## COCOA.

80,000 lbs. first quality *Red Carracas Cocoa.*
For sale by J. F. KENNEDY.
August 27. d3t

## Mrs. Decourt and Baconais

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and well-wishers, that their Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday next, the 2d of September.
August 27. d3t||

## Molasses.

40 hhds. just received per Gold's Norfolk Packet

*Also on hand,*
Muscovado Sugar and Holland Gin,
For sale by JOHN RANDALL,
95, Bowly's wharf.
August 27. d4t

## City Commissioners' Office,

*Baltimore, 26th August, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors and possessors of lots binding on Fell's-street, between Market and Bond-streets, (Fell's-Point)—and they are hereby requested to have the foot-ways on said street paved, front of their lots, on or before the 20th day of September next; otherwise the commissioners will positively have the same done, and exact the fine, agreeably to an ordinance for that purpose made and provided.

By order of the board,
d3t SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

## M. HUNTER,

116, *Market-street,*

TAKES the liberty of informing the Ladies, that she has just received a few dozen of the finest and first quality Split Straw BONNETS.
August 22. d2eo2t

## Hugh Thompson

*Offers for sale the entire cargo, of the ship Elizabeth, captain George Fordham, just arrived from Marseilles, consisting of,*

1116 hhds. Claret, of superior quality, with iron hoops, prepared for the West or East-India market,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
50 chests and 50 baskets Olive Oil and
8 cases containing 200 men's Hats, the whole entitled to drawback.

He wishes to purchase, 300 hhds. James River Tobacco. Apply as above.
August 17. d6teo6t||

## To Let,

THE Upper Part of the HOUSE, No. 222, Market-street. Apply on the premises.
August 13. oe1m

## Just Received and for Sale,

2 half pipes 1st quality Port Wine
2 pipes and 6 quarter casks Lisbon do.
2 half pipes & 10 quarter casks Malaga do
7 quarter casks Sherry do.
300 barrels Pork
100 do. Beef
200 boxes Soap, and
50 do. mould Candles.

Apply to
CUMBERLAND D. WILLIAMS,
10, Bowly's wharf.
August 1. eo7t

## Land for Sale.

*To be Sold at Public Sale, on* THURSDAY, *the 19th of September next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises,*

ABOUT 300 acres of Land, the dwelling place of the late Thomas Wells. This land lies 13 miles from Baltimore, and about one mile from the Reister's-town turnpike road, and adjoining the farm of the late Samuel Owings. There will also be sold, some Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture.

ANN CRAWFORD
August 21. 2aw8t||

## GOODS

*In small packages, suitable to the West-India trade, entitled to the debenture,*

2 cases threads
2 do. mock Madras handkerchiefs
2 do. white and colored cambric muslins
1 do. embossed ditto
2 bales flaxen oznaburgs
2 ditto twill'd sacking
4 ditto blue cloths
2 cases Irish linen
15 do. coarse hats, &c.

For sale by
P. HOFFMAN & SON.
August 3. eo10t

## To be Rented,

*And possession given immediately,*

TWO HOUSES in South Charles-street, one of two, the other of three stories, and both calculated for the genteel accommodation of private families. Apply to
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.
August 12. d6t-eo9t

## Wanted,

AN ASSISTANT in a retail dry good store—a smart, active young Man, who can be well recommended for propriety of conduct, and is in every respect qualified for the business. Enquire of the printers.
August 24. eo4t||

## One Thousand Dollars

*REWARD.*

ON Saturday evening, between dark and ten o'clock, the Office of Discount and Deposit, established in this city, was forcibly opened by thieves, and a Sum of Money in paper and specie, chiefly small change, contained in a small wrought-iron chest, was stolen therefrom. The villains who perpetrated this daring robbery, were not able to succeed, altho' they made the most violent attempts to penetrate the vaults: all they effected was to bear off the iron chest above mentioned, and its contents. Among other bank notes therein, was a parcel of old defaced notes, two of which were for 500 dollars each, of this office; the indorsements on them entirely filled their backs. The said notes are generally much defaced, ragged, and scarcely fit for circulation.—About the hour this act was committed, a person was seen with an iron chest in a wheel-barrow, passing over Griffith's bridge. There is no doubt but several villains were engaged in this atrocious robbery. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring them to conviction: and should one of the accomplices engaged therein make a discovery, so that the rest be convicted of the fact, he shall receive the above reward, and interest made with the governor of this state to obtain for him a full and free pardon.

