" GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1810.

Heart of Oak, hence for Cadiz, was spoken off St. Mary's on the 25th of

Left at Bonavista, June 17, ship Thomas, Treadwell; Brutus, Merris; Ora-tory, Berry; schooner Federal George, for the Brazila.

Flour is represented to have been very scarce at the Havanna, July 9; Philadel-phia superfine is quoted at 34 dollars, and on the rise.

VERT WELL EXPRESSED!

In the last Federal Republica, a cresture who attempts to be eloquent about Washington and Callender and Jefferson et al. stumbles on a happy kind of phrascology,—" the deep-groaning voice of Truth:" thereby meaning that speaking truth is so hard a task for the Liars Mu seum, that it utters them in deep groans. These are " proper words in proper

BRITISM INVENTIONS.

It is a little strange, if not ungrateful, that British partisans, at this date, have a strong aversion for two famous discoverl's made by their good friends before the war, and at its commencement :-It is well known that the ludicrous tune of Yankee Doodle was composed by the British, and used to be sung and played at dancing parties, &c. &c. in derision of Yankee manners-in one of the slang songs, adapted to this air, the New Eng land colonist was jeered under the name of " Jonathan."

The Bittish were also the inventors of TARRING and FRATHERING, as the following extract from M Pingal proves: [Pathaps the Tories think, that these good things are abused by republi-can adoption; for it is notorious, that Vankee Doodle is no tonger played by British drummers; and the triends of England, here, abhor tar and feathers!]

In the winter of 1774 and 1775, the Tritish army had been stimulated by their officers and the Tories, to an ard nt desire to see hestilities commence. But the instigators wished the Americans to be the aggressors, used the following stratagom to complete their purpose

On the 1st of May, 1775, the Ling's standard was to be erected at Worcester. fit v miles from Boston, when lieut col Nesbitt immortalized himself by exccuting this plan to promote the quarrel and give the army an opportunity of their desired revenge.

A soldier, according to his directions, sold an old rusty musket to a countryman for three getables to market. This be no crime in the market man, who had an undoubted right to purchase and bear arms. He was, notwiths anding, immediately seized by Nesbi :, and conveyed to the guard-house, where he was con-fined all night. Early the next morn ing they stripped him naked, covered him with warm tar, and then with feathers, and conducted him to the north end of the town, then to the south end, and as fir as Liberty Tree, where they dismissed the man, through fear of the people, (who by this time had collected in large numbers) and made a retreat to

The party consisted of about 30 grenadiers of the 47 h regiment, with fixed bayonets, 20 drums and files, playing the rogue's march, headed by Nesbitt with a drawn sword.

The langistrates of the town waited on General Gage with a complaint of this outrage; he pretended disapprobation; but took no measures to censure the con duct of Nesbit, or to do justice to the man who had suffered the violence. M.FINGAL.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt Luce, arrived this morning from Corunna, (N W of Spain,) says the report at Corunna when he sailed, June 29, was; that the combined armies of Bri sh and Portuguese on the tiers of Portugal, were 150,000 strong, and the French about 70,000; that Massena was waiting for reinforcement; which were on their march, that when they came up he would attack the Al-

The English had several times attempted to bring the French to an engagae ment-but could not effect it, as the French continually retired. The allies would not pursue Massena apprehending, an ambuscade. The French srmy is reported to be very sickly; and their lines frequently weakened by desertion -the German and Dutch particularly, desert from the French, Several of them came into Corunna, & were seen by cap-

Salt could not be had at the Isle of May for some time, on account of the loss of their Mules, &c. as before report. C. H. Bocks.

holder and an office he

cught to be acquainted

features.

