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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of Maryland, I intend to expose to public sale, all the real estate of *Henry M. Cotter*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—The said land will be sold at George Applegarth's Store, on Tobacco Stick, on the 24th day of November inst. on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS JONES, Jun. Trustee.

November 6, 1810——3

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE

Of the High Court af Chancery of the State of Maryland,

WILL be sold at public vendue, at John S. Newnam's Tavern, Georgetown Cross Roads, in Kent county, on *Saturday*, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, about three hundred and fifty acres of LAND, more or less, being parts of tracts called "*Dullam's Folly Resurveyed*," "*Draw Near*," "*Bartick's Addition*," and "*Triangle*," lying in Kent county, in the state of Maryland, and heretofore mortgaged by Samuel Davis, late of Kent county, deceased, to William Poyntell, of the city of Philadelphia.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser or purchasers, may at his, her, or their election, pay ready money at the time of the sale, or may pay the purchase money on the day of the ratification thereof, which will take place (if at all) within five weeks from the time of the report made of the sale. This land is now in the tenure of Frederick Boyer, is well known to be of the first quality, and is situated within five or six miles of the Head of Chester, about two and an half miles from the Head of Sassafras, and about four miles from George Town Cross Roads.

GEORGE GILLASSPY, Trustee.

November 6, 1810——4

VALUABLE NEGROES,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having received from Mr. *William Roberts*, a transfer of certain property in trust for the adjustment of his affairs, offers for sale, several valuable Negroes, of differentages and sexes. It is very desirable to dispose of these negroes to masters in Talbot and the neighbouring counties, as they are sold for no fault, and bear high characters. Mr. Roberts will shew them to any person disposed to purchase, at his dwelling plantation. Should these negroes not be disposed of before *Monday*, the 3d of December, the subscriber will be on that day at Mr. Roberts's, for the purpose of selling to such persons as may then and there attend and agree for them.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, November 13, 1810——3

UNION MANUFACTURING

COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

THE Stockholders in this Institution are informed, that a further instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the stock of the said Company is called in, and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before Thursday, the 29th day of November next.

ROBERT M'KIM.

October 2, 1810 9

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

A LAW LIBRARY,

CONTAINING between *four and five hundred volumes of well chosen BOOKS*—A bargain and a very long credit would be given to a purchaser (who would take the whole) provided the purchase money was well secured, and should be paid when due. A catalogue of the books may be seen, and particulars more fully made known—Enquire of the Printer ——November 13. 1810 ——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administation on the personal estate of Col. *Ezekiel Vickars*, late of Dorchester county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of October, anno domini 1810. HENRY HASKINS, adm'r of Colonel E. Vickars, dec'd.——3

TO BE RENTED,

THAT complete NEW ESTABLISHMENT for a *Public House* situate at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, opposite to the New Bank, in the town of Easton, containing every convenience which can be required. From peculiar circumstances, this establishment just now presents to an active and respectable man, a better opportunity of making large profits than any other on the Eastern Shore. Possession may be had on the first of December.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, October 9, 1810. m

Every good and prudent man, in every part of the United States, is really and deeply concerned in the various matters, which form the contents of the following extraordinary paper. We are all bound to keep the business of the United States, public and private, free from the pernicious influence of foreign power. It is hoped and trusted therefore, that the editors of all our public prints, without distinction of party, will republish those *extracts from the report of William Cobbett, to the people of Great Britain*, concerning certain efforts to undermine the prosperity, constitutions and independence of the United States.

Soon after the return of William Cobbett, from the United States to Great Britain, he published an address to the people of England, (Vol. I. No. 6.) he makes to them the following representation or report of the operations on the part of the English here and in Europe, in relation to the trade and manufactures, government, and independence of the United States.

"At the close of the war (writes Cobbett) every one believed, that if we (the British could secure the *exclusive* trade of America, that there was nothing lost by the contest: but the difficulty lay in securing that trade. France our natural enemy; Germany to whom America is indebted for the most industrious part of her citizens; and the East Indies from which we are not able to exclude them, are manufacturing nations which were likely to share in the trade of that great continent.