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.
July 29. d

## Edward Johnson

INFORMS his friends and the public that he is well stocked with, and now ready to deliver
STRONG, TABLE AND SMALL
BEER.
January 12. d1m-1aw


*From the Charleston Courier.*

CORREGIDOR's 2d LETTER.

*To Messrs. Dallas and his Fellow addressers of Philadelphia.*

"Thus these politicans proceed, whilst little notice is taken of their doctrines: but when they come to be examined upon the plain meaning of their words, and the direct tendency of their doctrines, their equivocations and slippery constructions come into play." BURKE.

It would be pleading the cause of your hearts too much at the expence of your understanding, and patching up your political integrity with violations of truth, to attribute your conduct for some years past, to error. Your late address proves the vigor and sagacity of your minds, and the clearness of your conceptions. Judge M'Kean or governor M'Kean, Mr. Dallas, and Dr. Logan, have read too much to be ignorant of the best principles of policy, if they had only had the virtue to act up to their knowledge. It was not on the day when the diabolical spirit which they generated and nourised in the state, was turned upon themselves, that they were first to learn the mischievous effects likely to result from it. It was only when they could make it instrumental to their own private views, that they were blind to its evils; but when it became an instrument in the hands of others, they could open their eyes at once to all its consequences and to all its enormities.—Whatever had been recorded in the history of the world, from the first days of Greece to the last of Gallic jacobinism; whatever had been written upon the subject from Aristotle to Edmund Burke, had long been known to them; and their faculties being trained to reasoning, and sharpened by the exercise of the moss intellectual profession, they must have reasoned from causes to consequences too closely and certainly, not to have foreseen from the beginning that storm which they have lately affected to discover, and which they may be credited for sincerely lamenting, since it blows directly in their teeth. They knew as well as any other men, that the successful villainy of the French revolutionists and confiscators was in America, as well as other countries, too much admired not to be imitated, and too much envied not to be rivalled. They knew that when the standing order of a state is overturned, and the texture of its constitution torn, misrule must follow, with anarchy and ruin in its train. While they for their own purposes were vaporing obout despotism, they in their hearts knew that there was much more to be feared from the "falsa species libertatis," which the ears of the ignorant multitude are as open and greedy to receive, as the deceivers and demamagogues are to pour it into them. Like all of their trade, they talked of reforming when they meant only to rule, and of the rights of men, when their only purpose was to enrich themselves.

To the mean, the illiterate, & the stupid they would give the sovereign power, because the mean, stupid, and illiterate could with the greatest facility, be cheated of it; but when they found more ruffian & forward rapacity had clutched the deposit, they then protested against its being placed there again. Standing in the middle between their superiors in talents and knowledge, the federalists, and the mobocracy of the state, they with one hand fight the former with privilege, and with the other they dash prerogative in the face of the latter: the former they pepper with the democratic musketry of the rights of man, and thunder upon the latter with the whole artillery of law, logick and learning. They help a giddy populace to usurp the rule of the state, that they may usurp it from them again; and in doing so, they aid a most abominable usurpation, upon the prerogative of nature, and treat the foolish flattered multitude as men do a spunge, to absorb the power of the country, and then to squeeze them dry of it—but, the spunge being seized by other hands, they would rather burn it than leave it there. Like an interposing body between two lights, they cast a double shade, and reflect the gloomy and opaque outlines of their own mishapen body, upon either side. One party they hate, because they are injured by them; the othor they hate, because they have done them ill; ashamed of one, afraid of the other, they stand insulated; and as they are much less susceptible of shame than they are of fear, they now run and hide their no blushes,* in the bosom of those they have wronged, and there take shelter from those who are endeavoring to destroy them. They litigiously stand at issue with both parties—not on question of right—that is impossible, since their reasonings with the one are the reverse of their reasonings with the other—but on a question of private expediency and corruption, viz. Who shall delude the people—who govern—who devour the loaves and fishes? Dealers in political portents and prodigies, and moral paradoxes, those men have now involved the union in the vapor of paradoxical, or, at least, anomalous feeling—Since the sentiments of every wise and virtuous citizen must be hostile to them—while every wise and virtuous citizen must wish them success in the contest. Better is it that they should be victorious, than the country ruined.

