From the Charleston Courier.

CORREGIDOR's 3d LETTER.

To Messrs. Dallas and his Fellow addressers of Philadelphia.

"When men of rank sacrifice all ideas of dignity to an ambition without a distinct object, and work with low instruments, and for low ends, the whole composition becomes low and base."

BURKE.

There is a story extant of a young lady who, being very vain of her beauty, and of the conquests which her charms had made, was unexpectedly seized with the small-pox, and that of a quality so virulent, that the beauty of face, in which she took so much pride, was all at once converted into downright deformity. As soon as she recovered so far as to rise from her bed of sickness, she resorted to her dear old friend the looking-glass, when the frightful spectacle which she saw reflected there, had such a sudden effect upon her brain, that she became at once deranged, and so continued to be, till she died. Your address, gentlemen, is a mirror in which the political visage of your party is so faithfully reflected, that, if you had not much more of that steel which resists impressions on the heart, than that poor young lady had it might well be expected to set you crazy. If it makes any impression at all on you, however, beyond that of the moment's expediency, it is likely to be a salutary one. That impression, therefore, I will endeavor to deepen, by calling back to your recollection, in aid of your own abstract description, a picture of the abominable practices by which your party succeeded in driving the federalists from the government of the union; and will compare them as I go along with your own observations in your address.

As the faction which rose against the divine MOSES said, "*ye take too much upon yourselves;*" so you gentlemen, with judge M'KEAN at your head, (the humble instruments of our present ruler) did say of the federalists; in like manner, and by our laudable example, *Mynheer* SCHNEIDHER, and the conspirators of Philadelphia now say to governor M'KEAN and you, "*ye take too much upon yourselves.*"—You sowed the wind, and you are now reaping the whirldwind. And, as *Shylock* says to the Christians in the play, so the said Mr. SCHNEIDHER may say to you, "the villainy you taught me I will execute; and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction."

You find it expedient at last to denounce *calumny*—calumny you now observe to be a wicked thing, since it fixes its poisoned tooth in yourselves. What then! have you already forgotten the infamous, the atrocious calumnies with which you all blasted the first characters in your country, in order to give to your favorite, Mr. JEFFERSON, a pre-eminence which truth and nature denied him; by means of which, you contrived to fill the unthinking men of the union with discord, the very same jealousies, unjust suspicious, and hatreds of the federalists, against which you, in your address, so ably and pathetically declaim; and first elicited those sparks of revolutionary flame which now threaten to consume yourselves, and which you are now striving (I hope, not in vain) to extinguish? What—have you forgotten the monstrous cheating jargon—the low ale-house cant—the vile revolutionary common place gabble, as destitute of meaning as it was pregnant with mischief and villainy, which was voided by your party upon such names as WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, PINCKNEY, DAVIE, MARSHAL, MORGAN, LEE, HOWARD, MILLER, LINCOLN, KNOX, HUNTINGDON, and a thousand others, who, you all knew had fought for American independence, calling them foes to republicanism, though their sweat and blood had established this country a republic? Do not your consciences tell you that you foully belied your own hearts & sentiments when, by every vile artifice which an ungovernable lust for office, power, place, and profit could dictate or invent, you represented those founders and defenders of our commonwealth, as enemies to the federal constitution, and to the freedom of its people?

You talk of the constitution—Yes—you *talk* it well, sirs—*you!* the very men who, by slanders, by side-wind insinuations, and by treacherous allusions, which, containing no positive & direct charge, were, of course incapable of specific answers or direct disproof, had contrived to bring that constitution into contempt and dislike, and disseminated and fostered that spirit of change, that revolutionary phrenzy, against which you now clamor, not because it threatens to destroy the constitution, but because it menaces yourselves, baffles your designs, marrs your projects, and defeats the views of your avarice and ambition. Yes, Gentlemen! *You* taught the people the lesson of discontent—*you* corrupted their hearts, and steeled them with false statements and metaphysical sophims, and low subtleties against all feeling, all sensibility, all gratitude—*you* rendered them envious, suspicious, malignant enough to delight in humiliating and trampling down those very patriots, heroes, sages, whom they, in the exultation of hearts fraught with just gratitude and love, once delighted in exalting. Look, now—your adversaries now turn the tables upon you, they now humble you; and the offscourings of your state are now conspiring against you, exactly as you before conspired against WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, & the other illustrious men, who not only saved this country, but were ornaments to the world, to the human race, and to the age in which they lived. What you & your party were to the school of WASHINGTON, the SCHNEIDHERS are to you—you conspired against the one, the others now conspire against you.

