Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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TERMS OF THE STAR—Are *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly, for *Twenty-five Cents* per square.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on a credit, at the late dwelling of H. Edmondson, dec'd.

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, which (among other things) consist of a very valuable stock of Horses, Mules, Work Oxen, &c. Terms whereof will be hereafter published, when further notice of said sale shall be more particularly given

J EDMONDSON.

September 11, 1810. 4

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his FARM adjoining the Trappe, in Talbot county, containing by estimation 130 acres. It is presumed a description is not necessary, as those who are disposed to purchase will first view the premises. For terms, application may be made to William Jenkins, at the Trappe, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. Should the above farm not be sold by the first day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, on the premises. Attendance given by

WILLIAM C RIDGAWAY,

Baltimore city, Sept. 11, 1810. 8

IN CHANCERY, August 31, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *James Butcher*, trustee for the real estate of *Richard E. Harrison*, late of Queen Ann's county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 8th day of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks successively in the Easton Star, before the 22d day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4,171 92 1/100. True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

RACING.

The great Centreville Sweep Stake of Five Hundred Dollars,

FOR THREE YEARS OLD COLTS ONLY,

WILL be run for over the course near Centreville, on *Wednesday*, the third day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day—each colt carrying ninety pounds, agreeable to the rules of the Centreville Jockey Club.

JOHN BEARD.

Sept. 11, 1810. 3

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

No. 94. MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather *SHOES*, men's fine and coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of *COMBS*: Ladies' head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fine teeth ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs.—Also, an extensive assortment of *CUTLERY*, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth, and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, and a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

September 11, 1810. 7q—&m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Marchant*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of March next, or by law they may be excluded all benefit of said personal estate; all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, or steps will be taken to compel the same. Given under my hand this 4th of September, 1810.

JOHN DORGIN, adm'r of

Wm. Marchant, dec'd.——Sep. 11—3q

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for purchases made at the sale of *Robert Ewing's* property, will please to take notice, that their Notes have been due since the 29th of August last, and that it is expected *immediate payment* will be made. Those who neglect this notice must expect the most speedy method will be taken to obtain payment.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

September 11, 1810. 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED,

THAT the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas S. Denny*, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to John Kemp, who is legally authorised to receive in my stead.—Any person neglecting to pay, may expect suits to be brought against them at the next court. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1810. 3

MARY DENNY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Matthew Bendall*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of April next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 3d day of September, anno domini, 1810. 3

FRANCES BENDALL, Ex'rix

of Matthew Bendall.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend at the Office of the Register of Wills for Kent county, in Maryland, on Saturday, the 13th of October next, to make a dividend of the personal estate of William Collings, late of Kent county, deceased, amongst his creditors; interest will cease from that time on all those claims against said deceased, which shall not be exhibited at the time and place above mentioned.

JAMES HODGES, jun. Ex'or.

of Wm. Collings, deceased.

September 11, 1810. 3

IN CHANCERY,

July Term, 1810

ORDERED, That hereafter, every solicitor of this court be bound to take notice of any rule or order, made during the sitting of any Term, relative to any suit, in which he is or shall be concerned—And that any such rule or order, may afterwards be made absolute, or otherwise have its full effect without imposing on the party obtaining the same, the obligation of having a copy served.—That it shall be the duty of the Register to forward such copy to the adverse party, or to his solicitor, but that no proof thereof shall be required.

The rule of the court made on the 15th of February, 1792, obliging the solicitors to take notice of rules or orders, during the four first days of a Term only, is hereby rescinded.

True copy. Test.

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

N. B.—The Terms of the Chancery court are the fourth Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of July, the fourth Tuesday of September, and the first Tuesday of December.

September 4, 1810.—— m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the *Watch-Making and Silver Smith Business*, in Centreville, (Md.) where he purposes carrying them on in all their different branches; and flatters himself from his experience and application to business, he will receive a due share of public patronage, and be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom

EPHRAIM JEFFERSON.

