AMERICAN FARMERS——ATTEND.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. PETERS, of London, to the owners and keepers of sheep in the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,

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 destroyers 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 wobl, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and hearty, 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 that keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of the winter, and leaving the sides and ends of the shelter open to the winds necessary to moderate the heat natural to sheep, which resist all cold winds, but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of ticks, which 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 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 parts the wool with his fingers on the back bone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rub the unction plentifully on the skin or flesh, so that the ointment may spread by heat of the body two or three inches down each side from 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 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 the 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 expense 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 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 sheered, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes 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 the necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior part 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 be yet 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.

From the Republican Spy.

MR. ASHLEY,

It is very common for those who have taken the style of *federal*, to refuse to read any thing that appears in papers called *republican*, under a pretence that they are not written impartially.—The candor which you profess, and which hitherto marks your editorial performances, induces me to believe that some honest opposers of the general government, who have not been admitted into the councils of the leading federalists, will read this, and turn to the "PORT FOLIO,"* Vol. 3, No. 25, and then convince themselves that they are deceived: that notwithstanding the distressing conceen they manifest for the safety and inviolability of the constitution, they are with their whole strength undermining that very constitution; a constitution not indeed the most favorable to unbounded power and uncontrollable ambition, but the most congenial to the wishes and happiness of the honest and middling classes of men.

Extract from the Port Folio.

"To what purpose does a country vaunt of its liberty and its privileges, its resources and its revenue, if, like the archbishop who retired to a fortress surrounded by water, we find safety from foes, but are eaten up by the rats of our own castle. The natural advantages of America are ample enough, but its fair face is overrun with vermin, and we elaborately strive to counteract the benignity of God's providence by the monstrous absurdity, and insolent cruelty of our institutions. To exalt fools, to foster villains, and to degrade men of genius, is as much a thing of course, as if both our hearts and our understandings were not outraged by such an atrocious, and by such a profligate arrangement. To be degraded, to be oppressed, to be insulted is loathsome to any man of spirit in any government, even in those whose imperious character imposes upon its vassals the appearance, if not the reality of servitude. But to be in any degree controlled by *plebian hands*, and governed by the councils of *plebian heads* is, indeed, a most abject thraldom. Better, far better to be the door keeper in the house of a wise and legitimate government than to dwell in the tents of *democracy*: nay, better to be tyranised over by a *Tiberius* than by a populace whose majority is composed of convicts, out-laws, and every sovereign fanatic and criminal, whom the justice or the policy of Europe has transported to this burdened land."

One would be at first induced to smile at this absurd rant, but there can be no doubt after having read this, and the numerous raving effusions of that "moon struck" editor and his patrons, together with the more subtile insinuations of the Palladium and other papers, appropriated chiefly to this great and wicked purpose, that, a radical change in the constitution is intended; and will a sober, honest man in the world, knowingly, be an instrument in the hands of wicked men, to destroy so much happiness, and replace it with so much misery?

AN OLD MAN.

* *A paper printed in Philadelphin, and set up about two years ago in concert with the Palladium—by a Mr. Dennie.*

From the National Intelligencer.

ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

In this country, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in tilling the earth, many of whom live in situations adjacent to long and rapid rivers, which afford an easy export for crops, but at the same time preclude an advantageous barter for the manufactures of countries which take American produce, it must certainly be highly advantageous to establish manufactures of prime necessity, particularly those which can be made on better terms at home than obtained by barter—Of this discription are cotton and linen clothing—(not fine goods)—cotton and flax are the natural produce of America, and manufactures of them are in some measure pursued, but to great disadvantage, owing to the want of a little machinery—the introduction of such machinery as will enable every village or neighbourhood to manufacture its necessary clothing, may be obtained in the following manner.

Suppose that the general government appropriate ten thousand of the dollars that lay idle in the treasury, to purchase machinery for carding and spinning cotton, frames to weave stockings, and fly shuttle looms to weave linens, fustians, &c. &c.

Suppose that this machinery &c. is erected in the city of Washington, and conducted by a skilful manufacturer.—The situation is advantageous—population is increasing—young people can be had to learn those manufactures; emigrant manufacturers from Europe would collect there, hearing that their business was established at the seat of government—such can live cheap there in consequence of the abundant supply of flour &c. which the Potomac furnishes, the fine fisheries adjacent to the city, and the free commonage for pasturing cows, &c Members of Congress meet annually, and would have an opportunity of knowing the cost of establishments of this nature and the profits yielded: They would have an opportunity of engaging manufacturers to go to their respective states or of sending young persons to be instructed.