A great curse, indeed, it is to a nation to sink into a perfect, unmixed democracy—but, to fall thence into a mob of democracies, must be cureless perdition. Men naturally leap from ships on fire, into the sea, not with any hope of saving life, but in order to procure an easier death. On grounds of a similar nature, it is devoutly to be wished that the electors of Pennsylvania will come to a resolution to rescue their falling state from the very lowest abyss of ruin, by stopping it in its descent at governor M'Kean and his partizans.

If ambition and avarice led you so far out of the track of wisdom and truth, that you did not see, or that you could pretend not to see the mischievous consequences of your loose political conduct, is it possible that men of your knowledge could be so long blind to the nature, dispositions, and habits of the agents you made use of? You could not but know that they love revolution for revolution's sake; because they are habituated to annex to it the idea of plunder, rapine, and confusion; that they consider mankind as made for sedition, disturbance, and revolution; and that when they are not engaged in those, and doing some act subversive of the peace of society, they are doing nothing, only throwing away their time; that instead of standing at reform, if, indeed, reform were necessary, they think they should but abuse their power, and throw away the opportunities afforded them, if they did not prostitute it to extremes, and carry it on till utter ruin being accomplished, further mischief would be impossible? Is it possible you should be ignorant that the bosoms of those men are also hardened by revolutionary projects and practices, that they are unsusceptible of all impressions of feeling or integrity; and their mind corrupted by habit, so far beyond the possibility of cure or amendment, that they cannot help being depraved, even where they have no political purpose to answer?

If I mistake not, you must recollect what invectives all you gentlemen of the democratic kidney have uttered about power, as contra-distinguished from right; of something miscalled right, which was only power;—and of power making right, with many other common-place cajoleries. But pray, what is the principle of unmixed democracy? How far goes it? Why, to no less than making physical force the arbiter of right; measuring the rights of counsel by numbers, and making power the only standard of right. According to the principles of democracy, two porters, or London pugilists, or brothel-keepers, or panders, or Billingsgate fish-women, would be superior in counsel to and have double the rights of a Numa, or a Solon, or a Lycurgus—and the rather still, because they would in all probability be more fierce, more strong and more unprincipled, as well as more stupid, ignorant and illiterate.

These are things of which you could scarcely have been ignorant. If you were at first in the dark upon it, it is unfortunate that the new light did not break in upon your minds a little sooner. Had it done so, you might have prevented the progress of your present enemies, before they had so closely invested you, and saved yourselves from the necessity of propounding principles which it was the business of your past political lives to deny and resist; and of making confessions, which, while they serve the state, must tinge your cheeks with a hectic of shame and repentance. You would then have been able to give your service to the state with the advantage of character less impaired—you would have come forward to the fight with greater plausibility, and with fairer claims to credit for good intention. But, as it is, the very arguments which go against your enemy, impair your own credit; since, to borrow a sentence from the great man, whose words are transcribed in the motto to this paper, "*no man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his fidelity.*"

CORREGIDOR.


## Education.

*Mrs. SYMINGTON, from Philadelphia,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Baltimore, that she will open her English School on Monday, the 2d day of September next, in the house belonging to Mr. Grundy, in Chatham-street, near the court-house, lately occupied by Mr. Janny. Mrs. Symington proposes teaching Reading, Writing, & English Grammar, with Needle-Work of every description, such as plain Sewing, Marking, Sprigging, Tamboring, Embroidery, &c. &c.