N. B. All orders from the country will be particularly attended to, and the highest price given in cash for old silver.——E. J.

September 4, 1810. 3

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RENT,

And give possession immediately,

THE HOUSE and LOT where she now resides—Also will rent, and possession to be given on the first day of January next, (for the ensuing year,) the Store House now in the occupation of Mr. *Lodowick Morgan*, in Centreville:—She has also an elegant Gig with plated harness, which she will sell. For terms apply to

HARRIET PALMER.

Centreville, August 14, 1810. 6

NOTICE ONCE MORE.

ALL those persons who have neglected to bring in their claims against *Amasa Robinson*, dec'd. are once more requested to bring them in to me legally and properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of October, to receive their dividend, otherwise they will be barred forever, as the subscriber wishes to close the administration, and pay away the balance of the estate in hands as administrator. All those indebted to him on his own account, are also requested to come forward and discharge the same by the first day of November next, as no indulgence can or will be given to any person after that day.

THOS. COWARD.

Oxford Neck, August 28, 1810.——m

SAIL LOFT.

THE public are informed that the subscriber has opened at Oxford, and intends carrying on the *Sail-Making*, in its various branches—those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their demands in that way, may depend on having their work executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms by

Their obedient servant,

THOMAS WHITING.

Oxford, Talbot county, Sept. 4, 1810—3q

GREAT BARGAINS.

AS the subscriber intends to decline the Mercantile Business on the first of October next, he will retail the stock of Goods he now has on hand, at very reduced prices, for cash or country produce. He also wishes to inform those indebted to him, that their accounts must be closed immediately, as he intends to leave the State of Maryland.

ANTHONY ROSS, Jun.

Denton, Sept. 4, 1810.——3

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE subscriber offers for sale his present stock of Merchandize, together with all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, (new and elegant)—also a second handed Gig. The above will be offered at private sale from day to day, until the last day of October next; those remaining on hand the first Saturday in November will then be sold at public sale for cash.—Attendance given by

J. W. PRICE.

St. Michael's, August 28, 1810.——m

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE subscriber intends to decline the *Mercantile Business*, and is determined to sell his GOODS by the retail at very reduced prices for cash; by wholesale on very accommodating terms.

JOHN KENNARD.

Easton, July 3, 1810. m

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of LAND, situated on Miles River, in Talbot county, known by the name of Maiden-Point, *containing 444½ acres.*

THE Farm consists of about 250 acres, a considerable part of which is strong enough for the growth of Tobacco; the rest, which is only of an ordinary quality, produces good crops of Wheat and Indian corn, and is capable of an high state of improvement.—It is confidently believed there are accumulations of oyster shell manure, on different parts of the farm, sufficient to enrich the whole of it. The other part of the tract is clothed with an abundance of excellent fire wood, and timber for ship building and the usual purposes of the farm.—The advantages of Maiden Point, in many respects, are inferior to none on the river. It is about nine miles from Easton and three from St. Michael's, the post-road from the former place to Haddaway's Ferry running directly by the farm. It's situation is high and salubrious, commanding an extensive view up and down the river, which, at the proper seasons, abounds in a great variety of fish and wild fowl. It is deemed unnecessary to descend to farther particulars, as any person desiring to purchase, it is presumed, would previously take a view of the premises.—For terms apply to

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

Cambridge, August 28, 1810.——m

FARMERS ATTEND!

I will sell that Valuable ESTATE Bloomingdale, *my former residence, on the eastern shore of this state:*

LYING in Queen Ann's county, on the head waters of Wye river, and two miles from Queen's Town, on Chester river, from whence a regular packet makes a trip weekly to and from Baltimore, a distance of 38 to 40 miles, in 4 and 5 hours. This estate contains by estimation 1229 acres, two thirds of which is cleared and divided into six large fields and four lots, with springs of never-failing water in each field, the residue in wood and timber of excellent quality. There is 150 acres now in clover, and two fields will be nicely prepared to be laid down in wheat this fall—my usual crops of which are from 2500 to 2800 bushels, besides corn, oats, &c. a large orchard of choice northern grafted fruit, in the 4th and 5th year of bearing, and every improvement requisite for a genteel family.