Machinery can now be purchased at Philadelphia—andwere the establishment of a manufactory at Washington (under the auspices of the general government) to take place, a collection of emigrant machine makers there, as well as manufacturers would be the probable consequence—so that all parts of the Union where manufactures of cotton and flax are desirable could be supplied with artists and machinery from Washington, through the medium of their representatives, who would at the same time be able to form correct estimates of the value of such manufactures to their respective states.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

TUESDAY, July the 19th, 1803.

A number of the democratic citizens of Queen Ann's county having assembled at the court-house, in Centreville, for the purpose of taking into consideration such measures as appeared to them calculated to promote harmony, and secure unanimity among all the freemen of the county professing democratic principles, in the election of delegates to the next general assembly of Maryland: *James Brown*, esq. was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:

1. *Resolved, that it be, and it is hereby, recommended by this meeting*, That the democratic citizens of Queen Ann's county assemble on Saturday the thirteenth day of August next, at the usual place for holding elections in their respective districts; and then and there choose five persons to represent them in a *general committee*, to meet at Centreville, on Saturday the twentieth day of August next, to recommend four candidates to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland.

2. *Resolved, that it be, and it is hereby, recommended by this meeting*, That the citizens who propose to offer themselves as candidates at the next election, should write to the general committee at their meeting, informing them of their intentions to become candidates; but at the same time pledging themselves to abide by the final recommendation of the committee.

3. *Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting*, That the general committee ought not to take into consideration the name of any person as a candidate, who does not pledge himself to abide by their final decision, nor ought any one intending to be a candidate, be elected as one of the general committee.

4. *Resolved, as the sense of this meeting*, That if any person should be proposed as a candidate, who is absent from the county, and is thereby prevented from acquiring a knowledge of these resolutions, the nomination of such candidate ought to be received and considered by the general committee: *Provided*, any one of his friends shall pledge himself to the committee, in writing, that such candidate will abide by their final decision.

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Republican Star*, and in handbills.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, *Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased,*

THE subscriber offers for sale four hundred and ninety-five acres of land, known by the name of *Little Bristol*, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on great Choptank river, and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above land is rented the present year for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If it is not sold by the sixth day of August next, it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Trap in the county aforesaid. For terms apply to

JOHN E. GIST, Ex'or.

Cambridge, July 19, 1803. 3

Wanted for the ensuing Year,

At DENTON, in Caroline County,

A PERSON qualified for teaching a School; a recommendation of sobriety and attention to business will be required. Apply to the citizens of Denton.

July 26, 1803. 3

Testaments & Spelling Books,

for sale at the Easton book-store.

From the National Intelligencer.

A Refutation of the Charges against the present Administration, that their Views and Measures are hostile to the Eastern States.

No. VIII.
PEACE AND WAR.

The people of New England are the friends of peace.—So are the present administration.

When I affirm that the people of New England are the friends of peace, I pay no regard to the ravings of party, which exhibit them in a far different character. Party opposes, with indiscriminate violence, all that it does not itself devise. Hence the opposition to the present administration is not so solicitous what measures to attack, as to make a proper choice of means. It is evident to the most superficial observation that, either from deliberate resolution, or from ungovernable resentment, it has been determined to oppose, every man and every measure of the administration. Considering, perhaps, human affairs as a lottery, it is hoped that by constantly turning the wheel and constantly drawing, a prize worthy of the highest ambition will at last turn up.

It is to this settled hostility of the leaders of opposition that we can alone ascribe the late ravings for war; for with justice they cannot be called by a milder name. They were not the friends of war because it would benefit their country, but because it might benefit themselves. In their conduct, therefore, on this occasion, they did not act as *representatives of the people*, but of their own interests and passions. Those interests and passions were in direct hostility to the interests of their constituents. This must ever be the case when the public men of this country urge war without the most imperious necessity for it. The sentiment of the nation is so unequivocally in favor of peace, arising from a deep and lively conviction of its importance, that it seems almost an act of supererogation to advance arguments to confirm it. Still, whenever, a contrary opinion is avowed, it may not be altogether unprofitable to combat it.

In the first place it may be observed that it is the interest of this whole nation to preserve peace. She has more to lose by war than any other nation that exists. She has the only pure liberty that can be found on the face of the earth: she has a constitution more happily fitted to protect liberty and insure happiness, than any that has been devised; she has laws impartial and beneficent; she has resources, for the industry of man to draw upon, boundless and productive. All these constituents of present felicity, and promises of future greatness would be, to say no more, hazarded by war.

In all these blessings New England liberally participates. There are other benefits derivable from peace, and injuries resulting from war, in which she would have more than her share.

First.—New England is more of a commercial and manufacturing people than the southern states, whose chief occupation is agriculture. The former are always more endangered by war than the latter; for this reason, they are more easily assailable, and their concentred wealth more richly reward assiduity.—Every thing connected with trade and manufactures are destructable; the earth, the basis of agriculture, is indestructable. Hence the desolation of war may distress an agricultural people, but cannot destroy them.

