her intimated that in case of a war, he will use his influence to preserve the state *neutral*, and resist with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the state of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain.

To what extent the sentiments which prevail in this quarter exist in the neighboring states, or even in the eastern section of this state, I am not able to conjecture. I only can say with certainty, that the leading men of the federal party act in concert; and therefore, infer, that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New England.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to his correspondent now in this place; and as its contents may throw some light on passing events there, I shall send either the original or a copy with this dispatch. The writer of the letter is a man of character and veracity; and whether competent or not to form correct opinions himself, is probably within the reach of all the knowledge that can be obtained by the party to which he belongs. It appears by his statement that there is a very formidable majority in Congress on the side of the administration, notwithstanding which, there is every reason to hope, that the northern states in their distinct capacity will unite and resist by force a war with Great Britain. In what mode this resistance will first shew itself, is probably not yet determined upon; and may in some measure depend upon the reliance that the leading men may place upon the assurances of support from his Majesty's representative in Canada; and as I shall be on the spot to tender this whenever the moment arrives that it can be done with effect—there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his Majesty's government. Great pains are taken by the men of talents and intelligence to confirm the fears of the common people, as to the concurrence of the southern democrats in the projects of France—and every thing tends to encourage the belief, that the dissolution of the confederacy will be accelerated by the spirit which now actuates both political parties.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 4.

Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 19, 1809.

SIR—My last (No. 3.) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the northern part of the State of Vermont, I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The falsity of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility, and are strongly excited by those which always animate a rising party, led me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal, has a strong interest in promoting a good understanding with His Majesty's Government. Therefore, since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by the general government.—The difference of opinion is thus exposed.

The federal party declare, that in the event of a war, the State of Vermont will treat separately for itself with G. Britain; and opposed to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter without any regard to the policy of the general government. The democrats on the other hand assert, that in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers, one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people into a civil war; but at all events would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great Britain. This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not apprehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war; and although they admit that the governor, council and three fourths of the representation in Congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not, however, deny, that should the State of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present, it would in all probability unite with the neighbouring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war which it might seem expedient to adopt. This I think the safer opinion for you to rely on; if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconsistency. As the crisis approaches, the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous alternative will increase; and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable of attracting *general confidence*; of infusing into the people his own spirit; and, amidst the confusion of conflicting opinions, dangers and commotion, competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other—but his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 5.

Amherst, (New Hampshire,) Feb. 23, 1809.

SIR—A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of giving you some further account of my progress. I will not make use of the post offices, when I can avoid it; because private occasions supercede the necessity of writing in cypher; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of a democracy would incline them to break a seal with the same indifference that they break their words when either curiosity or interest is to be indulged.

I have not had sufficient time nor evidence, to enable me *to form any opinion for myself* of the length to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be inferred from the result of the elections of Governors, which within two months will be made in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government, I am not apprehensive of an immediate war. The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of war on that country: this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition, and the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive.—They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates) unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of G. Britain.—This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his Majesty's ministers; nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide in every policy that may be adopted towards the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. B.

No. 6.

Boston, March 5, 1809.

SIR—I am favored with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this session, that, the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorised agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the co operation of G. Britain, and opening a correspondence between the governor general of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they may possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by these remarks, begins to subside, since it has appeared, by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are entertained, that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be, can only be deduced from what appears to be practicable. A *non-intercourse* with England and France will probably supersede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and affording strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose the vessels to capture detention and embarrassment; will justify the present policy, and produce such a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this the party attached to France should be calculate with correctness, and the commerce of New England would greatly suffer, the merchants, being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a N. intercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamours for more, and soon compell the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the state of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of Great Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the Parliament of G. Britain might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England & America.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, that this country can only be governed and directed by the influence of opinion; as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, nor are the populace under any circumstances to be relied on when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write again, and am, &c. A. B.

No. 7.

Boston, March 7, 1809.

SIR—I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the General Government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable calculation, should the Congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the Legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a Congress, to be composed of Delegates from the federal states, & erect a separate government for their common defence & common interest.

The Congress would probably begin by abrogating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power and authority thus assumed. They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great Britain; and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your Excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps more required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy, which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connection between G. Britain and this section of the republic will grow out of a civil commotion such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe; but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the Eastern States from the Union, finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of the N. England from the Southern States.—The truth is, the common people have so long regarded the Constitution of the U. S. with complacency, that they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but without further or greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate. It will soon be known in what situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new congress in May, at which time also Legislature will again assemble—the two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor of the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the northern states and G. Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire; because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconstant multitude; who, unless in the instance under consideration they form an exception to all general rules and experience, will act inconsistently and absurdly.

I am, &c. A. B.

With considerable regret, we are compelled to omit the remaining Documents in this case—they shall appear in the Star.

The Republican Star.

EASTON....TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1812.

It has become our duty to lay before our readers an important communication from the executive to Congress, transmitting to them a series of documents, which incontestibly prove that in the year 1809, at a period when party ran high in the states, and inconsiderate men threatened opposition to the laws, GREAT BRITAIN, availing herself of our internal dissention, did commission at least one agent to foment the existing divisions, to ascertain the possibility of producing a SEPERATION OF THE UNION, and to engage to afford to such party, as might be disposed to accept her assistance, such aid from British force as should be deemed necessary.