A CHARACTER. We coincide in opinion with the gentleman who lately remarked, that distional questions might be of more service to the public than steeping to no m: yet, we will for once giailly a ndent, and skock our readers ingtu " to view the portrait of a by exhibiting hed with the strongest subject is an office. si bophant, mai.

inter, the people

with the fact.

covering the following communication, that " sycophasicy is so much the practice m this city, [Wathington] as to be simust reputable; I wish could not say that It is a passport to If such be the qualification necessary, I hope no republican will an office i but we imagine the whole human family scarcely contains a parallel to the following :]

To the greatest Sycophant in the District of Columbia.

spenden espeta in the lefter

I use the above address, satisfied that it amounts to as perfect a designation of your person, as if I wrote your real name. To use the language of an honest man, whom you have, with characteristic baseness, persecuted and oppressed to the utmost, "A letter addressed sed to the Greatest Sycophant in the District of Columbia, would occasion no per-plexity to the post man"

I understand that, on this day, you are to appear in all your glory at an enter-tainment to be given to the heads of de-partments and their ladies. It is about two years ago that, on a similar occasion, plunged rather beyond your usual depths of sycophancy, by giving the fol-lowing tosst, when the lady of the pre-

sident was present—
"The president elect—the pennle's friend-May he be my friend, and may I be his friend!"

The toust speaks for itself

The president's being "the people's would, if you had spoken your real sentiments, have been an objection, instead of a recommendation, with you; you who expressed a wish that " military law were established" over the free ci tizen's employed at the Navy Yard! ever that you avowed and justified the tyrannical and abominable sentiment in open court. If any thing could increase the indignation which such an avowal was calculated to excie in the breast of every American, it was the contemptibie quibble you employed, in order to diminish the public odium, by pleading your expression to have been, not "mili-tary law." but "mival law." Whether your explanation, which only went to ex change the corporai's rattan for the boatswain's cut o nine-tails, was sati factory let the mechanics of the Navy-

These remarks will make no impression on a mind like yours. I do not expect, or even wish, that they should do My contempt for your principles is so compleat that a partial reformation (a thorough one is out of the question) would abridge the only satisfaction that t can derive from the contemplation of your character. The emotion of contempt is not in all cases, entirely divested of pleasurable ingredients.

This day you will be mall your glory -A nod or a smile from a man in place witt instantly dispet any temporary cha grin produced by the pen of an anony mous scribbler. But, he men i power hick of you precisely as do the rest of their fellow ciuzens. In proof of this ske the following anecdote :- Some two or three years ago, you were invited to the president's to diener. You were in very ill health, and much fitter for a bed chamber than a dining room. You Your appearance there in such a state of languor and debility was calcu lated to excite pity in any one who had not known you, and the motive of your attendance. You were too ill even to drink brandy. For several months afterwards you were confined to your bed . A gentleman, who had met you at the president's on that memorable day, was sked, a few days afterwards, by a gentleman high in office, if he knew how you were. "Very ill," was the reply "I am inclined," added he, "to believe that his illness was much increased by his going to the president's a few days ago to dinner, when the air was very cold and raw." Mark the rejoinder, and blush; if to blush you have not forgot."

No doubt of it. But he is so great a sycothant that he would risk his life rather than forego the honour of a presidential dinner !'

It is true, there may be instances found on the records of sycophancy, where the incense may not be ungrate ul though he who of pised I will even admit that the great wan may be capable of believing that the sycophant may be sincere in his own per toular case, and that the homage, though conveyed through a base medi-um, may be justly due. Such may, cometimes, be the weekness of even a great man. But, in all other cases he will still despise you.

Permit me now to communicate another anecdote. The talen of relating enecdates I do not deny you. Next to nunning, it is thought to be the most es imabie one you possess. Every man who has seen you at Mr. Jefferson's, knows with what ch equious attention you received every word that fell from his lips. Whenever he addressed any observations to you, your features were convulsed with delight. Yet, no sooner had that great and good man retired from power, than the lustre of his virtue and talents underwent, according to your telescope, an instantaneous scuration. Deny, if you can, the truth of the following statement:-He had scarcely arrived at Mon-icallo before you expressed your sentiments of him in the following terms—" D—n his visionary, red breeches, dry dock, and gunboat schemes!" It is true you were drunk at the time, as you generally are, after dinner. But, as liquor developes, rather than mistates, the real sentiments of the heart, that plea cannot save you. All who were present were astonished at

so signal a conjunction, even in you, of

sysophancy with treachery! One of the war will seen determine beyond any them, though like yourself, a federalist, doubt. and of course, not partial to Jefferson, could not refrain from turning up his eyes in amazement, and uttering, men-tally, ... et re Brute!"—which for the benefit of your unlearned friends, I translate, "Is it possible you can be

