The sheep and then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridge-bone, and rubs the unction as before in such 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 on 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 quanty of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of Europe.

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 persuaded myself to believe that this communication will merit and secure the attention of all Americans between Panama and Greenland.

RECEIPT.

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

Take one gallon of tar, put it into 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 inspissation, 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 damps and ill health, which are removed by a new salving.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant 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 appear 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 coadjutors.

Your and their very humble servant,
SAMUEL PETERS.

London, April 18, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

A gentleman from Washington of the first information, furnishes the following as the substance of the late treaty between the United States and France. Louisiana, including New-Orleans, is ceded to us according to the limits as it was possessed by the Spaniards, reserving to the subjects of France and Spain a free trade therein for the term of 12 years, subject only to such duties as may be paid by the citizens of the United States. All articles the growth or manufacture of France, Spain, or their American colonies, to be admitted on similar terms. For this the United States are to pay to France a sum in 6 per cent. stock, redeemable in 15 years, estimated in livres, making about 11,250,000 dollars, and a further sum of FOUR MILLIONS to American citizens, for liquidated claims on the French government, and for the French government bills, making the total amount of purchase money, FIFTEEN MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The ratification on the part of the United States, is limited to the 31st October, 1803, so that congress will be immediately convened.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Ship Rebecca, M'Ever, St. Croix. Left it on the 5th July.

Brig Fair American, Da Costa, St. Croix. Left there the 3d July.

Schr. Nancy, Endicott, Jamaica.

Schr. Regulator, Evans, New-Orleans. Left it 21st June.

Cleared, ship Active, Tremels, Dominique; brigs St. Clair, Tuttle, St. Bartholomews; Newton, Riley, Liverpool; schrs. Louisa, Fullerton, St. Thomas; William & Samuel, Kenny, Port-Republican; Jefferson, Morrison, Barbados.

Brig Sally, Edwards, from Jamaica, is below.

Sloop Fair American, Smith, from hence for Newbern, N. C. has put into Norfolk in distress.

At Hamburg, May 26, ship Charlotte, for Philadelphia, and ship Hindostan, for sale.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, dated July 4, which states that the last company, consisting of twenty-five persons, who attempted to pass the wilderness between Natchez and Nashville were fired upon by a party of whites, (fourteen in number) two hours before day break, in consequence of which the money, horses, and cloathing of the party, fell into the hands of the banditti. Fortunately no lives were lost, although twenty-odd guns were fired. Some escaped with merely the linen which they had on. These marauders have lately killed one man and wounded two others on the road.—Some of the suffering party belong to this state.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) July 16.

During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon, the main-mast of the ship Swanwick was struck by the lightning, and splintered a little; at the instant the mast was struck, a boy who was coming out of the cabin received a considerable shock, which knocked him him backwards, but he was not materially injured from the same.

Andrew Ellicot, Robert Patterson, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, esquires, have been appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, commissioners on the part of that state, to join and co-operate with commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the states of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the nearest and best route for cutting a canal, to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

Further particlars respecting the brig Charleston, obtained from D. Smith, health-officer, on application to him.

The crew of the brig Charleston, of Barbados, of which William B. Brown was commander and owner, consisted of Richard Donoven, mate—*committed to N. Castle gaol.*

Minton Rose,	*The captain's friends.*	Seamen.
Geo. Ferrington,		
John Dawson,	*Accomplices with the mate.*	
John Whitehead,		
Peter Franks,		
Cook,	*missing.*	

On my examination of the above vessel, I put the following interrogatory to the captain:—Have you brought with you all the crew which you took out, if not, what has become of them? His reply was—discharged the crew in Tortola, their voyage being finished—reshipped another set of hands at Tortola, part of which ran off at St. Thomas's, where I had to take in others in their room—lost one man at sea. This led me to enquire—by what means? The captain could not inform me, as he was confined by sickness. I then turned to the mate, who professed to be unacquained with the circumstance of his death, but that he was lying drunk in the fore chains, or some such term, and the probability was, that he must have fallen overboard. I then separately questioned each seaman, and received similar answers from every one. I afterwards privately spoke with the pilot, Mr. J. Way, and told him my suspicion, that there had been some foul play with regard to the man who was missing. He concluded my suspicion might not be wrong founded, adding, that he understood the captain's pistols had been taken from him, also his gold watch, and that his watch had not been long returned to him. I queried, if it was not likely the captain would enter a complaint against the mate, &c. when he got on shore? The pilot said he alledged not, for that he had understood, he had come under some very particular obligation not to divulge any thing that had passed, if they would bring the vessel safely into port. Upon quitting the vessel, I did not long delay to wait on R. Hamilton, esquire, to whom I communicated my suspicions, which led to an examination of the crew before him, of such as could be found. The result I have not heard. When I first went on board, observing the captain sick, I immediately proceeded to an investigation of the nature of his disease, which I believed to be an infection of the liver, with dropsy. I did not know what was the proximate cause of his complaint, but thought it might probably have been strong liquors, as I knew it to be a very frequent source of the disease: but it was too delicate a question to ask. It has since been reported, the captain was poisoned; probably some other kind of poison might have been taken, than what I first conjectured, and have produced similar consequences.

