

OPORTO, July 5.

Yesterday a plot of a counter revolution was discovered. In it were concerned two of those who shewed themselves most zealous at first. Louis Paulina, who was also concerned in it, or suspected of being so, was arrested to day. A junta of the supreme government was held, and in all their acts the greatest dignity, zeal and circumspection, were apparent. From Lisbon we hear nothing, since the communication is entirely cut off. It is reported that Junot is entrrenching himself, but it is certain that the whole kingdom of Algarve has shaken off the yoke which oppressed it. How different is the appearance of Oporto, joy beaming in every countenance, from what it was a few days ago.

July 8.

Spain gave us the example, which was immediately followed by the province of Trasdes Montes. Oporto and all the country between Douro and Minho, did not delay long after. Beira imitated us, and Algarve did the same on St. John's day, on which they massacred all the French whom they met, and their perfidious adherents. Lisbon remains to be re-conquered, where Junot still commands; but his reign will be for a few days only, considering the proximity of the Spanish troops, who are advancing to besiege him.

We had hardly shaken off the yoke that oppressed us, when we were on the point of being destroyed. Some perverse spirits, who had sold themselves to iniquity, had formed a plot to plunge us into the former chaos, and to reduce the town to ashes, in order to raise themselves upon its ruins. They had planned to destroy the existing government, which could not have been effected without much blood and slaughter—Providence saved us. The conspiracy was discovered, the conspirators were arrested, and their trials will commence immediately. We are not yet acquainted with their accomplices. Louis Paulina, is one of them, if you recollect the name of such a fellow. Manuel Felez, procurator of the city, was also arrested yesterday, on account of his bad conduct, and conspired to prevent a public trial of the conspirators of the fish-women and mob.

This day an English brig of war entered the river and came up as far as the bridge, where there was already a Portuguese armed vessel to defend the town. We have a regiment of ecclesiastics, with their colours, drums, and music. Friars and canons, intermixed with soldiers, mount the bishop's guard. The familiars of the holy office are dressed in regimentals with their abbot at their head.

Extraordinary Gazette of Valencia, 8th July.

SARAGOSSA, July 4.

The following is a letter from his excellency don Joseph Palafox, captain-general of the kingdom of Aragon, to his political brother, count de Montejo:

"I have obtained a complete victory at the gates of this city.—The French are destroyed or put to flight.—Those who have escaped have taken refuge in the olive plantations. The enemy attacked me at five different points at one and the same time; but at all of them they were completely routed. Yesterday the enemy attacked me a second time with an earnest desire to enter the city, but they were repulsed. They offered to parley, but received my answer in a heavy cannonade. They attempted to move, but I poured upon them a tremendous fire. In the battery I had a twenty-four pounder which did great execution, and the mortars were served with admiration. In short the enemy have lost a great number of men in killed and wounded. I receive new vigour from the enthusiasm with which my people are animated."

[Our translator informs us, that the edicto or proclamation by the supreme junta of Seville, dated 14th July, 1808, relates only to events already published.]

[N. York paper.]

[The French army before Saragossa had made a third attack upon that place, but without success.—They were repulsed with great slaughter.]

Translated from the Havana Gazette.

HAVANNA, August 31.

We have been favoured with the following copy of a letter of the 9th inst. from an honourable personage in Campeachy, to a person of quality in this city.

"Last evening entered here three of our vessels from Vera Cruz, in 7 days. It is certain that our king Ferdinand was proclaimed and sworn to in Vera Cruz, and the Supreme Junta of Seville acknowledged with universal joy and acclamation. The same has taken place in the city of Mexico. When this intelligence shall arrive in Spain it will greatly re-animate the spirit and hopes of our friends there; added to the immense treasures which they expect from America. In fact it is surprising, the money which is every day deposited in the royal chests, to be sent to Spain. To his lordship Napoleon, this will not afford much gratification when he comes to know it."

NEW-YORK, September 23.

