The Republican Star.

EASTON....TUESDAY MORNING,
MARCH 31, 1812.

Washington City, March 24.

The British ketch GLEANER arrived at Annapolis on Thursday evening, bringing despatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister, from his government.—She left a British port about the 4th ult. and brings London papers to the first of the last month.

We have not of course learnt the nature of Mr. Foster's despatches; but we have every reason to believe they are not of a character favourable to our rights or interests.

The London papers received by this vessel are said to be destitute of interest to an American reader; except that the Courier expresses an opinion that Great Britain ought not to lose a moment in hostile preparations against this country. This opinion, founded on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations (the adoption of which is noticed in the London prints of Jan. 23) is given in the Courier of the 25th.

The HORNET is understood to have sailed from England, previous to the departure of the Gleaner.

As the Hornet sailed from England before the Gleaner, we cannot expect to receive by her any information of a more satisfactory nature than that brought by the Gleaner; and the papers by the latter vessel give no intimation of repeal of the orders in council. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are weary of hoping or expecting from G. Britain any respect for our rights except such as is extorted at the cannon's mouth.—Let us then no longer deceive ourselves—the period is arrived when the rights and honor of our country must be asserted by an appeal to arms, or ignominiously surrendered to the dictation of a foreign power. The question of war is no longer a question of expediency.—War or irretrievable disgrace appear to to us to be the only alternatives in the choice of the American government.

March 26.

The Vice President being yet to much indisposed to attend the Senate, WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq. of Georgia, has been chosen President pro tem. of that body.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Our readers may recollect, that we have heretofore noticed an article in the New York Columbian, ridiculing the Virginia nomination of Electors, and warranting an inference, from its tenor, that certain individuals of the state of New York would attempt the formation of an Electoral ticket in opposition to the sentiment which appears unanimously to have actuated the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia in the nomination of Electoral candidates. Rumor has also been busy, with her thousand tongues, in propagating reports of an unnatural union contemplated between certain celebrated political characters, with a view to securing the election of a "Northern President." We have been slow to credit these rumors; and we now believe the intention to have been to have discarded Federal aid, if the co-operation of Pennsylvania and the Western states could be secured. But the leading men in these states, the wishes of some of whom are known to have been consulted, true to republicanism and themselves, have rejected the overtures made to them, in some cases, it is said, with marks of indignation.

Under these circumstances, on the 16th inst. a secret caucus was held at Albany, to ascertain the force which could be rallied in that state in opposition to the re-election of the virtuous and patriotic MADISON. After much conversation, and several propositions for a nomination, *it was finally determined to be impolitic*, until other states, supposed to be interested in a coalition of Northern and Western interests, should be sounded on the subject. With the view of effecting this object, we learn that a committee was appointed, to consist of nine persons, whose names may be learnt on application to the Editor.

HENRY'S MISSION.

The report of the committee of Foreign Relations on this subject is now before our readers, together with the testimony of the gentleman whom we have heretofore stated to have been examined before that committee. It appears that Mr. Henry's character, to which objections have been offered by Mr. Foster and others, was not taken into consideration by the committee, who conceived the documents to bear on their face such marks of authenticity as could not be resisted.

It will be seen also, if such confirmation be needed, that strong circumstantial proof is afforded by Count Crillon's testimony in support of the statements of Mr. Henry, who appears to have stood as high in England as in this country, and was equally distinguished in London as in Boston, in both of which he frequented the best society.

We have seen it intimated, in certain prints, that Henry's disclosures are unimportant because no names are given of those with whom he held correspondence during his mission in this country; and we should not be surprised to find this report adduced to prove that there has been no such intercourse.—The committee it will be observed, have not taken any steps to implicate any persons in this country who may be supposed to have been concerned in this plot; but as they have not implicated, neither have they exonerated, any—& perhaps it was not within the strict line of their duty to have done either the one or the other. In relation to this point, we may be permitted to remark, that we have been disposed to attach importance to this disclosure, not at all because it may incidentally implicate some of our own citizens, but as exposing the treacherous conduct of a nation covertly seeking the destruction of the only free government on earth; as elucidating the real cause & motives of the policy observed by G. B. to us, taking into view her contempereous proclamation, during the embargo, admitting into her ports American vessels without clearances, &c.; Canning's official sneers in his intercourse with our minister in London; Erskine's assurance of the sincerity of his master's inclination to favour the interests of this country and maintain with us unceasing amity; the appeal from our government, addressed particularly to the people of the Eastern section of the Union, by the publication of Cannning's letters in Boston; and other circumstances which the recollection of our readers will supply more readily than our pen. When we review this tissue of deception; when we reflect on the conduct of Britain, tendering in one hand the calumet of peace whilst the other held the poisoned chalice to our lips, we emphatically feel that a nation, like a man,

"May smile and smile and be a villain."