The reading of this message and documents produced a general burst of indignant patriotism in both Houses of Congress. Gentlemen from the section of the union to which this mission of Mr. Henry was directed, vied with each other in the asseveration of their previous ignorance of the existence of this or any other similar agency; in the disavowal, for themselves and constituents, of any participation in the sentiments attributed to them in those documents; and in intimating their anxious desire for a full developement of the whole affair, particularly for a disclosure of the names of all such persons as had held communication with Mr. Henry on the subject with which he was charged.

In relation to Mr. Henry, who on this occasion performs so prominent a part in the drama, it was stated by Mr. Fisk that he was an Englishman, but had long resided in this country; so long that he had obtained a captaincy in the army raised in the year 1798; that he was a man of gentlemanly deportment and reputed good moral character; that he (Mr. Fisk) and his colleague, Mr. Strong well remembered when he passed through Burlington, in the spring of 1809, and that his object was at that time much suspected to have been what he now states.

The whole affair is one on which comment would be superfluous. It speaks in a voice of thunder, which the very deaf shall hear. Instead of applying it as a stimulous to party fervor, let it become a bond of union against a common foe, who, whilst she was making lavish professions of friendship thro our minister in England and her minister in this city, was perfidiously stirring up rebellion and compassing disunion in this land, by secret agencies; at the moment she was pretending to hold out one hand of fellowship, with the other she was feeling for the vitals of the republic, to which she might in the dead of night direct her poisoned dagger.

Whilst, however the sentiment of conciliation is duly cherished, it is impossible to avoid a recurrence of the mind to the scenes of the winter of 1808-9, or to forget the language used at that time by certain prints. From the sentiments of opposition to the laws and of disunion, which were then inculcated with a zeal worthy of a better cause, we always have freely exonerated the mass of the federal party; but the implication of some of its leaders is another question, which we do not now undertake to solve. The publication of *Canning's letters* in the prints of that day is not forgotten; nor can there be much doubt from what source they proceeded.

Whatever may be thought of the past, the public will not fail properly to appreciate the views of him who shall after this disclosure trumpet forth the justice, clemency and forbearance of G. Britain to the U. States. If such a one shall be found, let him be marked as the foe to freedom, as the parricidal enemy of his country!—*Nat. Intel.*

Washington City, March 12.

The *Loan Bill* now only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

It is understood that, immediately on the adjournment of the House of Representatives on Monday evening; the Committee of Foreign Relations convened, and agreed to meet again on the same evening, on the subject of the President's Message that they referred to them. They met accordingly, and, we learn, the authenticity of the papers transmitted by Mr J. HENRY to the Department of State, was established beyond question, the signature of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Peel, sir James Craig, &c. being recognized as genuine. Of this fact we never entertained a doubt, but are induced to state it, because the committee not having, (as we understand) determined to require the personal attendance of Mr. Henry, possibly may not make any specific report on the subject.

☞ For Advertisements, Laws, &c. see Supplement to this day's paper. The conclusion of General Wilkinson's Trial will be found in the last page.

ATTENTION.

THE "*Talbot Patriot Troop*", will meet at Easton, on *Saturday*, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M—It is particularly requested the members will be punctual in their attendance, as business of the highest importance to the prosperity of the Troop, will be laid before them.

WILL HARRISON, Jun. } Lieuts
ED. N. HAMBLETON, }

march 17——1

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on Saturday, 28th day of March, inst at the late residence of Philip Green, *of Easton, deceased*—

THE personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a quantity of bacon, lard, &c. household and kitchen furniture, a serviceable horse, yoke of oxen, milch cows, with a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date—for all sums under six dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
adm'r of P. Green, deceased.

march 17——2

BRIGADE ORDERS.

March 14th, 1812.

THE Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade are ordered to meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the bounds of the Districts of their Regiments, Battalions and Extra Battalions, and "to be drilled and instructed in all the necessary duties of a soldier," and to "appear in uniform and with side arms." The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting and exercise of each Battalion, viz. Extra battalion of Dorchester county, on the 15th day of May next—The 1st battallion of the 48th regiment, on the 16th of May—The 2d battalion of the same on the 18th—The 1st battalion of the 11th regiment, on the 19th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 20th—The 1st battalion of the 19th regiment, on the 21st of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 22d—The extra battalion of Caroline county, on the 23d of May next—The 1st battallion of the 4th regiment, on the 26th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 27th—The 2d battalion of the 26th, on the 29th of May next; and the 1st battalion of the same on the 30th of May.

The Brigadier flatters himself that the officers will attend with punctuality and energy, and the members composing their different commands with promptness and alacrity, and that every soldier that has a gun or musket will bring it to the field in good order, and endeavour to overcome that shameful apathy that has pervaded the militia of the 12th Brigade. It is expected that the officers will do their duty, and fulfil the great charge entrusted to them, by example and precept, to comply with the law.

By order of Brigadier General BENSON.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Brigade Inspector.

march 17——

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Lands in Dorchester county, within four miles of Vienna, on the road from New-Market, adjoining Reed's Grove and J. Stuart's farm containing 400 acres; about one fourth cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The timber land is very heavy, suitable for ship building—On said farm is a good orchard, &c. The above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years; the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the date. For further particulars apply to Joseph Dodson, Cambridge, or the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.—JAMES THOMAS.

march 17——m

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

Kent county, march 17——8

NOTICE.

TO let the ensuing season on shares, a STALLION of the first magnitude, for size, blood and elegance; five years old this spring. Apply to

JAMES BROOKE.

Kent county, Md. march 17——3

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "*Paul's Patent Columbian Oil*" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristics, none will be genuine.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county.

N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.

january 7——m

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in Installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.

Easton, 2d mo. (feb.) 11——8