

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

Left at Bonavista, June 17, ship Thomas, Treadwell; Brutus, Morris; Oratory, Berry; schooner Federal George, for the Brazils.

Flour is represented to have been very scarce at the Havana, July 9; Philadelphia superfine is quoted at 24 dollars, and on the rise.

VERY WELL EXPRESSED!

In the last Federal Republica, a creature who attempts to be eloquent about Washington and Callender and Jefferson et al. stumbles on a happy kind of phraseology...

BRITISH INVENTIONS.

It is a little strange, if not ungrateful, that British partisans, at this date, have a strong aversion for two famous discoveries made by their good friends before the war...

The British were also the inventors of TARRING and FEATHERING, as the following extract from M. Piquet proves: [Perhaps the Tories think, that these good things are abused by republicans...

In the winter of 1774 and 1775, the British army had been stimulated by their officers and the Tories, to an ardent desire to see hostilities commence.

On the 1st of May, 1775, the King's standard was to be erected at Worcester, fifty miles from Boston, when lieutenant Nesbitt immortalized himself by executing this plan to promote the quarrel...

A soldier, according to his directions, sold an old rusty musket to a countryman for three dollars. This was no crime in the market man, who had an undoubted right to purchase and bear arms.

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

The magistrates of the town waited on General Gage with a complaint of this outrage; he pretended disapprobation; but took no measures to censure the conduct of Nesbitt...

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 British, Spanish and Portuguese on the frontiers of Portugal, were 150,000 strong...

The English had several times attempted to bring the French to an engagement—but could not effect it, as the French continually retired. The allies would not pursue Massena apprehending, an ambushade.

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

A CHARACTER.

We coincide in opinion with the gentleman who lately remarked, that discussions of great and interesting national questions might be of more service to the public than stooping to notice "the vermin in office."

...in the letter covering the following communication, that "sycophancy is so much the practice in this city, [Washington] as to be almost reputable; I wish I could not say that it is a passport to office."

To the greatest Sycophant in the District of Columbia.

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...

I understand that, on this day, you are to appear in all your glory at an entertainment to be given to the heads of departments and their ladies. It is about two years ago that, on a similar occasion, you plunged rather beyond your usual depths of sycophancy...

"The president elect—the people's friend—May he be my friend, and may I be his friend!"

The toast speaks for itself. The president's being "the people's friend," 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 citizens employed at the Navy Yard!

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

This day you will be in all your glory—A nod or a smile from a man in place will instantly dispel any temporary chagrin produced by the pen of an anonymous scribbler. But, he men in power like of you precisely as do the rest of their fellow citizens.

A gentleman, who had met you at the president's on that memorable day, was asked, 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."

It is true, there may be instances found on the records of sycophancy, where the incense may not be ungrateful, though he who offers it may be despised. I will even admit that the great man may be capable of believing that the sycophant may be sincere in his own particular case...

Permit me now to communicate another anecdote. The talent of relating anecdotes I do not deny you. Next to punning, it is thought to be the most estimable one you possess. Every man who has seen you at Mr. Jefferson's, knows with what obsequious attention you received every word that fell from his lips. Whenever he addressed any observations to you, your features were convulsed with delight.

sycophancy with treachery! One of them, though like yourself, a federalist, and of course, not partial to Jefferson, could not refrain from turning up his eyes in amazement, and uttering, mentally, "et tu Brute!"

I verily believe that you make of the whole world, only two grand divisions, viz.—those in power, and those out of power. The former you consider entitled, ex officio, to your high homage—the latter to receive your high insolence and contempt.

Of your buffoonery, as it neither injures nor pleases any one but yourself, I shall say no more than to assure you, that buffoonery is not humour—any more than obscenity is wit.

MISOSYCOFANTICUS

(EXTRACTS) From an oration delivered by Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts.

British connexion has blasted the green fields of Erin, and borne the torch of direst ruin to the cabin of her peasantry. It has strangled Genius in its cradle, and humbled virtue and valor to the tomb.

The progressive improvement of domestic manufactures is a cause of present gratulation and rejoicing. Immense hills whiten with fleeces; unnumbered valleys labour with plenty; the plains wave with luxuriant harvests; the teeming earth discloses her secret treasures, universal abundance invites the artist and the arts.

While the tempest of war has desolated the nations, while the whirlwind of desolation 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...

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the war will soon determine beyond any doubt.

From the North we have continual alarm, 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.

From the Boston Patriot.

Nothing is more frail than the memory, especially when one is determined to forget—that we may not forget our old friends, in the fervor of our recent gratitude to France, it may not be amiss to republish the following:

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 pecuniary property, acquired as they believe by honest exertions in the prosecution of an open, fair and authorized trade.

Your memorialists have the honor to remain, in behalf of their constituents and themselves, most respectfully, James Lloyd, Jun. John Coffin Jones, David Greene, George Calcutt, Arnold Welton, Thomas H Perkins, David Sears.

Attest—Isaac Winslow, Jun. Sec.

The only possible reason which can be assigned why we should not at this day feel and acknowledge our gratitude for the friendship and protection of England, attested and commemorated in the memorial above, is, that the principles adopted by her courts, and so highly commended by the memorialists have since been "practised upon in all their latitude."

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 expenditure; but it can be foreseen that the expenses 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 suppressed enterprises which consumed the finances, and you have replaced them by establishments at the head of which you have appointed counsellors 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 900,000 infantry, 100,000 cavalry, and 50,000 horses for the artillery and equipages; this is a development of power and force which your majesty never had at any former period.

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 vigilance; it is to your persevering order in investigating the causes of abuses, to your firmness in preventing a renewal 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 fertilizes 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 establishment 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 military 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 80,000,000 for the expense 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 Vauban, when the conquest of Flanders and Alsace 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 Bellisle, Isle d'Alx, at Boulogne, at Antwerp and upon the banks of the Scheldt? every thing is in movement in the ports from Antwerp as far as Spezzia; and before two years are elapsed the wet docks of Cherbourg and of Antwerp will contain each 50 ships of the line.

Your majesty has found means of providing for the expense of these immense works, without taking any thing from what was necessary for the supplies commanded by foresight. The artillery has every year augmented: upwards of 100,000 new muskets are in the arsenals, besides the foreign muskets which the fate of war has put in our hands; and your majesty has 47,000 pieces of cannon, together with all the necessary ammunition.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Seeing some remarks on the useful arts in your paper, I take the liberty of sending 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 observations of Mr. Davy. "Though ploughing in a great measure," says the editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer, "supplies the want of manure, by keeping the earth in a loose state, ready for the reception of atmospheric influence."

It appears from this, that lands may be rendered fertile, without the use of dung as manure; and Mr. D. remarks, that such earths should be employed as are favorable to the growth of vegetables. "It is much more profitable," continues the former writer, "to increase the fruitfulness of land by tillage, than by dung—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 subdivided. The benefit that can be procured from dung is therefore limited; whereas, no bounds can be set to the advantages which arise from tillage."

From the Pennsylvania Farmer. As manures cannot always be procured 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 sands and gravels, buckwheat, ploughed while green, is a good dressing. The land should be ploughed in the fall, and laid up in ridges as before 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 come appear above