Nothing remained for Great Britain but to endeavor to gain an *influence* in the councils of her late colonies, now become independent states."

Again—"So that the government (speaking of the American government) had no more power, over the states, than what Great Britain expected to regain, viz. *an influence over their councils*; and an attention to them to its recommendations."

Again—"When the federal constitution was ratified, the majority of all parties joined in the general joy. The *monarchists* thinking they had gained the first step towards *royalty*; and the republicans imagining they had consolidated the republic. The first session of Congress passed over with little jarring: but such a state of things could not be expected to continue long in a popular assembly." The monarchists on the one hand began to shew a disposition to increase the power of the President; at the same time the republicans, jealous of that power, endeavored to promote the interests of the people; whilst our ministry, ever attentive to the interest of the empire, thought it proper to attempt to conciliate the minds of Americans towards England and Englishmen; and as a part of the same system to sow the seeds of discord between Americans and Frenchmen. This could only be done by means of the press.—It was about this period that I arrived in Philadelphia, where I attended congress daily; obtained a little knowledge of the leaders of each party; and meditated on my future method of attack on republicans—"To make the name of Englishmen a friendly sound—to recommend an imitation of our government, our fashions, our propensities; and finally to make them pay a tribute to England through the medium of her manufactures, for this purpose, France, Frenchmen, republicanism, and all their partizans, were from thenceforth to become the objects of my keenest satire."

Again—"The opposition to the war system, by the republican members of Congress, was too strong to warrant John Adams in going any greater lengths than he did; and too weak not to give great hopes that he would finally succeed; what could not be accomplished by fair argument was attempted by alarm and persecution. In raising the first, our friend Harper (Robert G. Harper) had an excellent talent. The public mind was kept in suspense—and no sooner had he lost the end of one clue, than he found another which led him into *tubs with false bottoms*, ladies toilettes, and tailors shops."

Again—"That political engine which we call addresses, and which has been so successfully used here to give a bias to public opinion, was resorted to, and found extremely efficacious; and to give a more sudden impulse to our system, I fell upon the lucky idea of mounting the black or *English cockade*—I was immediately followed by all the English party, the *federalists*, and all the weak-minded and timorous, even among the republicans. I had hopes by this means of bringing matters to a crisis; and did not doubt, but an engagement would take place between the men with, and those without cockades.—In this, however, I was disappointed. The republicans were determined to remain quiet, notwithstanding the insults and provocations we constantly give them, at every opportunity."

Again—"It was in vain to stifle the pretensions of those men who had stood forward in the revolution. They had been active and attentive to the interests of America; and it was not easy whatever might be their talents, to command them into silence; or that their companions in arms should tell them not to intermeddle in the affairs of that country which they had equally endeavored to emancipate; hence the origin of the two political parties which agitate N. America, the republicans appeared to be strongest, and to have the best reasons on their side; because the republican institutions were already formed throughout the states; the greater number of officers, both in the militia and civil departments, being elected by the people; a system which is eternally standing in opposition to, and controling the best concerted schemes of the statesman.—The monarchists were powerful by their talents, their riches, and by their connections with Great Britain. The merchants were in favor of monarchy, and an intimate connection with Great Britain, because, from that country they gained their credit and riches."

Again—"As to those who had undertaken manufactures, they were generally favorable to republican principles; but were equally zealous to give greater powers to the general government; hoping that such restrictions would be laid on the importations of foreign goods as to encourage their infant undertakings, and keep the specie in the country."

Again—"The third class of selfish men, produced by the revolution were those who directed their attention to manufacturing. It was supposed the legislatures would make laws favorable to their interests in order to raise America from a *nominal* to a *real* independence. This *was an enterprize the most ruinous that could arise to the interest of England*, and various were the schemes attempted by our agents to strangle the infant Hercules in the cradle. It has been accomplished equal to our most sanguine wishes."

