would stand a long siege.

When the Piscataway sailed, Portuguese troops were hourly expected. A strict blockade was kept up, to prevent vessels from going up to Buenos Ayres, but it was not difficult to reach that port.

**LATE FROM PORTUGAL.**  
 Captain Dolliver, of the ship Remittance, arrived yesterday, informs us, that he left Lisbon the 20th of August; at that time information had been received from Lord Wellington's army as late as the 17th. The English head-quarters were at C lerico; and the French were advancing. About 11,000 British troops were sick in the hospitals at Lisbon. Reinforcements were daily arriving from England. It was reported that Buonaparte was marching into Spain with 200,000 men. London papers to the 12th of August had been received in Lisbon. They stated that the King was still alive, but very ill. Captain Dolliver read the London papers and says that they contained no other news. Passengers, Mr. J. B. Danloney, and mother. Markets at Lisbon for American produce improving—Flour 14 to 15 dollars; Corn \$1 50 to \$2; Rice \$7.

[N. Y. Gaz.]  
 [By the same arrival, the "Morning Post," a democratic paper, gives the summary below of news. The editor of that paper adds, however, that he "believes Captain Dolliver (his informant) was imposed upon; that is, we are not compelled to believe that the English had more than all their men killed or wounded in one battle:"]

*From the Morning Post.*  
 Accounts were received at Lisbon from the English army, on the 17th August, stating that Lord Wellington was about six leagues from Elvas, and was proceeding northward; that no action of consequence had lately been fought, and it is supposed, nothing would be attempted by either army until the beginning of October. It was reported in Lisbon that Buonaparte was marching at the head of 200,000 men, and was determined to put an end to the war in Por-

tugal. The emperor has conferred with Massena respecting the state of the French and English armies, and the late movements of the former, and was much pleased with Massena's conduct. The English have given erroneous statements relative to the different battles which have been fought in Portugal; they were defeated in the battle of Albuera, in which action they had 39 officers killed, 176 wounded, 8,000 privates killed, and upwards of 16,000 wounded!! [24,000.]—There remained in the Lisbon hospitals 11,000 sick and wounded English. They must at length yield to the French, and their opposition will be productive of bloodshed and slaughter to themselves, and misery, ruin and poverty to the unhappy Spaniards and Portuguese, who have joined their unsuccessful banners.

**NORFOLK, SEPT. 20.**  
*Extract of a letter from a young officer on board the British sloop of war Race Horse, dated Port Louis, (Isle of France) 12th of June, 1811, to a gentleman in this place.*  
 "I have the satisfaction to inform you of the capture of two large French frigates full of troops, for this Island, by his Majesty's ships A'rea, Phoebe, Galatea and Race Horse, after hard fighting for 3 hours & a half, the circumstances of which I shall now relate.

"We were cruising off this island in company with the Phoebe and Galatea of 36 guns each, when we fell in with 3 large French frigates, which we knew were expected, and full of troops. After chasing them 24 hours, they stood towards us with all sail. Our ships were not well manned, and the A'rea was to leave Port Louis that very day, the senior officer judged it prudent to make the action sure, to join company, and we therefore made for the land and they continued after us, our plan succeeded, the A'rea joined, but we lost the enemy in the night. As they were acquainted with the capture of the island, we made all sail to Tamatane, on the Madagascar coast, thinking they would get water and provisions there—we made the land on the 19th May, in the evening, and at day light on the 20th we discovered the gentlemen to the windward. After chasing nearly the whole day, at 4 in the afternoon we brought them to action, but not so close as we wished, as it was a perfect calm—an incessant fire for 3 hours was kept up on both sides. It being dark & hazy, and the ships much mixed, our commodore made the signal to close, and the French did the same. At half past 9, with little wind, the action commenced close—the French commodore being the advanced ship, was taken in 25 minutes, with the loss of 120 men, he, poor fellow, did not survive to witness the surrender of his ship. The other two made off, our ships not being able to follow, their rigging being so much cut up. Having repaired our damage, on the following day proceeded to Tamatane, where we found the largest of the enemy at anchor, under a battery of 12 guns, and within a reef of rocks. This ship we thought had struck during the action, and as I understood the French language, I was sent in with a flag of truce to ascertain that fact from the captain, but he had fallen in the action—the next in command gave me his honour that the ship had not struck. He proposed to surrender his ship and fort, provided his officers and crew should not be considered prisoners of war, and be permitted to return to France: I bore his proposal to our senior officer, who for the sake of humanity (for we would have taken her out, and having already many prisoners on board) accepted the terms proposed. The Race Horse then went in and took possession of the frigate and battery, the former was most dreadfully cut up; the other frigate has escaped for the present. The ships taken are Renomee and Nereide, both of the largest class, and almost new; the one that escaped is the Chlorinde, of the same class, each had 250 troops, exclusive of their complement.