The disclosures made by Mr. Henry have been held up to ridicule as unimportant, and, with the same grace as a froward child breaks out into a hysterical laugh to conceal the sorrow its little heart is too stubborn to avow, we have seen some who have affected to laugh at their contents. If this merriment be affected, it is childish and unworthy of men of sense and character; if not, it is worse. In the same spirit in which Nero fiddled when Rome was in flames, thoughtless men may smile at the approach of the hydra of foreign influence which threatens to devour them; as far be it from us to envy them, as to participate in, their amusement. This is not the first time that ridicule has been resorted to where the recoil of weightier weapons has been dreaded. But in this case, the arrow is so light and ill sped that it glances from the object at which it is aimed, rebounding on those who use it—for what can be more ridiculous than to manifest hatred for the *agent* in this plot in the same breath that the *principal* is defended, or what more absurd than the declaration that these documents are forgeries, & Henry himself *unworthy of credit*, at the same time that his whole budget is ransacked, and this man's private letters exposed to view, to *exculpate* from participation in his views those *whom no one has censured as concerned?*

A futile attempt is made to stifle the force of Henry's evidence, to screen from the public eye the damning facts he exposes to view, by manifying the amount of the compensation said to have been made by our government to Mr. Henry for his disclosure. Supposing all that is said to be true, how can that possibly detract from the atrocity of the act disclosed, and which is tacitly confessed even by the British minister? When a man is convicted of house breaking or murder, is his conviction less important to society because a reward was paid for his detection or apprehension? On the same principles it is that services such as Henry has rendered us are rewarded by governments. What honest industrious man, that in the silent dead of night has found his house in flames, his property menaced with instant destruction and only saved by the interposition of providence, but would freely give a tithe of his weekly earnings for the discovery of the incendiary? We know not what Henry has received for revailing to our government the incendiary agency for separating this Union, but this we know: that those who hold this Union cheap will think the secret purchased at a price too dear. Of one fact we venture confidently to assure our readers; that whatever compensation Mr. Henry may have demanded from our government for the communication of his credentials, he might from another quarter have commanded five times as much for their suppression.

Although many may say, with the honorable Mr. Quincy, that the President has done worthily in laying the affair before Congress, in our view he has only performed an act of obvious and imperative duty, imposed by the awful solemnity of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States. If the President knew of the existence of evidence of a plot to sever the Union, to destroy the constitution he had sworn to support—was he not bound to obtain it? When obtained, could he have faithfully discharged the duty confided to him if he had refrained from laying it before Congress? If not, ought he to have refrained from so doing from an apprehension of offending those who chuse to consider themselves as implicated? If he had concealed it, he had become an accomplice in the crime; by disclosing it, it is no fault of the President, however it may be a cause of regret, that the feelings of some respectable individuals of keen sensibilities appear to have been unintentionally wounded.

National Intelligencer.

From the Columbian.

HENRY'S PLOT.

The following letter was received by the last eastern mail. It is unquestionably genuine. And if a request from the proper authority is made, the blanks will be filled and the proper reference given.

**********, *March* 15, 1812.

SIR—Observing in the Columbian of the 14th inst. a piece headed "*important disclosure.*" I take the liberty although in haste to state that I am well acquainted with the personage alluded to as a secret agent, called James Henry, but whose real name is John Henry: The said person, John Henry, was a captain in the federal army, and was discontinued from office in 1802 or 1803. Immediately after he purchased a seat in Windsor, Vert. where he edited a federal paper for some time. Being disappointed in his anticipated success as an attorney at law, he removed to Montreal, where he entered as law student, with Mr. Stephen Sewall, at present solicitor general of Montreal—Here, it is supposed, he was again thwarted in his projects, but being intimate with Sir James Craig, governor-general of Canada, Henry was no doubt employed in the nefarious project of dismembering the U. States.