I know nothing with respect to the progress of captain Brown's complaint since he arrived in Wilmington, as I was supplanted in my attendance upon him, which he had requested with much expressive anxiety, by an unwarrantable interference, the particulars of which will probably be the subject of animadversion, upon some future occasion.

E. A. SMITH.

Wilmington, July 12, 1803.

Too much praise cannot be rendered to Dr. Smith for the spirited means he adopted to have these daring marauders brought to justice—It evinces the necessity of such a man being in the important station of health officer of this port. The Dr. was an active partisan for the independence of our country; an able and assiduous attendant to the sick and wounded during the war; and continues to be an admirer of the principles of our glorious revolution. He is the friend of the afflicted, and evinces the interest he has in their well being by the tender sympathy he exhibits for the sons and daughters of sorrow.

To Rent,

A large and commodious three-story brick HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Owings, at the corner of Chatham-street and St. Paul's-lane. Possession will be given immediately. For further terms apply to

OWEN DORSEY, East-street.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 20.

The schooner Betsy, Brown, and the sloop Economy, Smith, of Alexandria, have arrived at Charleston.

A letter received at Peck's coffee-house, dated Cape-Francois, July 1st, 1803, says, "Every thing remains tranquil here. No appearances of hostilities commencing on this quarter of the island. Gen. Rochambeau has returned to this port and makes it the seat of government. Every thing wears a more favorable appearance, and trade revives. The American brig Success, captain Novao, arrived here on the 26th June from the Havanna, with 340 blood-hounds, and the Brigands who have been taken have been given to them, whom they instantly devoured. Troops daily arrive; but the fever cuts them off beyond all description. There are at present 4 seventy-fours, one 64, and 4 frigates here, which are making preparations to depart for France, having received orders to repair there without delay. A number of Brigand barges are cruising in and about the different parts of the island. Jeremie has been closely besieged. Four French schooners arrived here from thence full of inhabitants (women and children) but an arrival last night brings the intelligence that the Brigands were defeated with loss."

Important—if true!

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following interesting intelligence, copied from the Norfolk Herald of the 16th instant.

NORFOLK, July 16.

TOBAGO.

Captain Flyn, who arrived here yesterday, 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the *capture of the island of Tobago* was received; the information relied on, and deemed authentic.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought dispatches for M. Pichon, the French minister, we are favored with the following particulars:

That a short time previous to their sailing from Martinique, (which was on the 4th instant) a French transport ship of 14 guns arrived there after a very short passage, & brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Massena, had been ordered by the French government to take possession of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the shipping & other British property was seized and confiscated. It was also understood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There had been several captures of English vessels made by the French, which have been sent into Martinique and Guadaloupe, particularly a government schooner of 16 guns, captured off Martinique, by the Curieux corvette, of 18 guns, and sent into St. Pierres. Martinique is blockaded by two ships of the line, two frigates and a sloop of war. Admiral Joyeuse, governor of Martinique, had issued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the island. They mention the capture of St. Lucie, and state that the English lost 150 killed and wounded, and the French 125; the garrison of St. Lucie, consisted of 400, and the English forces employed of 4000 men; immediately after the capture, the squadron divided into separate divisions, and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, general of division, inspector general of the French infantry, captain-general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies,

To the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, and to the army.

CITIZENS,

The English government will have war! In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal BONAPARTE, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could insure to France the enjoyment of that tranquility, of which she has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end; but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone that it directs its attacks, but against the whole world. Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shores to the mouths of the Orenoque, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny: In the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the seas is devolved. Among the powers which have supported the destructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already so victoriously fought her soldiers. You brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondscootte, on the coasts of Flanders and Holland, prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy who, forgetful of honor and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember *Quiberon*, the *camp of St. John*, and the horrible attempt of the 3d of Nivose.

Soon will the hero of France re-establish the liberty of the seas, soon will be prescribe just limits to the inordinate ambition of that government, alike the perturbater of his country and of the world.

The colony of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, are placed in a state of siege.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 5th of Messidor, 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed) ERNOUF.

Entered, brig Minerva, Flynn, Antigua; schooner Mermaid, Dele, Bermuda.

