

after having taken from 60 to 80 horses, & 25 or 30 prisoners (principally officers) and marched with the greatest order by the principal road, without doing the least damage to the inhabitants, or even asking them for provisions. As yet it is not known whether they proceeded to Camargo, or to Ponte de Arce.

In the new square one French centinel was found killed; on the ascent of Atalante 4 or 6; near Cordearia de Becedo nine gen d'armes, 2 colonels and one of the general's horses; all belonging to the party that went with him; it is not known where he is tho' every body asserts that he was taken prisoner; that one of his aids was killed and that the other has arrived at Santona.

The latest advices are, that the fort that was constructed in Solia, and had 150 men, was taken yesterday by the Spaniards, and burnt; that the garrison fled to the mountains, and at Camargo there was considerable firing with them; the result is not known. The principal attack was at Torrelavega, which was fortified at various points, and at St. Vincente de Barquera. It is said that Torrelavega, surrendered yesterday, and that at noon this day the Spaniards were to return to St. Andero; though the writer doubts whether it be true, as it would have been known at the hour that he wrote. In St. Andero there is an adjutant with 90 Frenchmen commanding the place; this morning 3 English frigates and 3 smaller vessels anchored near the Calle de la Cerdo, and fired on that of St. Martin, and 5 gun-boats entered the bay, and made discharges upon several points, the city excepted. The whole without doubt to make a diversion. Yesterday the 15th at night, the English (number unknown) entered St. Andero by St. Martin; they formed a junction in the new square, destroyed some ballistics and wagons that were there, and embarked again without any one molesting them.

Campillo is at Toranza with nine hundred men; it is also said that Longa is at Efcudo, &c.

DOVER, AUG. 27.

We are annoyed almost every night with French privateers; last night one of them captured an American brig, but being chased by one of the sloops of war on the station, they abandoned her, and she was recaptured and sent into the Downs.

From Lisbon papers to the 5th Sept. received at the office of the N. York E. Post.

LISBON, AUG. 28.

Extract of a despatch from his Excellency Marshal General Wellington to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated at his headquarters, at Fuente Guinaldo, Aug. 21, 1811.

The enemy has made no movement of importance, since I transmitted to your excellency my despatch of the 14th inst. In the afternoon of that day, a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 1,200 infantry and cavalry, arrived at Gata, a town situated on the fourth side of the mountains that separate Castile from Estremadura, and on the following morning surprised a small piquet guard of ours in St. Martinho de Trivelgo, commanded by Lieut Wood, of the 11th reg. of dragoons, who with ten dragoons were made prisoners. In the afternoon, the enemy proceeded from that place to Moralejo and the next morning to Monte Hermoso.

I have not learned that the enemy's troops in the north or south of the Peninsula have made any movement since I sent to your Excellency my former despatch.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The epidemic that lately appeared in Carthagena, is the yellow fever, as we learn by the edit published in that city, and copied into the Mercantile Courier of to-day; but it had not reached Alicante, nor the other ports of the Mediterranean.

SEPT. 4.

Extract of a despatch from Lord Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, August 24, 1811.

A considerable body of the enemy's troops arrived by forced marches at Valladolid on the 16th and 17th inst. and afterwards turned back to Rio Seco, from whence I have not heard of their having moved.

I have hitherto not heard that the enemy has made any movement in the north of Spain. Gen. Santociles writes from Astorga, on the 15th, and says that the enemy was still in considerable force in his front. Marmont has left the cantonments, that he occupied with the army under his command, in the valley of the Tagus, and advanced his army towards the mountains that separate Estremadura from Castile; no part of the said army has entered Castile.

The division of the army of Portugal, that was cantoned at Jaraicego and Truxillo, has as I have heard, obtained some advantages over a small Spanish force, commanded by gen. Morillo, & the legion of Estremadura commanded by col. Downe; these troops had advanced as far as Montanches.

I have no recent intelligence from the south of Spain. Gen. Ballesteros still remained in the county of Nicola, when I last had news from that quarter.

### DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, OCT. 9.

We have been favoured with a file of late Cadiz papers and pamphlets to the middle of August.