"I am in justice bound to say, that they fought desperately, and their commanders poor fellows, deserved a better fate, they defended their ships like men of honour. The loss on our side, I am happy to say, is not very considerable; our little ship being very low in the water, received no damage in her hull, and we had only one man wounded."

**NOTICE.**  
 THE subscriber being, by a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, appointed trustee for the sale of the estate of George Mann, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said George Mann, and also to all the creditors of Mary Mann, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims, with their vouchers, properly authenticated, in the court of chancery, within six months from the 1st day of October next.

THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee.  
 Sept. 26, 1811. 6m.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

**ELECTION NOTICES.**

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly.

We are authorised to say, Dr. ANDERSON WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

We are authorised to state that OSBORN SPRIGG HARWOOD is a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

We are authorised to state, that HENRY CHILDS will serve, if elected, as a member of the house of Delegates, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

We are requested to state, that RICHARD HALL, of Edward, will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

*For the Maryland Gazette.*  
 The following lines were penned by the author, on her leaving a room where she had been accustomed to meet, and accompany with her voice on the piano, ANNA, a departed friend.  
 Know, Oh recollection; baleful and distressed!  
 'Twas God's behest that bid her hence depart;  
 In reverence to whose wisdom I submit.  
 When last these social wishes led me here,  
 The fair and blooming ANNA was beheld;  
 But now sublunary joys are not amplete,  
 To ask her presence from celestial choirs!

Whilst soul sick sorrow sinks my spirits down,  
 And every tuneful note of music's dull,  
 With poignant grief I leave the cheerful room,  
 In quest of aid where ANNA seldom came.  
 Farewell, kind friends! for I must now retire,  
 Our mutual friend Miss H. cannot be here,  
 Ang'lic bevy asked her voice above,  
 And God, in mercy, gratified their wish.  
 ANNA awhile put forth her beauties here,  
 To show that youth nor virtue can't repel  
 The shafts of death, without 'tis God's decree.  
 Rest sainted FAIR! for now too well we know,  
 Thy early call's a BEACON to our course.  
 MATILDA.

**COURT OF INQUIRY.**

(Concluded from our last.)  
 John Smith, midshipman, acting as master's mate.—Commanded 4th division of guns. Heard com. R. hail, and no reply for 5 seconds. Heard second hail, and was looking at the Little Belt when the first gun was fired by her, before a shot or any provocation was given by the President. Then com. R. fired one gun, then the Belt 3 and action continued. Thought the Belt a frigate. The duration of the action and orders to cease as before stated. The last order to stop firing was received by three different officers. Com. R.'s statement confirmed.

Henry Dennison, acting chaplain.—Was on the quarter-deck. Little Belt was 70 or 80 yards distant. Heard com. R.'s hail and the reply, and the 2d hail—then a gun, he thinks from the Belt, as he felt no jar in the President—and no gun or provocation had been given by com. R.—Account of com. R. confirmed.

Michael Roberts, Boatswain.—Was on the fore-castle—saw the flash and heard the gun from the Little Belt, before any shot or provocation had been given from the President. Had not seen the commodore's account.