A writing master will attend every day to instruct the young ladies in writing.
August 24. eo3t||

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living near Chester-town, in Kent county, a negro man named WILL; about 25 years of age, of a dark complexion, nearly 5 feet 11 inches high, and very stout. His cloathing is unknown. Being an artful designing fellow, he may have got a pass.—Any person who will take up the said negro, and bring him home, shall receive, if taken *in* the county, Ten Dollars; if *out* of the county, the above reward.

WILLIAM APSLEY.
August 24. eo6t§

## The undersigned

HEREBY notify the public, that books will be opened at William Evans's tavern, and the Maryland Insurance Office, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 16th day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue open until 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, to complete the Baltimore and Reisters-town turnpike road.

The subscriptions will be received under the terms and limitations of the act of assembly, passed by the legislature of Maryland at their last session, entitled "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes."

If the capital stock shall be subscribed, application will be made to the legislature, at their next session, for a law to ratify the proceedings of the undersigned, and to authorise the immediate commencement of the work.

W. OWINGS,
S. ETTING,
D. WILLIAMSON,
E. JOHNSON,
J. CROMWELL,
C. CARNAN.

Baltimore, August 8. m&th16S


* *Tamen excute nullum.*

# BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 26.

An English 50 gun ship and a frigate (supposed to be the Leander and Cambrian, from Halifax) were off Sandy Hook yesterday. We are informed that they captured an inward-bound ship.

Arrived, the ship John, of Providence, 14 days from Havana. Left a number of vessels in the mouth of the river, bound up—one of which was the schooner Columbia, 15 days from New-York. In the Gulph, spoke a British brig, a cruiser; and off the Matanzas, a British sloop of war of 18 guns.

The brig Oliver Wolcott, Richards, of New-Orleans, in 57 days from Liverpool. Sailed in company with ship Neptune, Belfast, and Atlantic, How, for New-York. On the 7th July was brought to by the British armed brig William, Christie, of Liverpool, on a cruize, and on the 10th by his majesty's ship Melampus—treated politely. Spoke, July 27, in lat. 47, 30, long. 38, brig Amity, of Bath, 13 days from Boston, for Liverpool. 29th, in lat. 46, 32, long. 43, brig Minerva, 83 days from New-York, for Bordeaux.

The brig Ontario, Hitch, of New-Bedford, in 60 days from Greenock. Spoke, August 10, in lat. 40, 55, long. 62, the ship Maria, Green, 8 days from N. York, for Bordeaux; and the same day, the brig Merrimack, of Newburyport, 10 days from Norfolk, for Falmouth. August 20, in lat. 40, 13, long. 69, the ship Jefferson, 51 days from Milford-Haven, for New-Bedford; and the same day, the ship Brazil, of New-York, 3 days from Sag harbor, bound on a whaling voyage. Passengers, Mr. James Stewart, and 28 in the steerage.

The brig Eliza, Pendleton, (mentioned in our last) in 14 days from St. Croix.—Left, ship Richard, Rogers, to sail in 3 weeks for New-York; brig Zoan, Brown, of Portland, last from Madeira, retailing his cargo; brig Æriel, Gardner, for Philadelphia, in 14 days; brig Ceres, Zuill, to sail the next day for New-York; and the brig Sarah Ann, just arrived from New-York. The brig Argus, Holden, of Providence, sailed from St. Croix the 5th August, for Turk's-Island. Spoke nothing—Markets dull.

The brig Atlantic, Wilson, in 18 days from Antigua. Passengers, Edward Rigg, esq. and Mr. L. Natale Vidal. Left, brig ——, Wilson; ship Serpent, Hayes, and *schooner Susannah, Frost, of Baltimore, sent in by the Hippomenes, and libelled on the 1st August, on suspicion of having on board contraband goods.* Also there, brig Charles Williams, Cotton, of Sanford; schr. Betsy and Polly, Beard, of New-London, and schr. ——, Henman, of do.; schr. Carter, Gither, of Edenton; and others.