I verily believe that you make of the whole world, only two grand division: viz.—those in power, and those out of power. The former you consider entitled, ex oficio, to your high homagethe latter to receive your high involence and contempt. "You are the baromter of every man's fortune." I remember a time when it was reported that a successor to a high office: was to be ap-pointed. The name of the successor was mentioned. You were immediately bowing and cringing around him. The appointment did not take place. You were laughed at for sycophantising upon speculation. Those who knew you best, said your attentions were not lost. They would keep your hand in

Of your buffoonery, as it neither injures nor piesses any one but yourself, I shall say no more than to assure you, that buffornery is not humour-any more than obscentty is wit. | We take the liberty of omitting an article of advice in this place; believing that a mo-

nition would be lost on such a creature I could dwell much longer on the beauties of your character-But I will no longer interrupt your happy preparations for that splendid er tertainment to which you will, no doubt, do honour as master of ceremonies—

" So, now to dinner, with what appetite you may !" MISOSYCOPHANTICUS

Washington, 7th July, 1810.

(ELEGANT EXTRACTS)

From an oration delivered by Mr. Lincoln, of Massechusetts.

(From the Boston Patriot.)

"British connexic: has blasted the green fields of Erin, add borne the torch of direct ruin to the cabin of her peasantry. It has strangled Genius in its cradle, and huned virtue and valor to the tomb. British connexion has desolated the delightful plains of Indostan, bas crimsoned the wave of the Ganges with Lore, and chooked the Borrampooter with the remains of slaughtered inhabit tants. But the awful hour of retribution will arrive, when India's wrongs shall be avenged; when the Shamreck shall flourish tair, when the monumental merble shall record Fitzgerald's virtues, and the epitaph of Emniet be inscribed by a freeman's hands; when the denunciation of Merlin shall be accomplished, and Talliessin's prophecy fulfilled; when Scotia's hills shall wanten in native luxu-

"The progressive improvement of domestic manufactures is a cause of pre-sent gratulation and rejoicing. Innu merous hills whiten with fleeces; unnumbered valles labour with plenty; the plains wave with luxuriant harvests; the teening earth discloses her secret treasures, universal abundance invites the artist and the arts. By removing the necessity of resorting to foreign climes for supplies of the conveniencies of life, domestic manufactures promote the real independence of our country; and strengthen the bonds of union between the confederate states, by establishing internal commerce and increasing their mutual reliance"

" While the tempest of war has de solated the nations, while the whirlwind of destruction has wasted the kingdoms, and overturned the thrones of Europe; while the sword has consumed the people, and a deluge of blood has drenched their fields and overflowed their pollu ted streams; our native skies have con-tinued screne and fair Peace has inha bited our borders, and security dwelt in our towns Our civil privileges, which were achieved by volor, have been pre-served by wisdom. Our comforts, which were gained by enterprize, have been increased by industry. Our institutions, which were founded by liberality, have been fostered by munificence. The principles of our constitution of government remain unchanged; and so long as they shall endure, and the integrity of the federal union continue unimpaired, A mericans may rejuice in the freedom, sovereighty and independence of the U nited States. They shall endure forever By our brave fathers' memories, by the awful shades of revolutionary martyrs, I swear, they shall endure forever,—for. though individuals may perish, truth is eternal. The rude blist of tyranny may blow from every quarter, bu freedom is a hardy plant, that will survive the tem pest, and strike an everlasting root in the most unfavourable soil."

From the Salem Register.

Respecting the war with Turkey we ave very different accounts. It is said that the Turks had commenced hostilities in Croatia against the Trench and Croats, but without success But it is said that Servia, though long in open hostility with Turkey, has refused to cooperate with Russia, and that in conse quence a new system of operations had been adopted by the Russian army. The position of the greatest fortresses in Servia about four degrees more easterly than the position of the French in the late action in Croatia, and the countries are separated only by Bosnia, part of which is already in the possession of the French. Weether these more western portions of Turkey are to be reserved for the French and Austrians, and therefore from policy are to be evacuated by the Russian troops, the operations of at any former period.