Secondly.—In case of a European war our commerce would be checked; and with its diminution would fall the amount of taxes derived from impost. In no country on earth, perhaps, are warlike measures more expensive than in this. While, therefore, our present sources of taxation declined, the necessity for additional taxes would rise. We have found, from our experience, that three thousand men, even under a peace establishment, have cost alone one million of dollars annually. This expense would be nearly doubled during a state of war, from the increased dearness of clothing and all other supplies, from the demand for warlike instruments, from the waste of the army and necessity of constantly replacing those who fall, and from the expenses of motion and transportation. Thirty thousand men would be a small army in a state of actual raging war; the expense of which would be, therefore, twenty millions.

The effect inevitably would be the recurrence to new sources of taxation; to a land tax, to excises, to a poll tax, and to various others of a like description.

In the delapidated state of her manufactures and commerce, these taxes would be most oppressive to New England. The means of meeting them being taken away, how would they be paid? Let the insurrection of slaves answer the question.

Thirdly.—What would become of the public debt? It is to be hoped that in every political vicissitude the national engagements with the public creditors will be faithfully observed. But is it to be presumed that, with the only alternative of suspending their payment, or being driven into insurrection or sinking under the force of an enemy, there would be much hesitation? Is it not, at any rate, to be feared that the interest would, for a season, cease to be paid? This would be a deep wound inflicted on the interests of New England.

This statement, which might easily, be extended, proves that while the *general interests* of the whole union recommend peace, the *peculiar interests* of New England still further enforce it. They, indeed, have nothing to gain by war, while almost every thing that is precious to them may be lost by it.

How deeply ought these convictions to impress them with the impropriety of discountenancing those sentiments which dictated entirely by personal motives, tend to hazard all that America hold dear by imitating the false policy and unjust measures of European nations; and how deeply ought they to impress the duty of supporting those, whose object is uninterrupted peace, and its constant attendant in a free nation, prosperity?

Are we not, brethren of New England, a happy people? Does there exist now, or has there ever existed a nation so happy? I appeal not to your pride as Americans, but to your feelings as men!—View the situation of all other nations with which you are acquainted, look at the condition of the great body of the people, and say whether you would be willing to exchange your lot for that of the subjects of the most splendid empire of the old world.

All these blessings, which ought to make us a great, a happy, and a united people, would be thrown into the lottery of human events by war. It is true that we are too powerful to be conquered, but are we too virtuous to be corrupted? And war, long persisted in, would corrupt us. It has hitherto in other regions of the world been the grave of human happiness; and it would be its grave here.

They then, who are the friends of peace are the best friends of their country, and of the New England states in particular.

I will not say that the last administration were the friends of war, and that they wished to avail themselves of its energies to introduce all the *blessings* of a standing army, a great navy, oppressive taxes, and governments wielded by force. This is foreign from my purpose. That administration has settled its accounts with the nation, and has already atoned, in the general indignation, for its vices and follies. But I will say that those who compose the present administration have, in every vicissitude of affairs, been the sincere friends of peace. I appeal to their sentiments and to their actions. Here again we are enabled to quote the honest and enlightened ideas of our chief magistrate long before the adoption of the present form of government. In his Notes on Virginia, he says,

"Young as we are, and with such a country before us to fill with people and with happiness, we should point in that direction the whole generative force of nature, wasting none of it in efforts of mutual destruction. It should be our endeavor to cultivate the peace and friendship of every nation, even of that which has injured us most, when we shall have carried our point against her. Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may chuse to bring into our ports, and asking the same in theirs. Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject, as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, a little town, or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. This I hope will be our wisdom."

These are the maxims which have guided the present administration in all their measures. By the most scrupulous good faith on their part, they have avoided furnishing just grounds of complaint to any nation, and our external relations afford the best reasons for belief that every unadjusted difference will be soon settled without an appeal to force.

Our diplomatic organs have been diminished, and no entangling treaties formed, those perpetual sources of misunderstanding and wars. We stand, as to the whole European world, insulated from their generals, and their ambitious views. We disdain to partake in the spoils of fraud and violence. We have learned the value of a monarch's favor, and a statesman's promise. We have learnt that the friendship of nations is an empty sound, while their enmity tolls the bell of departed greatness. While, therefore, we have the spirit to reject the one, we have the wisdom to avoid the other. In one word, we have learned to be neither Frenchmen, nor Englishmen—but Americans.

PUBLIUS.

Wanted to Hire,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,

A NEGRO MAN, that can be recommended for honesty and sobriety. Apply at the Star Office.

Easton, July 9, 1803.