Richard Carson, midshipman.—Was on the fore-castle and gangways. Com. R. hailed and was answered by repeating his words; second hail was answered by a shot. Was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard the guns before any provocation from commodore R. Gun from the President was followed by the Belt's broadside, as stated by others. Commodore's account confirmed.

Matthew Perry, Midshipman.—Was on the quarter-deck. Heard hail, reply, second hail, and gun from Belt, before any gun or provocation from President. Then gun from President followed by general fire from Little Belt. Statement of com. R. confirmed.

Silas Duncan, midshipman.—Was in the foretop. Heard com. R. hail, reply, and second hail, then 3 guns in quick succession, &

Some landsmen (like the reporter) might mistake the manner of hailing, which was thus:  
 President. The ship aboy? Little Belt.  
 Halloo. Pres. What ship is that? Lit. B.  
 What ship is that? Pres. What ship is that? Belt. Answers by a gun!

believes the first from the Belt, but could not swear, as he was behind the fore-castle. Confirms the account of com. R.

John M. Clack, midshipman.—Was on the mizen top. Heard first hail, no reply for second hail, as stated. Thought the Belt fired first, as he felt no jar at the first shot, but at 2d. Com. R.'s report confirmed.

Thomas Gamble, second lieutenant.—Com. R. division of guns. Com. R. hailed "ho! ho! ho!" Was answered "halloo." Answer repeated in reply. Hailed again, "what ship is that?" Then a gun from the Belt. No gun or provocation from President. No gun was fired from his division. No gun but round and grape fired after action commenced. Commodore's orders as before stated. When firing ceased finally, Belt was in a favourable position for firing, but broadside from President would probably have sunk her. Saw no colours on the Belt, took her for a frigate of 36 or 38 guns. Was on board or steering off by the President. Statement of com. R. confirmed.

Alexander James Dallas, 2d lieutenant.—Com. 2d div. guns. Heard 1st hail and answer and question repeated back from Little Belt, then 3d hail and gun. Was looking at Belt when she fired, when no gun or provocation had been given from the President. Was in the bridgeport when the Belt fired, after the shot was received, got into the gun and fired a gun in return, from general orders, without particular direction. A broadside from the Belt immediately succeeded. None but round and grape used in his division; and no fire or shattering off. A broadside more would probably have sunk the Belt. Com. R. was very anxious to stop the firing. The commodore's statement confirmed.

John M. Funk, 4th lieutenant.—Com. 3d div. gun-deck. Heard hail, reply, 2d hail, no gun from Belt as before. Heard no gun or provocation from President, and certainly none from his division. Gun from Belt returned from President in 5 or 6 seconds, a broadside from Belt ensued. Orders of com. R. as before.—Round and grape only fired. No fire or shattering off. Another broadside would have sunk the Belt. Com. R. exerted himself to stop the firing. Com. R.'s account confirmed.

Peter Gamble, midshipman.—Was on the deck, at 2d division. Heard 1st shot from Little Belt, and felt no jar on board the President. No gun or provocation from com. R. Confirms the official account.

Edward Babbet, midshipman.—Was on the gun-deck, at 3d division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first gun from her. No gun or provocation had been given by the President. Com. R.'s account confirmed.

Lieut. Creighton testifies that lights were hoisted on board—the President the night after the action.

Mr. Mull testifies that the damaged board the President was 1 by wounded, shot in the mainmast, and another in the foremast, with some of the backstays cut away but not a single shot of any kind from the Little Belt struck the hull of the President.

Edward Rutledge Shubrick, midshipman.—Was forward on gun deck, at 1st division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first fire from her, before any gun or provocation from the President, and confirmed the commodore's account.

Philip Dickerson Spencer, midshipman.—Was on the gun deck, at 3d division. Was confident the first shot came from the Little Belt. No gun had been fired from his division, or provocation had been given by com. R. Heard no hail from the Belt. Confirms the commodore's statement.

Breasted Barnes, Carpenter.—Was on gun deck, to attend pumps, and looking at the Belt when she fired the first shot, before gun or provocation from com. R. The President did not receive a shot of any kind in her hull, but one in her mainmast and another in her foremast.