"The *people!*"—Oh! *the people—the liberties of the people!*—this is the cant which has been the grand instrument of deception, time immemorial; while the grand deceivers have been called, or have assumed the names of "*The Friends of the People.*"—CÆSAR, when marching his legions to Rome to seize the government, proclaimed that he went for the purpose of vindicating *the liberties of the people*, oppressed, as he cunningly asserted, by an aristocratic faction. This was the very language held by you, gentlemen, and your party, when calumniating and denouncing the federalists. CATALINE was the friend of the people, so is Mr. Schneidher—Cataline would reform the abuses of the people—so will Mr. Schneidher—Cataline would do justice to the people, so will Mr. Schneider. CÆSAR talked of vindicating the liberties of the people; but by getting the name of "The Man of the People," became their tyrant and despot. And, in humble imitation of that great man, the friends of Mr. JEFFERSON, who know the potency of a name, have styled him too, *The man of the people.*—One would think that the people were less disgusted with being gulled, even than the demagogues are shameless of gulling them, & that the only stratagem or villanious trick, which could never fail of success, was that of professing friendship to the people.—When Mr. Ross opposed the election of this very governor M'KEAN Mr. DALLAS wrote a recommendatory address to the public, saying that Mr. M'KEAN was the friend of the people, and that if they elected him, they should all have cause to be satisfied with his conduct. A counter address has been published at Philadelphia, accusing the same M'KEAN of being the enemy of the people, and they who sign it call *themselves* the friends of the people. Here is the looking-glass of democracy and demagogues. This is the eternal round of their practices—ever deceiving, though always detected—and even in the very act of detection, while the brand of fraud is festering fresh upon their foreheads, planning and perpetrating fresh deceits, without so much as changing their forms, affecting novelty, or attempting concealment. CÆSAR, CATALINE, CROMWELL, BRISSOT, BONAPARTE, Mr. M'KEAN, Mr. DALLAS, Mr. JEFFERSON—have each had their day of being *friends of the people;* nay, ROBESPIERRE, MARAT, DANTON, CARRIERE, and COLLOT D'HERBOIS, had their day too—and have held as long dissertations as the best of them, upon morality, friendship, the liberties of the people, sweet humanity, patriotism and the rights of man.

Nor is this all. Not only those worthies, the high priests of democracy, take the name of the friends of the people, but take upon themselves also the trouble of acting for them. They love the dear creatures so well that they are always willing to save them trouble, and to do, gratuitously, many kind offices for them. Thus, without being so much as asked, they think for them, write for them, and in their names, act for them, and vouch for them, even what they could not, and would be very sorry indeed to vouch for themselves. When CÆSAR seized the treasury at Rome, he did it for the people—nay, he did more—he kindly and patriotically laid it out in pretty ornamental fetters upon them—thus saving them a world of labor and fatigue. In like manner, when GENET, the French minister, was appealing from the government of America to the people, and inoculating the wholesome blood of our country with Gallic jacobinism, Mr. DALLAS, Dr. LOGAN, Mr. M'CLENAGHAN, &c. self-resolved into clubs and committees (clubs without sociability, and committees having no committers) wrote addresses for people who never thought of the subject of them; spoke the voice of people, out of whose mouths no such voice ever came; and did for the people what it never entered into the heads of the said people to have done—in short, "*presumed to act in the name of the people,*" in favor of Mons. GENET's designs, though had they succeeded, the country—that is, the people—would have been laid, bound hand and foot, for ever prostrate at the bloody feet of France.