The most important article they contain, is an official letter from his excellency Henry Wellesley, the English Minister in Cadiz, to the Spanish first Secretary of State, dated Aug. 5, 1811. In this note the English minister calls the attention of the Regency to a number of reports and papers circulated in Cadiz, which, he says, are highly injurious to the good name and fidelity of his country—calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy, and to weaken the ties which unite the allied nations in common cause. He particularly refers to a pamphlet (a copy of which he enclosed) which he alleges contains insinuations against his sovereign, the government, and nation of Great Britain, of intentions delusive of honour, justice and good faith, and opposed to all the principles which have influenced his country in the assistance she has given to the great cause of the Spanish nation. These insinuations attempted to implicate Great Britain with having, in the proposition which he, the minister, made in March last for placing the Spanish provinces immediately contiguous to Portugal under the entire control of Lord Wellington, a design to supplant all the Spanish officers and authorities, and to create an army, in every essential, English.—And also, that it was the intention of the British government to reinforce its army in Cadiz, as to enable it to seize on the city, and hold it as a possession of his Britannic Majesty. The minister admits, that after the world has seen the facilities Great Britain has so freely made in support of the cause of Spain—has witnessed the respect she has paid to the Spanish colonies, and decisive proof of her disinterestedness discovered in the ready mediation she has offered to effect the restoration of the colonies which have renounced the authority of the mother country; it would appear unnecessary to notice or refute calumnies so improbable and inconsistent; but in the present critical and distressed situation of affairs when the salvation of Spain depends so much on the preservation of harmony and good understanding in the allied nations, he deemed it his duty, in vindication of the honour of his country, to contradict the calumnies, and to declare to the world, in the most solemn and positive manner, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, his government, and the whole British nation, the falsehood of every insinuation which attributes to them any intention of aggrandizement, or acquisition, in territory or property, in Europe or America, at the expense of the Spanish nation. The minister then explains the subject of his proposition made in March last, and declares no other reinforcements will be sent to Cadiz, but such as are necessary to preserve so important a position to the Spanish monarchy.—He embraces the occasion to repeat the assurance that G. Britain will not relax her co-operation with the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation to preserve its liberty, to retrieve the losses it has sustained, to expel from the soil of Spain its cruel invaders, and to re-establish the integrity and independence of the Spanish crown. In conclusion, he prays the secretary of state to lay his note before the regency, that immediate measures may be adopted to guard the public against the influence of falsehood and calumnies so industriously circulated.

In answer.

The Spanish Secretary of State (Aug. 7) informs the Minister that he lost no time in laying his letter before the Council of Regency; and that he was directed to assure him, that the reports alluded to were a device of the common enemy, who had been constantly in the habit of circulating them, ever since they appeared before the city, with the intention to destroy the friendship and confidence which has so happily, and without interruption, existed in the allied nations.—That these reports obtained no credit but among a few weak men; and such as were desirous of making themselves ridiculously singular in their opinions; but was held in abhorrence, not only by the great body of the inhabitants of Cadiz, the bulwark of Spanish independence; but by the whole Spanish nation; a nation which remembered with gratitude the generous assistance afforded by G. Britain in their great struggle for freedom.—The Secretary notices all the parts of the Minister's letter, and assures him of the high confidence which the Spanish Regency repose in the honour & disinterestedness of the British government; exhibited in the continued sacrifices to bring their great and ardent struggle to a glorious end; and of the gratitude which all Spain expresses for the interest which Great Britain has always taken in the preservation of the political independence of the kingdom. The Regency add, that they too have been the butt of the shafts of calumny; but confident of their integrity they treat them with scorn, and feel satisfied they enjoy the confidence of all good Spaniards. In conclusion the Secretary states, that the

Regency will cause immediate publicity to be given to the note and the answer.

Signed,

Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 15.

Loss of the brig *Swiftsure*, *Vermilye*, of New-York.—August 12, in lat. 39, 10, N. and long. 63, 30, W. wind at S. W. and blowing a heavy gale, with squalls of rain, found it necessary to leave the vessel too. The sea running high, at half past one P. M. was struck by a heavy squall and thrown upon our beam ends. All hands immediately got upon the weather side, cut away the rigging, and in a few seconds the masts broke close to the deck, and the vessel righted but was full of water. The sea now made a complete breach over us, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could keep ourselves from being washed overboard. Those who could, lapped themselves with small pieces of rope to secure themselves to the rails. Part of the crew took their station on the bows, and the remainder about the taffrail to wait the event of a most dismal night which soon closed upon us. The sea all the time ran with great fury, and the intervals between the waves were so short, that we had scarcely time to clear our nostrils and eyes before we were again overwhelmed almost to suffocation. At about midnight, the wind shifted to the northward and westward, and the storm abated a little, but the sea continued to run very high and cross. At length the morning came and showed us all the horrors of our perilous situation.—In the middle of the ocean, on a vessel under water, except a small part of her bows and taffrail, without provisions or fresh water, and the sea every instant making a clear breach over us. In this situation we remained, until nearly night, when our hunger beginning to grow insupportable, we succeeded in securing a pig, which was on the deck at the time of our disaster, and had been killed by the rigging. The heart and liver of this was taken out and divided. This was eaten; but instead of relieving it added to our distresses, for it brought on a severe sickness. The sea ran very high all the next night, but some of the people who had secured themselves slept a little, being worn out by fatigue and watching. On the second day after we were uplet, the sea ran high all day, and the sun coming out very hot, we suffered much, being sometimes drenched in water, and at others broiling in the sun. On the third day we succeeded in procuring a little bread soaked in salt water, and a little oil, by diving into the cabin. This day Samuel Anderson was washed overboard and lost, & in the night John White died of fatigue. On the fourth day, we secured some water and beef.—This day we saw a sail, but at such a distance that we were not discovered. On the 5th day we succeeded in procuring fire by means of a sun glass, which was brought out of the cabin by diving.—The weather being more moderate, we cooked part of a shark, two of which we had caught, but the weather coming on more boisterous, we were never able to kindle a fire after that day. On the 6th, 7th and 8th days nothing remarkable occurred; we made shift to preserve life with the bread, oil and beef, which we had procured. Captain Lyman, a passenger, was reduced very low, and could not have survived many days longer. On the day 9th we saw a sail near us, that we could discern the men walking on the deck, but was not discovered by them. On the morning of the 10th, we discovered a *Mucira* standing directly for us, and about 10 o'clock we were all taken on board. Here we met with the most hospitable treatment; and every thing which the generous people on board could do was done to make us forget our miseries. On board of this vessel we remained from the 22d of August to the 6th of September, when we fell in with the ship *Citizen* bound to Alexandria. On board of this vessel the captain and mate were taken, and landed at Alexandria.