From the North we have continual a larm, and the state of commerce is still unsettled. The English orders have been executed in their full extent in regard to the commerce of Sweden, tho' different constructions on the English orders have been offered by the English themselves The exclusion of any but a trade under British licenses, with Swedish ports, seems to be contemplated in Great-Britain. In June, American property was safe in L'onningen in Den-mark The Swedes seem to have entertained hopes that the port of Gottenburg would be unmolested by the British in the enjoyment o a neutral commerce.-In the beginning of this century this port received about 600 vessels in a year from foreign ports, and as many in the home trade It shipped 74,000 ship pounds of bar iron, which was the princi pal article of exportation, 180,000 toos of salt herring, 34 thousand tons of fish oil, besides other articles of value, which their foreign commerce supplied, with articles of less value from their country. The situation of this port was such as to afford the only hope of an uninterrupted neutral commerce in the present state of the North. But the tribute of a Licence from the British nation seemed to be the only condition upon which neutral vessels could visit this port. Reports con inue that the French hold Stralsund and Stettin, far the purpose of their commercial system, and from this circumstance it appears that the Swedish Pomerania is still in the possession of the French, and therefore the political relations of this country not settled.

From the Boiton Patriot. THEREMEMBRANCER

Nothing is more frail than the memory, especially when one is determined to forget- I'hat we may not forge: our old friends, in the fervor of our recent grats tude to France, it may not be amiss to republished the following:

Extract from the Memorial of the the Merchants of Boston "To the President of the U. S. and the

Senate and House of Representatives of the U States of America, in congress assembled.

"The subscribers, a committee of the merchants of the town of Boston, duly empowered for the purpose, respectfully ask leave to address government on a subject highly interesting to the commerce and prosperity of the U States, and involving in its results a great pecu niary property, acquired as they believe by honest exercions in the prosecution of an open, fair and authorised trade.

While your memorialists have witnessed with mingled feelings of indignation towards the perpetrators, and of commiseration for the unfortunate country men, the insults and barbarities which the commerce of these states has sustained from the cruizers of France and Spain, it is their object, in the present memorial, to confine their animadversa ons to the niore alarming, because more numeros and extensive detentions and condemnations of American vessels by G Britain, and to advert to the princidies recently avowed, and adopted by her courts, relative to neutral trade in articles of colonial produce—Pri-ciples which, if admitted or pracised upon in all the latitude which may fairly be inferred to be intended, would be destruc tive of the navigation, and radically inpair the most jucrative commerce of our country *

" Your memorfalists have the honor to remain, in behalf of their constituents and themselves, most respectfully,

James Lloyd, Jun. John Coffin sones, David Greene, George Calot, Arnold Wellen, Thomas H Perkins. David Seers, Attest-Isaac Winstow, Jun. Sec.

* The only possible reason which can a ssigned why we should not at this day feel and acknowledge our gratitude for the freindship and protection of Eng land, attested and commemorated in the memorial above, is, that the " principles adopted by her courts, and so highly com plimented by the memorialists have since been "practised upon in all their lati-tude."

From a Paris Patier. In the account of the administration of the finances for 1809 laid, before his majesty by his excellency the minister of finances, the following paragraphs are particularly remarked:

-" The expenditure of 1809 is too near us for me to be able now to state to your majesty the precise results of the receipt and expendi ure; but it can be foreseen that the expences of the war for this year will not be less than 640 millions, only 350 of which will be supported by the public treasury.

" However your majesty has not neglected any means of introducing the most rigid economy into every branch of the war administration; you have suppress ed enterprizes which consumed the finances, and you have replaced them by establishments at the head of which you have appeinted counsellers of state who are distinguished both by their probity and talents.

" But people are no longer astonished at the greatness of the expenditure, when they consider that besides an immense staff, your majesty has this year in arms 960,000 infantry, 160,000 cavalry, and 50,000 horses for the artillery and equipages; this is a development of power and force which your majesty never had

4 It is to that spirit of order which it has pleased nature to add to so many eminent qualities with which it has endowed your majesty; it is to your indefatigable tigilance, to your perseversing ordor in investigating the causes of abuses, to your firmness in preventing a renew-al of them, that you are indebted for being able in such circumstances, to supply at once the treasury with the necessary supplements for the army; to grant noble rewards to the generals, officers and privates, and to agriculture and trade, useful encouragements Such is in effect, the power of order, that feetilizes and multiplies resources.