When men enter upon bad enterprizes to be performed by bad means, it would be worth their while to consider the risks they must necessarily run, since, to persevere in evil long, without detection, is difficult, and to change their means without changing their end also, would be impossible. It cannot but be unpleasant to walk in new and untried tracks; and to men capable of forming and perpetrating schemes of violence and wrong, it must be rather a disagreeable circumstance to be driven into the road that leads to justice. It were well therefore, if politicians, before they commence in hypocrisy and fraud, would take into consideration how singularly awkward they must feel, if, perchance, they should be compelled to end with probity and virtue.

CORREGIDOR.

Charles C. Egerton,

82, Bowly's wharf,

Has just Received per the ship Rixson, from Bordeaux, and offers for sale,

893 cases Medoc CLARET, of the vintage of 1799

179 do. Mouton do. of superior quality, and of the vintage of 1799.

He has also on hand for sale,

5 chests best Hyson Tea

75 baskets Bordeaux Sweet Oil

151 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.

August 30. d

To Let,

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

August 13. oe1m

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

Captain Latham, from Bordeaux, Aug. 25, spoke the schooner Sally, 16 days from Guadaloupe, for Newburyport, the captain of which vessel informed, that the combined French and Spanish fleet had returned, and actually arrived at Guadaloupe, 4 days days before he sailed. [This news is very improbable.]

We learn by captain Waite, of the Liverpool Packet, that on the 17th of Aug. he spoke the ship Laura, Newman, from Liverpool, for New-York, who reported that he had been boarded by a French frigate, two other frigates in company, which had twleve days before taken the British frigate Blanche, after a most desperate action. They said they belonged to the combined squadron, on their return to Europe.

Yesterday afternoon six apprentices of Mr. Hugh M'Intire, went a sailing in a small two-masted pleasure boat: when near Red Hook, the boat was struck with a sudden squall, which immediately upset her. Five of them, viz. James Winn, Matthew Gowdie, Daniel Lamont, James Mulligan, and Ralph Van Houter, were unfortunately drowned. The other, (James Sands) after swimming about two miles was picked up by a market skiff.

It is very remarkable, that two of the apprentices of the same person were lost in the ice on the North-River last winter; and which at that time excited so much the sensibility of the public.

By the Nancy from Kingston we have received papers to the 30th ult.

Kingston, (Jam.) July 29.

His honor the lieutenant governor has been pleased to issue a proclamation bearing date the 23d current, allowing that, "as the general scarcity of provisions which prevails throughout the islands, & the exigency of the case requires it, certain other articles and things not enumerated in the proclamation of the 20th of May, shall be permitted to be imported until the 31st day of December next, viz sheep, hogs, poultry, small live stock of all kinds, fruit, and all sorts of fish, flour, corn, corn-meal, bread, rice, peas, beans, and lumber of every description, in vessels belonging to neutral and other states in amity with G. Britain."

Foreign Articles—Late.

By the ship Liverpool Packet, captain, Waite, in 46 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have been favored by the captain, with London papers, and Lloyd's list to the 9th July, as will be perceived by the following articles they contain very little news.

The articles of impeachment against lord Melville were presented to the house of commons, and his trial would come on immediately after a short adjournment of parliament.

The Curieux sloop of war, captain Bettesworth, dispatched from lord Nelson's fleet, arrived at Portsmouth the 8th of July, with information of the arrival of lord Nelson in the West-Indies. The Curieux left the fleet on the 13th June off Antigua, then in pursuit of the combined squadrons. Lord Nelson told captain Bettesworth to steer a particular course which he said would give him a sight of the combined fleets. He did so, and passed them on the morning of the 19th June they consisted of 17 sail of the line, steering across the Trades—and captain Bettesworth considered lord Nelson to be about a day or a day and a half behind them. They sailed so bad that the Curieux beat them under her top-sails.

LONDON, July 6.