Previous to the revolution, America could not manufacture a hob-nail for her own use; this prohibition was the effect of a British act of Parliament—and the folly of American projectors has prolonged that prohibition which the omnipotence of our Parliament attempted in vain. *Such is the almighty power of silent, ever wakeful British influence.* After America has spilt the blood of her bravest men, in a contest for seven years to obtain independence, *it was rendered a mere bubble by the intriguing genius of Englishmen and their friends dispersed through the States.* The tories have no talents for the field, but in the cabinet their powers are wonderful. The overthrow of these manufactory establishments must be considered as a master-piece; whether we regard the means by which it was accomplished or the grand end that was steadily kept in view, viz. *to keep fast hold of the skirts of the garments of Columbia, and let her on no account go.* As to the means of destruction, it was as various as the characters of the owners, and the situation or nature of the establishments.——SOMETIMES BY FIRE—but most generally by inundating the markets with goods of the same manufacture from this country and selling them below the prime cost, in order to drive *American* manufactures out of their own market!"

We have too high an opinion of the public and private virtues of a great number of persons in the federal party, not to believe that they will view with a proper detestation, this conspiracy and project of the English, *avowed by Cobbett to his countrymen*, to destroy our manufactures, our form of government, and our independence.

[DEMOCRATIC PRESS.]

MERINO SHEEP.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors.—Having requested the Spanish Shepherd, whilst he staid in this town to favor me in writing with all he knew and could recollect respecting the nature and management of the Merino Sheep, with a view to render it public for the good of the country, I have received a really pastoral communication on the subject, which having translated literally, I presume you will, from patriotic motives, readily give it a place in your paper. B.

Chelsea, 13th Oct. 1810.

SIR,—Experience is very necessary and advantageous for the government and attendance of the Merino Sheep that have been brought into this country from the Kingdom of Spain.

1st. The dryest pastures and grass that can be found should be given them, guarding them from damp and wet places.

2d. When the weather is fair & clear they should not be turned out until the dew is perfectly dry.

3d. They should be kept with great care from every standing or stagnant water, that has no current, and soap suds are very pernicious to them.

4th. They should be carefully guarded from thunder and hail storms, they should not graze then or drink of that water, waiting till the rain and hail moisture has disappeared, for this is very injurious to said sheep. The salt should be given them in the morning and the evening keeping them from drinking till three or four hours after; the salt in this country being different from that used in Spain should be given sparingly till they are used to it; there it is of a red color and from a pit, and here it is white, which is not so beneficial for the feeble sheep.

5th. This kind of sheep is very subject to have the scab, and it often makes its appearance from night to morning, and requires a constant attention to cure it.—The best remedy is juniper oil; a decoction of the black tobacco leaf is also good but when the latter is used it is necessary that the weather should be dry, for if it should rain it would spread the more.—The fourth part of a pound of tobacco should be put in a kettle with ten or 12 pints of water, and after it shall have been boiled, the scab must be well rubbed with it in a luke warm and not hot state, otherwise the wool would be injured.

6th. For the disorder called *besquilla* (disease in sheep arising from a plentitude of blood) bleeding in the belly, on the fore part of the dug in a vein which they have there, is good.

7th. If any should swell in their belly, they should be bled under the corner of the left eye.

8th. For the disease of the splen, they should be pricked with an awl in the spleen which is found by leaving three ribs behind and four fingers below the back bone. This disorder of the spleen is very injurious; as for instance, if a sheep should die with it that wears a small bell, and this should afterwards be put on another, it will also die. These three disorders proceed from too great an abundance of clear fresh grass; shepherds should be particularly attentive on this point.

9th. The small pox makes its first appearance by blisters or tumors on the flanks or hinder part of the sides, and then it spreads by degrees all over. It is necessary to seperate the infected from the sound, so that they may neither lodge nor graze together; for one sick sheep is enough to infect all the rest.—This disease proceeds from drinking standing water, and it is necessary to let it have its course taking care to examimine them often and as soon as the pustules are broken to anoint the same with sweet oil.