" If the expenditure of the year 1809 was great, every thing leads to believe that great savings will be made in 1810. Your majesty raised 200,000 men in 1809, and it appears to be your intention not to raise any in 1810.

' In 1802, sixty thousand horses were bought and equipped: It appears you do

not mean to purchase any in 1810. "Your majesty is in expectation of being able to reduce your military estrblishment 200,000 men, and to circumscribe it to 700,000, half for the operation of Spain, and half for the defence of the coasts and maritime expeditions.

"Thus, well founded hopes may be entertained of a perceptible saving in the expenditures of 1810; I say hopes, for the best established calculation may be deranged by events which act upon the human passions. Your majesty will, at any rate, always find resources in the energy of your people, and in the excellent situation of your finances.

"I have yet taken notice to your majesty only of the grandeur of your milltary establishments; why should I not mention in this place, that at the same time that the treasury was providing for the maintenance and equipment of 200, 000 men and 50,000 horses, your majesty allotted \$0,000.000 for the expences of canals, of high-roads, of internal improvements of all kinds, and that you gave in one year, for important works, as much as kings could with difficulty grant during a whole reign !

" How is it possible not to be astonished upon beholding at the same time the works of the fortifications carried on with more activity than the glorious day of Vanhan, when the conquest of Flanders and Aleace was to be secured? of beholding works carried on at the same time at Alexandria, at Kehl, at Cassel, Wesel, at Juliers, at Venloo, at Bell isle, Isle d'Alx, at Boulogne at Answerp and upon the banks of the Scheld.? every thing is in movement in the ports from Antwerp as far as Spezzin; and before two years are clapsed the wet docks of Cherburg and of Answerp will contain each 30 ships of the line.
"Your majesty has found means at

providing for the expence of these immense works, without taking any thing from what was necessary for the supplies commanded by foresight. The rrtillery has every year augmented: up-wards of 100,000 new muskets are in the arsenals, besides the foreign muskets which the face of war has put in our hands; and your majesty has 47,000 picces of cannon, together with all the ne. cessary ammunition."

RURAL ECONOMY. Fromthe Jurera.

Seeing some remarks on the useful arts in your paper, I take the liberty of seeding you the following extract, from the "Pennsylvania Farmer;" which, if you think is worthy of your notice, is at your service. There is one circumstance which is worthy remark, more particularly as it coincides with some ob civations of Mr. Davy. "Though ploughing in a great measure," says the editor the Pennsylvania Farmer, " supplies the want of manure, by keeping the earth in a loose state, ready for the reception of atmospherical influence." appears from this, that lands may be rendered fertile, without the use of dung as manure; and Mr. D. remarks, that

such carths should be employed as are

favorable to the growth of vegetables. It is much more prefitable," conti-nues the former stiter, " to increase the fruitfulness of land by tillage, than by durg-because only a certain quantity of dung can often times be had, the produce of ten acres being scarcely sufficient to dung one; whereas, the particles of the earth may be divided, and sub divided. The benefit that can be procured from dung, is therefore limited; whereas, no bounds can be set to the ad vantages which arise from tillage " 1 the soil be barren, the observations of Mr. Davy are correct, that it may be rendered fertile by the admixture of those carths, friendly to the growth of vegetables; and the remarks of the editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer, which appear to be founded on practice, coincide in some measure, with the chemi-cal facts, &c adduced by Mr. Davy.

From the Pennsylvania Farmer.

As manures cannot always be procubed in sufficient quantities to dress all the land the farmer would wish, I will put him in a way, from my own experience, by which, with a few shillings and a little labor, he may dress an acre of land, or as many as he pleases

In sends and gravels, buckwheat plaughed in while green, is a good dresse ing The land should be ploughed in the fall, and laid up in ridges as before The land should be ploughed in directed, to bring the land into a fine tilth; harrowed and ploughed in the spring; and the beginning of May should be sown with a bushel and a half of buckwheat, and harrowed in. In July, when in bloom, it should be well rolled and ploughed in, in broad lands. When this is done, there will some appear above