We mentioned in part of our impression yesterday, that lord Sidmouth has at length retired from the cabinet. Mr. N. Vansittart has resigned the office of principal secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Foster the post of Irish Chancellor of the exchequer. We heartily congratulate the country upon these events. The Addingtons were a dead weight upon Mr. Pitt which checked the spring of his genius and the energy of his talents. We are glad they are at last removed. He stands now alone unclogged and free. He stands alone, but strong in the confidence of the nation, he will justify his claim to that pre-eminence, where, if there be great peril to be encountered, there is also great glory to be acquired. All the oppositionists, as was to be expected, have opened upon him for having unloosed himself from the Addingtons. Their cries and invectives are so many tributes to the greatness of his talents—we always know when a bird of prey is near, by the screaming of the smaller birds.

Earl Camden is mentioned as lord Sidmouth's successor in the cabinet, and Mr. Yorke as lord Camden's successor in the war department.

The earl of Buckinghamshire, we understand has also resigned the post of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

June 8.

The following is, according to a private letter, the state of the naval preparations in the Dutch ports:

At Antwerp, building, 6 ships of the line and 2 frigates.

At Amsterdam, 1 ship of 74 guns, just launched; 1 ditto gone to the Texel.

At Rotterdam, 1 ship of 90 guns, to be launched in about three months, and 1 frigate of 32 guns.

In the Texel, 6 ships of the line, with several frigates; and from 40 to 50 transports, of from 400 to 500 tons burthen.

The manœuvres of the expedition army, in the Dutch camp at Zeyst, began on the 16th ult. in the presence of the French general Marmont,

Madame Jerome Bonaparte was yesterday morning safely delivered of a son.

Admiralty office, July 6, 1805.

Copy of a letter from rear-admiral Drury to William Marsdon, esq. dated on board the Trent, in Cork Harbor, June 29, 1805.

SIR,

This morning arrived here his majesty's ship Loire, bringing with her the Valiant, a formidable French privateer which she captured four days ago, as related in captain Maitland's letter, herewith enclosed, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty.

I am, &c.

W. O'B. DRURY.

His majesty's ship Loire at sea. *June* 25, 1805.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in announcing to you the capture of the Valiant, of Bordeaux, a frigate privateer, carrying thirty guns, and two hundred and forty men, by his majesty's ship under my command, in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. and long. 16 deg. 20 min. after a very hard chace of 12 hours; when nearly within gun-shot, the Melampus and Brilliant hove in sight on the weather bow, which obliged her to bear up, and threw her into our hands about two hours sooner than she otherwise would have been. She is reckoned one of the most complete ships ever fitted out at Bordeaux, and is perfectly calculated to be taken into his majesty's service, sails incomparably fast, carries twenty-four eighteen pounders on her main-deck, and six sixes (which she threw overboard in the chase) on her quarter-deck. The Valiant had been twenty days from Bordeaux, was victualled and stored for a four months' cruise; the only capture she has made is the Lord Spencer, Halifax packet.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FRED. MAITLAND.

To rear admiral Drury, &c. &c. &c.

July 9.

Bonaparte is visiting his Italian fortresses. Mantua has been carefully inspected, and the additional works have been ordered to be completed as soon as possible. He is now gone to Genoa to receive the submission of the people who formerly were the masters of that little island that gave him birth.

A sharp debate took place in the house of lords yesterday, upon the duke of Athol's bill. Our readers know that this is one of the subjects upon which Mr. Pitt and the Addington party disagree. Lord Sidmouth and the earl of Buckinghamshire no longer occupy the bench upon which the cabinet ministers usually sit, but seated themselves on one of the *cross* benches (a bench well adapted to, and generally reserved for the opposition) where they continued during the whole debate. Lord Sidmouth, as will be seen by our parliamentary report, opposed the duke of Athol's bill in a long speech, as did lord Ellenborough.

In the house of commons, the eight articles of impeachment were brought up, read, and agreed to; after which Mr. Whitbread proposed an additional article, which was read a first and second time, respecting the money paid from the bank and exchequer into the hands of Mr. Mark Sprott.