John Nesse, captain of 1st gun in the 1st division on gun deck. Was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard her fire 5th. Eliphail Carr, capt. gun No. 2, gun deck, testifies exactly the same as Nesse.

John Jones (captain absent) was at gun No. 3, and testifies the same.

James Beach, capt. No. 4, testifies the same.

Trophemus Davis, capt. No. 5, testifies the same.

John Layfield, capt. No. 6, testifies the same.

Benjamin Brown, (1st and 2d guns) absent) was at No. 7, and testifies the same.

Edward Fitzgerald, capt. No. 8, testifies the same.

James Cornwall, capt. No. 9, says the Little Belt fired first, to the best of his knowledge.

John Fitch, captain No. 10, was looking at the Belt and saw and heard the first gun come from her.

Richard Thompson (capt. 1st sent) was at No. 11, and saw the Belt fire first.

John Mason, capt. No. 12, testifies the same.

James Thompson, capt. 13, declares the same.

David Lawson, capt. 14, testifies the same.

James Lee, capt. 15, declares the same.

Edward Walker, capt. 1st gun, 4th division, testifies the same.

George Simmons, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 3d division, declares precisely the same.

John M. Cormick, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th division, declares the same.

William Campbell, capt. 1st gun 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Thomas Taylor, capt. 2d gun, quarter deck, saw Little Belt fire 6 seconds first.

Philip Warner, capt. 3d gun quarter deck, looking at Belt, and saw her first shot.

Samuel Brown, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Richard Cockle, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 5th division, quarter deck, saw Little Belt fire 3 or 4 seconds first.

Edward Patterson, capt. 6th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

John Anderson, capt. 7th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

James Welch, capt. 8th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

Lieut. Creighton testified further, that when the Belt was silenced the 2d time she luffed towards the commodore, instead of keeping away, as she should have done to fire on the President, and would have done if not for much humanity and anxiety to stop the firing.

Mr. Mull testified that the commodore displayed great humanity.

Lieut. Dallas heard 3 reports, one the shot against the President's mast, and the other the report of the gun from the Little Belt.

Silas H. Stringham, midshipman, saw the Belt fire first.

James H. Ludlow, midshipman, saw the Belt fire the same.

David Gelsion Ingraham, midshipman, saw the same.

Lieut. Creighton, testified to the offers of assistance from com. Rodgers to the Little Belt the next morning.

Here the examination closed, having, we understand, embraced every deck officer as well as captains, of guns, now on board the President, who were present during the action. The hours when the chase took place, with the courses steered, and some technical sea-terms, are omitted as unnecessary to the material objects of the inquiry.

*From the Richmond Enquirer.*  
**THE COMET.**  
 The following are the observations which I have made on the apparent situation of the comet now visible. The distances between the fixed stars were ascertained by good Hadley's octant: and the right ascension, &c. were obtained from a celestial globe, not having, at present, leisure to make necessary calculations in spherical trigonometry for that purpose.

Saturday, 7th Sept. half past seven at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	50
Alpha	21
Gamma	16
Right Ascension	161
Declination N.	41
Longitude 4 Signs	23 deg.
Latitude	59
Distance from the Sun	34

Wednesday, 11th Sept. half past 7 at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	48
Alpha	20
Beta	14
Gamma	13
Eta	27
Arcturus	43
Right Ascension	165
Declination N.	42
Longitude 4 Signs	28 deg.
Latitude	34
Distance from the Sun	37

Friday, 13th Sept. half past 7 at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	46
Alpha	19
Beta	13
Gamma	12
Right Ascension	166
Declination N.	43
Longitude 5 Signs	4
Latitude	3
Distance from the Sun	5

Saturday, 14th Sept. half past 7 at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	44
Alpha	18
Beta	12
Gamma	11
Eta	25
Arcturus	41
Right Ascension	167
Declination N.	44
Longitude 5 Signs & 4	
Latitude	2
Distance from the Sun	6