Cleared, brig Sprightly, Hooper, Honduras; schooner Ann Ballard, Moffatt, West-Indies.

From a late London paper.

A discovery of considerable importance has been announced with regard to the preservation of corn. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to winnow it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state it has been kept for more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned; to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. Rats and mice may be prevented from entering the barn, by putting some wild vine or hedge plants upon the heaps; the smell of this wood is so offensive to these animals, that they will not approach it. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kind of grain, but they may probably be preserved in the chaff with equal advantage.

From PECK'S MARINE REGISTER.

July 20.

List of American vessels at the port of Cape-Francois, taken from Beesly's Marine Register, July 1st, 1803.

Ship Mary,	——,	Boston
Brig Rockland,	King,	New York
Success,	Novao,	Charleston
Susanna,	Thornton,	Baltimore
Two Brothers,	Childs,	Charleston
Sch'r Enterprize,	Manning,	Alexandria
Betsy,	Richards,	New-York
New-York,	Crowell,	New-York
Governor White,	Morris,	St. Mary's
Maria,	Richards,	Philadelphia
William Wright,	Odlin,	do.
John Wharton,	——,	Jolly's Landing
Resolution,	Goodwin,	New-London
Jolly Bacchus,	Harper,	Philadelphia
Cornelia,	Giddings,	Savannah
Sloop Governor Tatnel,	Jones,	Charleston
Polly,	Lessingwell,	New-London

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Ruby, Jenne, St. Thomas

Notice.

☞ *The committee appointed by the grocers, at an adjourned meeting held at Mr. Wyant's tavern on Monday, the 11th instant, to wait on the sugar-refiners of this city, request a general attendance of the grocers, at the same place, on* Monday evening next, *at* 8 *o'clock, in order that they may lay before them the result of their business.*

July 20.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 21st instant, at 10 *o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of*

Dry Goods, a choice collection of Paintings, Prints, &c. without reserve.

And at 12 *o'clock,*

25 hhds. 1st quality sugar
20 half pipes French brandy
6 pipes Cogniac do.
8 do. Holland gin
30 pipes and half pipes Madeira & other wines
32 hhds. molasses
40 tierces rice, 1st quality
30 bags juniper berries
34 casks yellow ochre
11 boxes Havanna sugar
A few bags coffee
40 cases claret
2 cases straw knives, and
A variety of other articles.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

July 20.

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,

The 22d instant, at 10 *o'clock, at the new auction room of the subscriber, Water-street, near Peters's bridge, will be offered for sale,*

Sundry articles of Dry Goods. And immediately after, a large quantity of Furniture of different descriptions.

And at 12 *o'clock,*

10 hhds. and barrels sugar
5 pipes gin
20 boxes prunes
4 hhds. glass ware assorted
2 crates and 1 barrel do.
5 chests bohea tea
1 copper still
20 boxes port and claret wine
30 do. segars
A quantity of gold watches and necklaces.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

July 20.

Wanted,

A LAD from 16 to 18 years of age, of good connections, as an apprentice in a china and glass store. Enquire at No. 25, Calvert-street.

July 16. d6t

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt and Brown,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a mistake made by me in an advertisement on the 12th instant; and to offer every atonement and apology in my power, to a worthy and respectable citizen, whose character, as a merchant, might thereby sustain an undeserved injury. It became my duty to call a meeting of the creditors of WILLIAM ASHWELL, but by some unaccountable error, the name was written by me WILLIAM ASHMAN. The mistake was immediately corrected in the advertisement; but I have, nevertheless, thought it my duty to come publicly forward, to remove effectually from the *name & character* of *Mr. Ashman*, every doubt which that publication could possibly have created; and to request that he may accept of this note as a proof of my regret for having inadvertantly implicated him in any manner. You will please to continue it in your paper as often as may seem pleasing or necessary to him.

SAMUEL LYON.

July 14. d10t

To Let,

That large and convenient WAREHOUSE, No. 49, in South-street.

VON HEMESSEN & STOCK.

July 20. eo3t

A Puppy Lost.

LOST, a small white Puppy, with a few black spots on his ears and sides; has a tin collar round his neck, fastened with a brass lock. A reward of one dollar will be paid to whoever will return said pup to the printers hereof.

July 20. d3t

For Sale,

10 pipes Bordeaux brandy, 4th proof
5 do. particular Teneriffe wine
35 dozen claret, in boxes of 1 dozen each
80 hhds. white and brown clayed sugar.

Apply to

JOHN RANDALL,
Bowly's wharf.

July 20. d4t

Just received from Philadelphia,

5000 pieces fine white East-India Nankeens
100 dozen old Rhenish Wine, of an excellent quality
100 barrels smoaked Scotch Herrings, for the West-India market
2000 wt. quick-silver.