I have to state, that *various projects* of his I am acquainted with, and likewise some others, which will be recited "anon." Indeed, the daily attempts of the tories and adherents of Great Britain, to render odious our blessed constitution and government, which I witnessed; the encouragement given to smuggling during the embargo; the bribes offered the soldiers stationed on the lines and the continued efforts to engage me in the service of our eternal enemy, determined me to leave Canada, where I then resided. Concerning Capt. John Henry, I shall say no more at present, but have enough to disclose, if necessary. Proofs of my veracity & character can be given.

Your humble servant,

***** * *****.

Mr. C. Holt.

P. S. Enquire of *** *****, of ** **********, respecting *****.

PREPARATORY STEPS.

Troy, March 10.

We understand that some contracts were made last week, in this village, for provisions for the new army. Among the articles wanted, one item is said to be one hundred barrels of flour, per week, to be delivered in Albany, from the 1st day of April, from which we infer that about two thousand men are to be stationed in that city, in order to be ready to move to the northward when ever occasion shall require. It is also reported that some military corps are to be temporarily stationed in this village, and probably in Lansinburg, for similar purposes. *Farm. Reg.*

36,000 pair of shoes have been, it is said, contracted for by government with citizens of Newark and Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, to be delivered at New York or Albany.

Hudson, March 10.

As our public affairs are circumstanced, I cannot but communicate through the Bee the gratification I feel at the success of the recruiting business for our army. I had but three or four days observed, that the newly appointed ensign, M'Clellan, was here on that business, before I saw him march through our streets, with drum and fife, a file of able looking recruits. I counted, I think, 19.

I understand colonel Backus is also in this neighborhood, exerting an active influence on measures preparatory to the approaching crisis for national defence and reprisal against the foreign foe.

Annapolis, March 25.

THE GLEANER.

On Saturday evening last three seamen made their escape from on board the British ketch Gleaner lying off this harbor. Before they reached the shore they were observed by some on board, and several cannon and a number of small arms were fired, but without effect, or even deterring them from their object. They were however quickly pursued by three or four officers and a number of men armed with muskets, &c. and notwithstanding they had been informed by a justice of the peace that there was no authority by which the deserters could be apprehended or delivered up, or that would justify so wanton an insult to the dignity of an independent nation, they determined to compel the return of the deserters (if found) by force of arms. They had not proceeded far before they were followed by a party of 12 or 15 citizens who (under the impression of the deserters being impressed Americans) had armed themselves with the laudable determination of rescuing them at all hazards had they been taken, and securing the offenders against the dignity of the states. The Englishmen were met on their return after a fruitles search for the deserters; and on their arms being demanded, (dreading the consequences of resistance and seeing there was no possibility of escape,) very submissively delivered them up & were marched into town as *prisoners of war.* The citizens, with that true generosity which has ever characterised the American people, discharged their arms they had taken, delivered them to the prisoners and sent them back to their masters vessel unhurt, but not without the loss of another seamen; who, finding himself in a free country, disdained their threats and boldly refused to return on board. Thus ended this—*Canada-expedition-in-miniature.*

We have thought proper to make this plain statement of facts as they occured, as there is no doubt but the affair will be much misrepresented; & this will serve to do away any erroneous opinions which may be entertained on the subject.

Commodore BAINBRIDGE succeeds the late Commodore NICHOLSON in the command of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. and of all the naval stations at the eastward.

ATTENTION!

THE "*Easton Light Infantry Blues*" are requested to meet at the usual place of parade, on FRIDAY the 3d of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. in uniform, with arms and accoutrement in complete order—The roll will be called at 3 o'clock.

By order—
LAMBERT REARDON, Sec'ry
march 31——1

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,

ON SATURDAY, 11th of April next, at the late residence of *Bradley Corkral*, late of said county, deceased, near Wye Mill—three valuable *NEGROES*, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

ANN CORKRAL, adm'trix of
B. Corkral deceased.
march 31——2*

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancery Court, the subscriber will sell by public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, *the 18th of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon—*

A VALUABLE FARM, containing 240 acres, more or less, situate in Kent county, eastern shore of Maryland, about four miles from Chestertown, of which George Hanson died seized—about 200 acres of which are cleared and divided into four fields, with several lots, all under good fence—There are about 40 acres covered with valuable wood and timber. Also, on the premises, a comfortable dwelling house for a small family, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of excellent water at the door; a negro quarter, smoke house, poultry house, two corn houses, a barn with stables and granery and a young apple orchard of excellent fruit in full bearing. The terms will be, twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale till paid, to be secured by a bond or a negotiable note with approved security.