[*Star.*]

Yesterday a messenger was ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave town for the continent, with dispatches from lord Mulgrave: his destination is kept so profound a secret, that he is not to know it until his arrival at Gottenburgh.

We subjoin a letter from Plymouth, written by a most intelligent and respectable friend, to whom we have ofen been indebted for articles of intelligence on important occasions, and which we always found to be correct:

"PLYMOUTH, July 7.

His majesty's ship Curieux, of 16 guns, captain Bettesworth, arrived here this day, 2 P. M. By her we have the very pleasing accounts of the safe arrival in the West-Indies of lord Nelson, early in June; the first Island he made was Trinidad, which had not been disturbed by the common enemy. Hearing nothing particular of the combined fleets, his lordship sailed for Barbados, where he found admiral Cochrane, with his majesty's ships Spartiate and Northumberland, and from whom he learned that the French and Spaniards, had during their short stay, buried 3000 troops; and from the state of the survivors, they apprehended great difficulty in being able to return to France, for which country they had taken their departure. Lord Nelson took the Spartiate and Northumberland with him so far as the N. end of Antigua, when he ordered them to return, considering his own force a match for the enemy. This was on the 13th of June, at which time not a single man was to be found on board his lordship's fleet unfit for duty. At the same time that the Spartiate and Northumberland were detached from the fleet, the Curieux, by which we have received this intelligence, was dispatched by his lordship for England.

"On the 6th day after, viz. on the 19th June, the Curieux came up with the combined fleet, and kept company some time to try their rate of sailing. As her commander found they sailed badly, and were miserably handled, there seems no doubt but lord Nelson would overtake them, *probably by the 20th or 21st of June!*

"The return or rather attempt to return to Europe, is reduced to a certainty, and must brighten the hopes of our planters, and the merchants connected with the West-Indies in this country."

Dispatches to the above effect were received at the admiralty at an early hour this morning. The news has diffused universal joy in the city, and stocks have risen in consequence, as our readers will see by looking at the prices.

Lord Nelson's dispatches are dated the 12th of June, off Antigua. His lordship arrived at Barbados on the 4th, where he took 2000 troops on board. On the 8th the combined fleet passed Antigua on its return to Europe from Fort-Royal, Martinique, where they left between three and four thousand men sick. The epidemical disease still prevailed in the enemy's ships. Lord Nelson sent off the Curieux on the 14th for England, and was himself then in pursuit of the enemy. It was in lat. 22, N. long. 58, W. that the Curieux passed the combined fleet.

The enemy effected nothing by this expedition, except the capture of Diamond Rock, the small garrison of which was obliged to surrender for want of water, not however without a gallant resistance, in which the enemy lost a number of men and three gun-boats.