The buildings on this estate has cost me upwards of $14,000, and I will dispose of it on short payments, at $20 per acre, or upon an accommodating credit at five guineas, with 20 valuable negroes, 10 of them young, hearty negro men, together with the stock of mules, horses, &c. Those who are disposed to make a speculation in the cheapest land that has ever been offered for sale on that shore for forty years past, are now invited to take a complete and thorough view of this property, which will be shewn them at any time by my son, residing thereon.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Baltimore, August 14, 1810. m

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the encouragement he has heretofore received in his line of business, and now takes this method of informing them, that he has purchased that large and commodious *Brick Tavern* in the town of Centreville, which is repaired and fitted up in a superior manner, and now open for the reception of travellers and gentlemen citizens, whose patronage he respectfully solicits—and as he intends keeping at all times a good and plentiful table, and the best of liquors, with large and extensive stablage, and the necessary appendages of horse feed, hostlers and servants—he flatters himself those who favor him with their custom will be accommodated to their entire satisfaction, and no exertions on his part shall be wanting.

JOHN BEARD.

August 14, 1810. m

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that valuable property at Easton Point, belonging to the Rev. *Joseph Telford*, and now occupied by Messrs. Clement Vickers and Thomas Parrott, consisting of one dwelling house and kitchen, granary, and other out houses. This property is the best situated for business of any on the said Point. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

CHARLES EMORY,

one of the Attornies in fact for the said Joseph Telford

Easton, Sept. 4, 1810.——3

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP.

A letter from the rev. Dr. Peters, of London, to the owners and keepers of Sheep in the United States of America.

Formerly I lived among you and kept sheep; but could not keep them clean of ticks, enemies of the comfort and health of sheep, and also the destroyer of wool and its growth.

Most certainly this inconvenience rested in my ignorance of the efficacious method used in Europe, to prevent or destroy those nauseous insects which are pernicious and mortal to sheep.

It is evident that the climates, food, and waters of America are as salubrious to sheep and their wool, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any other part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and healthy, and their wool is not so long and fine as in Spain, France and England. This difference is artificial, and by no means natural; as I will endeavor to prove, by the wisdom, experience and care of shepherds in Europe.

1. The shepherds of France and England take special care to give their sheep plenty of food, both in winter and summer, that they may never be struck with poverty.

2. They prevent their sheep taking colds, (which stop the mucous matter slavering through the nostrils, and brings on the poke, a mortal disease) by a shelter which keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of winter, and leaving the sides and end of the shelter open to the winds, necessary to moderate the heat natual to sheep, which resists all cold winds, but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of ticks, who are generated by poverty, dirt, colds, damps and ill health.

I have said poverty is kept off by a plenty of food; dirt and colds are kept off by a circulating air, under a cover which shelters them from snows and rains in winter—and they keep them clean of ticks by means of an ointment (which I shall describe) they rub on in October annually, in the following manner, and for this reason the shepherds call October, the *salving month*.

To salve a sheep, the shepherd part the wool with his fingers on the back bone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rubs the unction plentifully on their skin or flesh; so that the ointment may spread by heat of the body two or three inches down each side of the ridge bone.

The shepherd then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridge bone, and rubs the unction as before in abundance, as it will spread two or three inches downwards, then continue the same method all round the sheep. The shepherd will salve a score of sheep in one day; and the unction will kill and destroy all ticks, cure and prevent the scab, soften and supple the skin, promote the growth and increase the quantity of wool. The sheep being freed of ticks will be quiet, comfortable and healthy, whether fat or lean, and whether with a large fleece or shorn.—The expence and trouble is too small to be mentioned when compared to the profit, advantage and humanity of the action. Thus to ameliorate the condition of the sheep in America will increase their numbers, and the fineness and quantity of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of France.