The brig *Madeira* was bound to *Madeira*, and on board her was left the following persons: Capt. Simeon Lyman, passenger, Nathaniel Plumber, 2d mate; Peter Barton, bosswain; Chas. Nottle, Wm. Pitman, Jm. Wilson, Jas. Ridout, Andrew Dale.

From St. Bartholomews.

We learn by a gentleman from St. Bartholomews, that a heavy gale of wind was experienced at that place on the 16th of September, which drove on shore most of the vessels in port, and did considerable injury on shore.

SALEM, (MASS.) OCT. 11.

Elements of the orbit of the COMET, now visible, calculated by Nathaniel Bowditch.

The geocentric longitudes and latitudes of the Comet, used in finding the elements of the orbit, were deduced from distances of the Comet from Arcturus, Lyra and Drupe, observed at Cambridge by Professor Farrar, and at Nantucket by the Hon. Walter Folger, jun. By combining the observations of Sep-

tember 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 23, the elements of the orbit were found by the method of La Place, and corrected by the observations Sept. 6, 15, and 23.

Perihelion distance 1,052. The mean distance of the earth from the sun being 1,811, at 18h. Greenwich time.

Time of passing the Perihelion Sept. 6, 1811, at 18h. Greenwich time.

Place of the Perihelion counted on the orbit of the Comet, 2s. 21 p.

Longitude of the ascending node, 41 1/2.

Inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic 7 1/2.

Motion retrograde.

These elements will require some corrections, (perhaps 2 or 3 degrees) to be determined when a great number of observations on a longer arch of the orbit shall be made.

The observations made early in September were liable to a small error, from the uncertainty of the refraction, the Comet having been observed near the horizon.

These elements differ from those of all the Comets whose orbits have been calculated, as may be seen by examining the tables of La Lande and Vince, or that in Rees's Cyclopaedia under the article "Comet." This comet is therefore one that has been before unknown to astronomers.

Willing to estimate nearly the apparent course of the comet from these elements, I described a circle on a stiff piece of paper to represent the orbit of the earth, and a parabola corresponding to it, for the orbit of the Comet, (similar to fig. 267, vol. 3, edit. 2, of La Lande's Astronomy) and marked on each curve the places of those bodies for each day of the present year. A slit being cut through the circle in the direction of the line of nodes, the parabola was inserted so as to be inclined to the ecliptic by an angle of 7 deg. the point representing the perihelion, being above the plane of the ecliptic, so as to make the angle at the sun by the perihelion and node 57 degrees. By this apparatus, the following estimate of the apparent course of the Comet and its distance from the earth were made.

In the month of Feb. 1811, the Comet was near to the eastern part of the constellation Argo. Its motion was then west, inclining to the north. It passed a few degrees to the eastward of the Great Dog, and its direction then became nearly north, being stationary in longitude in the month of May.

It passed near to the eastern part of the Lesser Dog, early in June inclining rather towards the east. On the 16th of July it passed the ascending node in the longitude of about 4 signs 8 degrees and then moved north easterly towards the feet of the Great Bear, where it was first seen, after the conjunction with the sun, on the 6th September.

On the 5th of October it was near the right hand of Bootes. It will be at its greatest north latitude about the middle of October near the right foot of Hercules, after which it will begin to move towards the ecliptic through the left knee of Hercules, towards the East, the Dolphin, the Water Bearer, &c. It will be near the Eagle about the first of December. It is to be observed that the apparent positions thus roughly estimated are liable to an error of two or three degrees.