The brig Experiment, Marsh, in 20 days from Point-Petre, Guad. Spoke, August 20, in lat. 35, long. 73, brig Lydia, 13 days from St. Bartholomews for N. York. Vessels left have been reported.

The schr. Amazon, Carman, in 15 days from St. Thomas. Left, sloop Romp, Sutherland; schr. Morgan Lewis, Lewis; and ship Swift, Bell, all of New-York, and others of this port; sch'r Alexandria, Burr, of Alexandria; sch'r Friendship, Mason, of Savannah; sch'r Abigail, of Boston, last from Berbice, had lost her captain; ship Two Pollies, of Boston; ship Harmony, of ditto; brig Active, Coffin, of Wilmington, Del.; ship Ann, Dickson, of New-York; sch'r Augusta, Hanifen, of do.; sch'r Regulator, Franklin, from New-York, captured by a Tortola privateer, but falling in with two British frigates, and fearing an impressment of her seamen, the privateersmen gave up the Regulator, and the captain ran her into St. Thomas; a small fore-top-sail sch'r with a woman head, had just arrived from N. York in 24 days passage.

The schr. Weazle, Dowdall, in 26 days from Tenerifffe. Sailed in company with *ship Ann, Bradford, of Baltimore.* Left the brig Mary-Ann, Allen, Dodge, to sail in 2 days for Philadelphia. Spoke, in lat. 37, long. 68, schr, Hamlet, Christie, from this port, for St. Jago de Cuba,

The schr. Nancy, Hempstead, in 9 days from Richmond. The ship Ann, Hand, for Europe, sailed in co. Left, schr. Seaman, Thompson, and schr. Weymouth, Weymouth, to sail in 2 days for N. York.

The schr. Emily, Hitchcock, (mentioned in our last) in 18 days from St. Croix. Spoke, a few days since, schr. ——, Read, 5 days from Philadelphia, for St. Jago de Cuba.

The Swedish schr. Ann, Horn, in 18 days from St. Bartholomews. Left two Americans, one of Alexandria. The brig Lydia, Soal, of Rhode-Island, sailed 2 days before, for New-York. Saw this morning, off the Hook, an English 50 gun ship & a frigate; they had captured an inward-bound ship.

The schr. Seaman, Cropsey, in 10 days from Richmond.

The sloop Elizabeth, Emerson, 15 days from Fredericksburg.

The schr. Speedwell, Perry, from North-Carolina.

The sloop Lady-Ann, Star, from Delaware.

The sloop Roxana and Rachel, Somers, from Brandywine.

The sloop Richard, Stewart, from Delaware.

The sloop Linnet, Hill, from Wilmington, (Del.)

The sloop Washington, Spencer, from Delaware.

Arrived at Amboy, on Thursday last, the schooner Ceres, Brown, in 15 days from St. Thomas. Left, brig Washington, Nicholls, just arrived from Guadaloupe, a schooner belonging to Kane and Platt, to sail in about 10 days for do. and several others. Markets dull.

Cleared, ships Cicero, Parker, Amsterdam; Milford, Morgan, do.; brig Integrity, Funk, Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

Arrived, ship New-York, George, Cadiz, 48 days; brig Nancy, O'Hara, Kingston; schr. Liberty, Fisher, Richmond, 9; Lucretia, M'Donald, St. Kitts.

Came up, ship Margaret, Gardiner, Rotterdam; sch'r Hannah Loretta, Jenkins, St. Pierres; Beaver, Bradford, Bermuda; Whitney, Hand, Turks-Island; Packet, Norton, Boston, 8.

Cleared, ship Two Brothers, Ellis, St. Kitts; sch'r Jolly Bachus, Sherman, Barbados; Honest Tom, Seers, Richmond; Rising Sun, Wallace, Charleston; Union, Hatch, Falmouth; sloop Unity, Hand, Alexandria.