JEREMIAH BROWNING, Trustee.
march 31——3

The Choptank Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the court house, in Easton, on 2d day the 13th of the 4th month (April) next between the hours of nine and one o'clock, for the choice of nine Directors of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,
WM. W. MOORE, Treasurer.
Easton, 3d mo. 31——2

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the *Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company*, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 5th day of the 5th month (May) next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing seven Directors to take charge of the Institution.

By order of the Commissioners.
ROBT. MOORE, Sec'ry
march 31——3

N.B. The subscription books of said company to be kept open every TUESDAY, (till the aforesaid election) at the shop of *Thomas H Dawson*, in Easton.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber offers for sale, half, three quarters, seven eights, and full blood Merino Ram Lambs, at the following prices:

Half blood,	$10
Three quarters blood	20
Seven eights blood	30
Full blood	50

Persons wishing to purchase, at the above prices, may apply to Mr. *Thomas P. Smith*, Easton, or to the subscriber. The Lambs must be taken away on or before the 20th of July next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
march 31——4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, near Dover Ferry, on the night of the 23d inst. a *dark Grey Canadian Horse*, four years old last spring compact, close built, and in tolerable order, with a large thick head, and a small snip on one of his nostrils, about thirteen and an half hands high, very much marked with gear on his sides—His trot is slow and rough, and canters very dashingly. Any person in whose hands he may have fallen that will give information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM FREELAND.
Talbot county, march 31——3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

26th day of March, A. D 1812.

ON application of John Denny (by petition) administrator of *Joseph Denny*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 26th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve—(1812) Test—

JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills
for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order—*Notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of *Joseph Denny*, late of Talbot county dec'd—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of September next—they may otherwise be barred from all benefit from said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812.

JOHN DENNY, adm'r
of J. Denny, deceased.
march 31——3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, March 17th 1812.

ON application, by petition, of George A. Smith, administrator of *Jonathan Eaton*, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newpapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventeenth day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve. Test—

J. RICHARDSON, Reg of
Wills for Caroline county.

IN compliance with the above order—*Notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of *Jonathan Eaton*, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, anno domini 1812.

GEO. A SMITH, adm'r
of Jona. Eaton, deceased.
march 31——3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John C. Leonard*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to make them known.

ELIZA. LEONARD, ex'trx.
WM. A. LEONARD ex'or of
John C. Leonard, dec'd.
march 31——3

AN ARABIAN STALLION.

The fine white Arabian Horse,

SELIM,

WILL stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 9 dollars the single leap, 18 dollars the season, 27 given to insure mares being with foal, and in every case 50 cents to the groom; both cover and groom to be paid for on or before the 1st day of September next, but with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, on which day the season will expire, I will discount one third from the account. Selim is a beautiful white, finely framed, and with all the character of the genuine Arabian, indeed he is perhaps, only the 2nd Arabian that was ever landed in America, and his history is most unquestionable. He was presented by the celebrated Murac Bey to Gen. Abercrombie, who commanded the British army in Egypt—after the death of that brave officer, he was sold, and purchased by a Major Ramsey, who intended to take him to England, but some circumstances intervening, and meeting with our Commodore Barron, he sold him and the Commodore brought him to America, Colonel Tayloe, of Virginia, gave $1500 for one half of him. Selim is of the full size of the real Arab Horse, and it is a circumstance not more remarkable than true, that the stock of these horses from other mares have not only superior form, fashion and action, but that they are LARGE, it is not necessary to remind sportsmen, that from the Arab horse proceeds all the fine blood horses of England, and that they have now a chance which will scarcely happen again.—Selim, is the property of Col Tayloe of Virginia, he has an uncommon fine temper, and was sent to this shore at the request of an old sportsman.—Selim will be at Easton every Tuesday, from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the afternoon, he will be at or near Wye Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the morning. If any person should have any doubts of Selim's being a genuine Arabian, I hold myself bound to show documents to prove it.

JAMES NABB.
Talbot county. March 31——m.