10th. In the disorder called *moderrez*, (lethargy) they turn round as they are grazing. This arising from blisters that are forming in their brain, and they turn on that side where these pustules grow.—Very few recover from this disease, which is contagious for the others. Some get well by pricking with an awl the affected part and drawing that water, but they generally remain imperfect, and it is better therefore to kill those that have that disorder.

11th. Lameness—If it should be found that the foot is swollen and that it has matter, the points of the nails should be broken off until it bleeds; should it be perceived that its pera (a small tuft of hair between the two nails) is swollen, it should be drawn out with a needle and and cut around with a knife, pulling until it comes out: by this means it will heal much sooner than if it were burst.

12. The horns of the rams are cut off in Spain for two reasons; the first is to avoid their striking one another with them in the season of generating; and the second is that it may serve them as bleeding in the spring at which season it is executed, choosing fair and warm weather for this operation. This is the manner in which it is done:—A hole is made in the ground, the ram is put in it with his legs upwards, and a board on his head to which the horn is well fitted—then a knife made for that purpose is fixed against the horn level with the head, and is cut off with two blows struck with a hammer. This operation is performed every year with only those that are preserved for propagation, and are distinguished by the name of Moruecos (ram, or male sheep.)

13. It is customary in Spain to allow two ewes to one lamb, that they may soon get strong and be able to resist the inclemencies of the weather, and it should be studied that they come into the world in a fine season; they ought to have a dry litter, and when they are turned out to graze, it should be in a sunny place free from any water. The disorders to which the lambs are liable are the following:—The *Loba-nillo* (wen, ganglion) in which their kidnies swell. The *Amarilla* (jaundice) in which their flesh and bones turn the colour of yellow wax; this disorder is infectious—throwing a small quantity of *Torvisco* (flax-leaved daphne, daphne guidium) is good for this complaint. The *Covviro* (curb) they are lame in their feet; if these should swell, it is good to oint them with juniper or sweet oil. All these three disorders proceed from damp and wet weather when they are brought forth; & are besides subject to all complaints of the ewes, for which the same remedies afore-stated must be observed.

14. The tails of these sheep are cut off, because it is the custom, and because if they should have the disorder called *Chamberga* (diarrhosa) the dirt they would collect in the wool of the tail would be considerable, and would certainly spoil the remainder with it.—This operation is performed when they are two months old, with a very sharp knife, cutting away the wool around it with a pair of scissors to prevent its sticking to the wound, choosing for this purpose warm and fine weather.

It is very necessary and advantageous to observe attentively all the things afore-stated, if one wishes to avoid considerable losses in this kind of sheep.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) PHILIP DE CASTRO,

A native of the mountains of Leon, in Spain.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the first day of November next,

A DWELLING HOUSE and Store House, with every other necessary out buildings, in the town of St. Michael's, at present occupied by Mr. *John Price*. The stand is good for retailing Goods, and the situation healthy and pleasant For terms apply to the subscriber.

PERRY SPENCER.

Near St Michael's, Oct. 16, 1810.——m

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE two Houses now occupied by Mr. *Gibbs* and Mr. *John Kennard* These two houses are as well situated as any in the town of Easton, for Mercantile Business.—For terms apply to

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

August 28, 1810.——m

A COMPLETE

CLINCHER BUILT BOAT—FOR SALE.

ALSO—a *Negro Woman*, who is an excellent Cook, with *Two Children*; one about five years of age, and the other, two. For terms apply to—JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Q Ann's county, Oct 30, 1810 m

FOR SALE.

A Healthy Negro Man,

ABOUT twenty-four years of age; he has been accustomed to farming work, and going by water; he is also a good rough Carpenter——ALSO—*A Likely Negro Woman*, about twenty years of age, who has been used to cooking and house work generally. Enquire of the Editor ——Oct. 2. 1810—m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Downs*, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to the same to make immediate payment. JOHN TILLOTSON.

Hillsborough, November 6, 1810——3q

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 31, 1810. m

ALMANACS FOR 1811,

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.