Ship Delaware, Moore, from Antwerp, it below.

August 27.

By capt. Basden, from Bermuda, we learn that the French and Spanish privateers, with their three prizes, cut out of the river St. Mary, by the Cambrian frigate, as mentioned some time since, were safe arrived at Bermuda. Capt. Basden, on the 15th inst. in lat. 34, 41, long. 67, 42, spoke the ship Alexander, 26 days from Isle of May, for Boston, who, 16 days before, had met with a gale of wind, in which he lost his main and mizen-masts, and capt. B. imagines his boats, as he saw none on board the Alexander. She had then got up jury-masts, and the captain said he would stand for the continent.

We learn (says the Kentucky Herald) that Allen B. Magruder has been appointed by the secretary of the treasury an advocate of the United States for the settlement of land claims in Lower Louisiana, with a salary of 1500 dollars.

Arrived, ships Delaware, Moore, Antwerp, 60 days; Edward, Gray, Newry, with passengers; brig Union, Johnson, N. Orleans.

Arrived at the lazaretto, ship Clothier, Dandelot, Laguira; brig Sea-Nymph, Light, Havana; schr. Ann-Pennock, Maddox, St. Pierres, 21 days.

Below, ship Columbia, Dixon, Isle of France.

Cleared, brig Ann-Jane, Smith, Torningen; schooners John, Dickinson, Cape Francois; Jefferson, Norton, Antigua.

*At Havana, the 9th inst.*

Brig Belair, Bingham, of Philadelphia
Experiment, Bockius, do.
Nancy, M'Callmont, Do.
Schr. Happy Return, Tatem, Do.

Yesterday arrived the ship Edward, capt. Gray, from Newry, which he left 12th June, and informs that the ship Roebuck, captain Reily, for this port, was to sail about the 1st July, with passengers. Captain G. on his passage, spoke, July 27, in lat. 44, long. 38, *schr. Pelican, from Baltimore, bound to Bilboa,* out 17 days. July 19, lat. 40, 14, long. 50, 30, spoke the brig Washington, Wright, from New-York, bound to Bordeaux, out 14 days. July 28, in lat. 39, long. 60, spoke barque Mary, Balch, of Portland, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, out 11 days, the mate and 3 of the people not expected to live. August 3, lat. 38, 33, long. 67, 30, spoke the sch. Eliza and Kitty, Clasby, of and from Philadelphia, out 6 days, bound to Rotterdam.

*General Moreau.*—The ship New-York, captain George, arrived here on Saturday last, in forty-eight days from Cadiz, with general MOREAU, his lady, and two children, on board, in good health. They landed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and were received by the citizens with the most respectful attention.

## DIRECT TAX.

Those whom it concerns are seriously called upon to attend to the danger awaiting them on account of the direct tax.

This tax though so lightly imposed, especially upon the description of real estate, called *back lands,* may in the form of a sale for *non payment,* subject to an effectual forfeiture and confiscation, a property to an enormous amount; it being conjectured that some millions of acres may thus be lost to their owners, from omitting to pay a few thousand dollars.

The legislature of New-York, real guardians of the people, in wisely and virtuously assuming the payment to the United States of this tax, have averted this impending calamity from their unsuspecting citizens.

But in Pennsylvania, where the example was not known, or neglected, individuals are left to the care of themselves—& to those be it known, that *no* time is to be *lost,* in endeavoring to redeem according to the directions of the law, what may have been already sold of their estates, or to prevent the future sale of them, by the payment.

The proper information is to be obtained at the office of the inspector, Prune-Street, Philadelphia.

The printers of newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, and in other parts of the state will render an essential public service by giving the above a place in their papers.

*To the editor of the Register.*

SIR,

I have thought it would give pleasure to your citizens to learn the opinion of a man of great taste and information, on the subject of one of your public buildings. The gentleman travelled America from one end of the continent to the other, above a year ago, and is, I think, well known in Europe, for his knowledge of such things. I take a liberty with his letter, but do not