Which are offered for sale by

MANNHARDT, BEHN & Co.

July 20. eo8t

To Let,

THAT three-story dwelling House and Store at the County wharf, at present under the tenure of Samuel Jacobs. Possession to be had on the 18th September next. Apply in my absence to John Merryman, jun. No. 51, Water-street.

JOHN MERRYMAN.

July 20. 22w

For Sale,

A LOT of GROUND on Brandy-alley, 25 feet front and 78 feet deep, on which are erected four comfortable frame dwellings, three of which stand back on the lot, the other fronts on the alley, and has under it an excellent dry cellar.

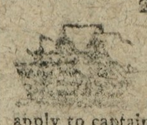
The above property, if not disposed of at private sale previous to *Thursday*, the 28th instant, will on that day be offered at public auction, by Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey.

For terms, &c. apply to

WILLIAM NEWTON,
Near Mr. C. Hughes's, head of the basin.

July 20. eo3t

200 Barrels

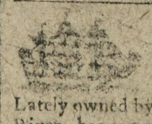


Will be taken on freight in the Schooner JANE, Thos. M'Dermott, master, for St. Bartholomews or St. Thomas's. For terms apply to captain M'Dermott, or

WM. S. MOORE,
Head of Frederick-street dock.

July 20. d3t

Two Brothers.



That elegant and fast-sailing SCHOONER,

Lately owned by captain John Allen, of Sassafras River, has commenced running as a packet. She will leave Chester-Town every Saturday morning, precisely at nine o'clock, for Baltimore; and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning, at the same hour.

The best accommodations will be provided for passengers; and as Joseph Garrett, who intends to sail in the packet, will pay the strictest attention to every article put on board, and faithfully execute every commission confided to his care—those persons who will favor us with the freights of their grain, shall have it received at Chester-Town, storage free; and wherever it is convenient, the packet will receive it at the nearest place of landing, provided it does not interfere with her days of sailing. Freights and passage at the usual rates.

GARNETT, RASIN & Co

July 20. eo3t

My Notice

IN the Federal Gazette was intended to interest only those immediately concerned, and to prevent the tenants from paying any more rents to Mr. Thomas, or any others from receiving assignments of the property.

However reluctant I am to intrude on the public, I must beg their indulgence in publishing the following agreement between Mr. Thomas and myself—(Mr. Thomas having insinuated that the agreement is not fair)—from which the public will judge whether or not the agreement is so. Mr. Thomas was put into the possession of my property on the day the agreement was signed; he on that day agreed with the carpenter, and has entirely changed the plan of the house then building.

He also made an agreement with my overseer for the care of the place—this proves him paid nearly three-fourths of the purchase, and every one will suppose I am both able and willing, with property to the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, to secure five to Mr Thomas—but to cut all public disputation short, I hereby inform Mr. Thomas I am *able, ready* and *willing* to perform my contract, which is more than Mr. Thomas *dare* to say in plain language.

JOSEPH FORMAN.

July 20.

Articles of agreement entered into this day, between Joseph Forman, of Baltimore, and Richard Snowden Thomas, of the same place.

Joseph Forman has this day bought of Richard Snowden Thomas, his land in Kent county, purchased of James Ringgold and Philip Davis, and also the land he bought of William Carmichael, situated in Queen Ann's county, supposed to contain seven hundred and seventy acres, at the rate of ten dollars per acre; and the lands in Kent estimated at the original cost, now said to be five thousand four hundred and fifty pounds current money, the whole amounting to twenty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars:—And he, the said Thomas agrees to take of the said Forman, in part pay therefor, the said Forman's place he is now improving near Baltimore, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, and the building thereon as now made; the said Forman to pay all the bills now accrued or become due, except the carpenter's bill, and to allow the said Joseph therefor, fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, and to receive the said Forman's bonds, with good security for the balance, payable in three years from the date, with legal interest until paid. The titles to be made indisputable on both sides, and the parties put into immediate possession of the different properties, subject to such leases as are on them, and clear of any incumbrance whatever. Witness our hands and seals, this 25th day of July, 1803.

N. B. The amount for which the said Joseph is to give his bonds, is hereby agreed to be five thousand five hunded and forty dollars.

JOSEPH FORMAN, (Seal.)
RICHARD S. THOMAS, (Seal.)

Test,
THOMAS HELM.

Will be Rented,

For one year or longer,

A well-finished three-story HOUSE situate on the east side of Howard-street, where the subscriber now dwells, with all necessary buildings and ground thereunto belonging.

DANIEL DEADY.

May 31.