By the brig Holkar, capt. Horn, arrived here yesterday, we have received New-Orleans papers to the 28th ult.

These papers contain governor Folk's (of West Florida) proclamation, declaring in favour of Ferdinand and war with France. He says, "Spaniards! possessed of these blessings, we ought to believe ourselves capable of destroying him, who, by perfidious wiles, was able to raise himself to be Napoleon the First." The proclamation was issued at Pensacola the 4th of August.

A declaration of war against France was published at Mobile on the 7th of August.

## Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1808.

TO THE VOTERS

In Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

EVER since the revolutionary war our country had been progressing in wealth and prosperity, until the fatal system of the Jefferson administration. They have departed from the wholesome advice of Washington, and practised a visionary, deceptive policy. After eight years of fair experiment, their measures have brought us to the brink of destruction. We are threatened with war from the nations in Europe, and not one foreign country we can call a friend. Our situation at home is distressing beyond example—our produce locked up, we know not why—money to be found only at sheriff's sales—and the haggard visage of distress stalking through every family.

Who is the man will say such calamities were not foretold by the federal republicans? Where is the man that does not now see and feel them? If there remains in this country the spirit of seventy-six, rouse it into action—you have still left one last resort, which may save us—you can change your rulers, and secure a change of measures.

I come forward a candidate for congress, in opposition to Mr. Van-Horn. I am known as a disciple of Washington, and we see this great and good man's political principles are again budding forth in their wonted splendour. All the states to the north, where elections have been lately held, have turned away the friends of Jefferson, Madison and the embargo, and chosen men of the Washington school. They want no war with England—no embargo—no alliance with Buonaparte—they demand a free trade—a good price for produce—and peace with all the world by an honest neutrality. Are the people of Maryland less vigilant than others? Will they vote for Madison, who advised the embargo, and still persists in it? Will they vote for men who defend the measure? I trust not.

It is a notorious fact, that Mr. Van-Horn was elected to congress against Mr. Covington by the votes of federal republicans. They felt no motives—no wish to withdraw their confidence from him, even though proposals were made by democratic republicans, that they would support a federalist against him. What is our surprise to find Mr. Van-Horn, a very few days ago, publicly declaring his support of Madison, and a ticket which excludes the federal republicans from the state legislature! It is this conduct which has invited me to become a candidate at this late period—that you may have a representative in congress, who will not only oppose the embargo, but that system of measures which led to it, and which, if Madison is president, will be continued to the ruin of our country.

HENRY A. CALLIS.

Prince-George's county, September 26, 1808.

NOTICES.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ANTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire, declines being a candidate for this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of this state, and that ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esquire, will be a candidate to supply his place.

WE are requested to say, that JAMES BOYLE, Esq; will be a candidate to represent this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that HORATIO RIDOUT will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly for Anne-Arundel county.

WE are authorized to state, that Mr. RICHARD OWINGS, of Elk-Ridge, offers himself a candidate for the next general assembly.

WE are requested to say, that JOSEPH WATKINS, Esq; will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Extract of a letter to a respectable house in Baltimore, dated Havana, 7th September, 1808.

"We have had the pleasure of seeing a number of vessels coming in from your country; but after inquiring for their cargoes, we find to our great sorrow, that they are all in ballast, and that your horrid embargo continues with the same firmness as before. We do indeed think here, that Spain and her colonies ought not to suffer under measures which are hostile in their nature. Provisions continue high—Flour is thirty-five dollars per barrel. French silks and German linens, very scarce."

On Tuesday last a Camp Meeting commenced at Groton, and continued until Thursday evening.—There were 230 tents pitched, and there were also 84 covered wagons for the accommodation of the immense number which attended. We have been informed by an eye witness, that upwards of 12,000 persons were present during the whole time of the meeting, the majority of whom were incessantly engaged in religious services. [N. Y. paper.]

## APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Sept. 1808. ISAAC N. TOY, capt. Thomas Ruckle, lieut. and Samuel Davis, ens. of a comp. 5th reg. Balt. James Gerry, capt. of a comp. 5th reg. Cecil.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

## VERMONT ELECTION.

By letters received yesterday, from Windsor, Vt. we learn, that returns of votes for governor, have been obtained from 181 towns.

For Tichenor, the federal candidate, } 15,115  
For Smith, } 11,054

Majority for Tichenor, 1061

There are very few scattering votes. Gen. Chamberlain, (the late federal representative in congress from the north western district.) is undoubtedly elected lieutenant governor; and the federal ticket of councillors has prevailed. In corroboration of this account, we subjoin an extract from the "Weekly Wanderer," (a democratic paper, published at Randolph) in which the votes of 203 towns are published:—

## "STATE OF THE ELECTION."

"O Vermont, how is thy glory fallen!—From the foregoing returns of representatives and votes for governor, we hesitate not to declare our decided opinion, that should the scattering votes not exceed 1000, Mr. Tichenor is elected governor. The election of Mr. Chamberlain, as lt. gov. is beyond dispute; and if the republicans have been half as remiss, as usual, in voting for councillors, the federalists has obtained the election."

Vermont Election.—A letter from Windsor, Vt. Monday, says, it is pretty well ascertained that Mr. Tichenor is elected governor; and that the federal majority in the house will be from 10 to 15.

An attempt was made on the night of the 22d inst. to set fire to the Navy Arsenal at New Orleans, by throwing into it a red-hot iron, with powder, to which a slow match was attached. The navy stores were broken open, and some small articles stolen. The commanding officer has offered a reward of 200 dollars for apprehending the incendiaries. [N. York paper.]

Arrived at N. York, in distress, the Spanish Packet Delpachto, capt. Don Manuel de Torres, 18 days from Havanna, bound to Spain.

By this vessel we have received a confirmation of the news that Mexico had declared in favour of Ferdinand VIIth. We shall give the official declaration of the government of that place in our next.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived here in the ship Dispatch from La Vera Cruz, that the Corporation of Mexico has offered fourteen millions of dollars, as a present to the patriots of Spain, to enable them the more effectually to carry on the war against France. [New-York paper.]

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman of the first respectability, dated St. Sebastians, 10th July, 1808, to his friend in New York.

"Yesterday at 10 o'clock arrived here Joseph Napoleon, who left Bayonne early yesterday morning with the title of king of Spain and the Indies, at this day he departed hence at 11 o'clock, on his way to Madrid. All the kingdoms of Galicia, Asturias, Estramadura, Valencia, Catalonia and Arago have risen EN MASS, and the French troops and Spanish patriots near Saragossa, have had several severe, horrible and bloody battles, in which the latter have uniformly had the advantage. The Generals from most of the Spanish provinces have been intercepted for near two months past. All American ships detained in the ports of France have been declared good prizes, and the same will take place in Spain if Buonaparte succeeds in his views. The gun, which has been made four months in Victoria would have been sent long since but for the danger of its being found upon any Spaniard on the road to a sea port, which would subject him to immediate execution."

## MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Nicholas Chambers, the Rev. James Cook, minister of the gospel, aged 60 years, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Rebecca Chambers, aged 16 years, of Cecil county, state of Maryland.

## DIED,

On Sunday morning, (the 18th inst.) at her father's house, at Cranbrook, in the 68th year of age, Mrs. PAINE, wife of Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man."

## A Melancholy Accident!

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. as WILLIAM BROWN, Esq; was returning home from Ipswich town in a small open boat, he was caught in a violent squall of wind, and before he could take in his sails, the vessel filled and immediately sunk; no one, unfortunately, being sufficiently near to afford him any assistance. The prime of life this amiable man found a premature grave.—He has left an amiable widow to the bereavement of a most affectionate husband, and an infant bereft of a most tender father.—Society also is deprived of a pleasant and agreeable companion.