Considering the disadvantageous commerce now going on between America and Europe, and seeing how easy it is for America to better her condition by taking proper care of its flocks of sheep and their wool, I have pursuaded myself to believe that this communication will merit and secure the attention of all Americans between Pamana and Greenland.

RECEIPT.

The mode of making the unction to destroy ticks on sheep, viz:

Take one gallon of tar, put it in an iron kettle over a slow fire, until rendered liquid; then having eight pounds of salt butter liquidated in another kettle, pour it gently into the tar kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time: after boiling, pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unction will be of a proper inspiration and fit for use.

N. B. The next day after washing the sheep, they are sheared, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and incommoded by summer damp and ill health which are removed by a new salving.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundent in Spain and England, when compared with the lakes and interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes and in the interior parts of America; therefore shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will lose their teeth, appetite, and wool, consequently their health and lives.

To ameliorate your sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to.

To the Editors of Newspapers in New-York.

I hope you will have the goodness to give this letter a place in your extensive papers, and desire all others in the United States to print it in their papers, that every shepherd and planter may reap the benefits pointed out, which to me appears of no little utility to the citizens of America, many of whom may yet be as ignorant of this puissant cure of ticks on sheep, as I myself formerly was.

Should it do any good to my native country, I shall be amply paid, and remain with gratitude to you and all your coadjutors,

Your and their very humble servant,

SAMUEL PETERS.

London, April 18, 1810.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The Post-Office Establishment.

When we look back and see what our country was a few years ago, and consider what it is now, we cannot fail to be astonished at its growth. The old world furnishes no example of the kind. Indeed, so rapid is the advance of improvement, that our minds are scarcely able to keep pace with its progress, and we are almost led to deny the evidence of our senses.—The traveller, as he proceeds on his journey, passes a wilderness; and behold! on his return, as if by magic, the wilderness is converted in a fruitful garden, and blossoms with a thousand sweets.

One hundred years ago, the whole importations into North America did not amount to $2,000,000 annually.—Fifty years afterwards, the imports had increased to twenty millions of dollars; and in 1807, the *duties alone* on imports into the United States (making no deduction for drawbacks) exceeded twenty-six millions of dollars; a sum equal to the export trade of G. Britain to all the world a century ago.

Should no untoward circumstance interrupt the prosperity of our country, a few years will place us entirely independent of the products of Europe, and our physical strength may bid defiance to the united efforts of her arms.

Among the improvements in the U. States, there is, perhaps, no one that has advanced more rapidly, or proved more extensively useful, than that of the transportation of the mail. There is not a man of literature or business in the nation who does not constantly experience its benefits. Yet very few give themselves the trouble to reflect a moment on its importance. In point of public utility, it holds a rank but little inferior to printing. Copies may be multiplied at the press, but, without this establishment, how limited must be their distribution! By the extensive and rapid transportations of the mail, the transactions of each part of the country are circulated, as if on the wings of the wind, through the whole. The merchant without leaving the counting-house, learns the state of the market from Orleans to Maine, and gathers in a few hours, from the arrivals at every port, the course of trade in Europe; while commerce derives, from quick and certain intelligence, a new and vigorous impulse.

Behold yon group of eager politicians waiting the arrival of the mail.—How frequently they enquire the time? A minute has elapsed since it should have arrived, and their impatience has become ungovernable. The lively interest excited by its delay discovers how much it contributes to our interest or our happiness. The lover, too, is indebted to this establishment for the favor of his absent mistress. Her letter is brought him, the seal yet moist, and even the kiss it contains has not lost its fragrance, although an hundred leagues have been passed since her rosy lips pressed it.

Benjamin Franklin was the f