The orbit of the Comet falls within the earth's orbit.

The distance of the Comet from the earth, expressed in parts of the sun's distance from the earth, estimated as 10, were found in February 1811 to be 30, in June when visible at the Cape of Good Hope and at other places south of the equator, 23; on the 6th of Sept. 17. About the middle of this month (October) it will be at its least distance, 13; after which it will increase, and in December it will be about as far distant as in June. In the latter part of January and in February, 1812, the distance will be about 30; the latitude of the Comet will then be small; and as it will be nearly in conjunction with the sun, it will probably then be invisible. The least distance of the Comet from the earth is about 120 millions of miles.

The least distance of the Comet from the earth is about 120 millions of miles.

The tail of the Comet has been observed to be 10 or 12 degrees in length, which would make its real length equal to half the distance of the earth from the sun, or 41,000,000 miles.

The Solar Eclipses.

The Eclipse of the Sun of Sept. 17, 1811, was observed by the writer of the above, in Salem, by a 4 feet achromatic telescope and a well regulated time keeper. The beginning was at 0h. 55m. 14 s., and the end at 3h. 59m. 00. 1s. apparent time. Latitude of the place of observation 42 deg. 33 min. 30 sec. N; long 70 deg. 53 min. W. from Greenwich.

The late Eclipse of the Sun was also observed at Salem, by Mr. Samuel Lambert, about 160 feet west from the Rev. Mr. Bentley's meeting house, in latitude 42 deg. 33 min. 36 sec. N. north estimated longitude 70 deg. 52 min. W. with a good Gregorian reflector; the time was ascertained by one of Barraud's Chronometers regulated by equal altitudes of the sun for several days before and after the Eclipse.

Beginning Oct. 55m. 24 3s. } Apparent time  
End 3 59 11. }

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

#### OFFICIAL RETURNS.

WESTERN SHORE.

Saint-Mary's county—Raphael Neale, Perry Neale, John R. Piater and Luke W. Barber.

Prince-George's—Francis M. Hall, John Herbert, James Somerville and Henry Collins.

Baltimore—Beal Randall, George Harman, Moses Brown and Tobias E. Stansman.

City of Baltimore—William Pechin and Lowrey Donaldson.

Montgomery—Abraham Jones, John H. Egg, Edward Owen and Charles E. Taylor.

Harford—John Sanders, John Forwood, John Street and Henry Hall.

City of Annapolis—Dr. Dennis Claude and Lewis Duvall.

Frederick—Joseph Swearingen, Thomas Isaac, Isaac Sriver, and William Tyler.

Cabert—Thomas Reynolds, Richard Calkane, Joseph Ireland and Peter Emery.

Anne-Arundel—William H. Marriott, John S. Belt, Archibald Dorsey and Zarah Duvall.

Washington—John Bowles, Thomas B. Hall, Doctor William Downey and Charles Boerster.

Allegheny—Thomas Blair, James D. Boerster, Beal Howard and Benjamin Smith.

Charles—Thomas Rogerson, George D. Abraham, Nicholas Stonestreet and Cleaveland Dorsey.

EASTERN SHORE.

Caroline—Peter Willis, John Tillotson, Regine P. Bayard and Alembly Jump.

Somerset—George W. Jackson, Arnold E. Jones, Esme M. Waller and Henry Long.

Talbot—Samuel Stevens, junr. James Talbott, Samuel Tenant and James Boerster.

Queen-Anne's—Samuel Burgess, Thomas Emory, Stephen Miers and George Little.

Dorchester—Joseph Ennalls, Jm. Smoot, Frederick Bennett and Edward Griffith.

Cecil—Thomas W. Veazey, John S. Smith, John Groome, Thomas Williams, Worcester—Thomas N. Williams, E. F. Wilson, Robert J. H. Handy and Littleton Quinton.

Kent—Richard Frisby, William Graves, Frederick Boyer and Jervis Spencer.

Those in Italic are Federalists.

The City Purse of One Hundred Dollars, two mile heats, was run for over the Annapolis course on Thursday last, and won by Mr. Joshua B. Bond's bl. g. Othello, beating Mr. Ridgely's s. f. Indian Queen.

### HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, at Cambridge, (Dorchester county,) on Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Doctor Kemp, Mr. JOHN B. PATTERSON, of Virginia, to the amiable Miss CATHERINE W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The happiest they, the happiest of their kind, Whom gentle stars unite—and in one fate, Their hearts, their fortunes, and their being blend."

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mr. GEORGE KENNEDY of Anne-Arundel county, to Miss REBECCA FOWLER, of this city.

Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a COMET in 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of October, at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of this prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized upon barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place, they would be the most safety on the water.

A gentleman who had neglected family prayers for better than 5 years, informed his wife of his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded him to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent. and the Irish to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that his ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the prediction, and soon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand. About this