ARRIVED,

The ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, in 47 days from Liverpool. Passengers, Messrs. Wigham, March, Dyer, Havens, Moody, Robertson, Hazen, Downes and lady.—Left at Liverpool, the Peter, Nichols, for Norfolk, July 20; United States, Speake, Alexandria, 25th; Felicity, Jones, Charleston, 12th; Eleanor, Motley, Portland, (in co.); Edwin, Thomas, Norfolk, in 10 days; Almira, Stood, Boston, August 15; Rhoda and Betsy, Terry, New-York, July 13; Sally, Webber, Boston, 25th; Pomona, Allen, ditto, August 1; Hudson, Bool, do. 30th; Dumfries, Beard, Norfolk, uncertain; *Fame, Lewis, Baltimore*, 25th; Mary, Jenkins, Newburyport, 28th; *Diana, Holbrook, Baltimore*, 30th; Packet, Trott, Boston, ditto; Amphion, Wilson, ditto; Merchant, Layton, ditto, uncertain; General Hamilton, Scoville, New-York, for freight; Liverpool, Quandrell, just arrived from Philadelphia; Rose, Hathaway, ditto; Intrepid, Stead, Norfolk; Oliver Ellsworth, Bennet, for New-York, in a few days; Telegraph, Henry, for do. July 25; *Ceres, Sampson, for Baltimore*, (in co.) Sally-Ann, Glover, Boston, ditto; John and Alice, Philadelphia, ditto; Mary, Johnson, of Philadelphia, just arrived; Resolution, Bunker, New-York, ditto; George, Towns, City Point, ditto; Brunswick, Callahan, Savannah, do. North, Kingston, uncertain; Druid, Davis, Boston, July 15; Magnet, Burger, New-York, 20th; Cleopatra, for Philadelphia, uncertain; Laura, Edes, of ditto, for New-York; Eliza, Stokes, Savannah, July 25; King Cæsar, Hall, Charleston, 20th; Leda, Williamson, New-York, uncertain; New-Hampshire, Talbot, for New-Orleans, (in co.); Mack, Kempton, N. York, July 18; Rose, just arrived from New-Orleans; Robert Murray, Van Sprolken, ditto; Missisippi, Dawson, Charleston, ditto; Eunice, Glenman, Portland, ditto; Hope, Waite, City Point, ditto; brig Atkins, (sent in for adjudication); Orb, Reynolds, New-York, uncertain; Belisarius, Nutter, just arrived; Commerce, Park, of New-York, from the Isle of France, (sent in for adjudication); Fair Lady, Peterson, for Philadelphia, (in co.); Protectress, Everett, Norfolk, uncertain; Mars, Ried, just arrived from New-York; Imperial, Peterkin; Albion, Atkinson, for New-York, uncertain.—Capt. Waite, July 18, west of Ireland, was boarded by the Argus sloop of war, out 14 days. July 25, in lat. 49, long. 20, was boarded by the sloop of war Heron, from Barbados, with 27 sail of merchantmen under convoy. July 30, in lat. 46, 10, long. 28, spoke the ship Messenger, 15 days from Salem, for Amsterdam. August 14, spoke the ship Reward, 20 days from Newburyport, and a brig 29 days from Bilboa, for Marblehead. August 17, spoke the ship Laura, Newman, from Liverpool, for New-York. August 25, was boarded by the British frigate Cambrian, 9 days from Bermuda, for Halifax: same day, spoke the brig Hope, of Salem, 54 days from Barcelona, for New-York, then in lat. 41, long. 66. August 27, off the Hook, was boarded by the British sloop of war Indian, the Cleopatra in co.

The ship Fame, Howland, in 45 days from Nantz. Left, ships Kingston, Stevens, of New-York to sail in 10 days for Spain; ship Washington, Curtis, of do. for Cape-de-Verds in 8 days; ship Penelope, Jappie, for New-York in 14 days; Thomas, Folger, for do. in 3 weeks; Octavia, Leffingwell, of New-York; Portland, Callander, for Philadelphia; Ocean, Jordan, in 2 weeks for Boston; Olive Branch, Pain, for Spain; Rose, Bain, for Alexandria in 9 days; the Jenny, Ward; Pennsylvania, Steele, both of New-York; and Echo, Higgins, of Norfolk, all under seizure. Spoke, July 19, in lat. 45, 30, long. 21, 23, ship Abeona, Robinson, of Providence, 17 days from Cadiz for Liverpool. August 24, off Nantucket, sch'r Sukey, Harris, from Bermuda for Boston. Passengers, P. J. B. Lemarvois, French consul for Savannah, F. Mariotte, J. F. Baudet, J. J. Dumont, C. V. Deblois, J. P. Havard, and J. J. Van Goor.

The ship Orion, Johnson, in 76 days from St. Petersburg, *with hemp*, &c. Aug. 1, in lat. 43, long. 42, 30, was boarded by the French frigate Le Pompey, another in company standing to the eastward. Aug. 13, spoke the brig Mary, of Boston, out 7 days. August 17, in lat. 41, 46, long. 58, spoke the ship Bellona, Merrihew, 7 days from New-York; next day, spoke the brig Hannah, for Boston. Aug. 24, lat. 40, 59, long 68, 30, spoke sch'r Betsy, Foster, of Kennebeck, returning.