STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON....TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1812.

DENTON, Tuesday, 14th April, 1812.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county from the different districts, was held at the Court House in this place, for the purpose of adopting suitable regulations for the ensuing election—when Colonel WILLIAM WHITELEY was called to the Chair, and Col. ROBERT ORRELL appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, on motion, a committee composed of Messrs. Thos. Saulsbury, Thomas Culbreth, Alemby Jump, Henry Driver, Nathan B. Downes, Anthony Ross, and Peregrine F. Bayard, were appointed to consider and report resolutions calculated to embrace the object of the meeting; who having retired, after some time returned and made a report, which after being read, discussed, and amended, was adopted as follows, viz:

WHEREAS to perpetuate the *UNION*, concentrate the interest, and ensure the success of the Democratic Republicans against their political opponents, it becomes necessary to adopt some equitable mode for the selection and nomination of Candidates, whereby the general will may be fully and fairly ascertained, and the conflicting interest of political friends entirely reconciled—that the whole face and strength of the consolidated ranks of Democracy may present to their political opponents the utter futility of resistance against such an overwhelming phalanx. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county, meet at the several places of holding elections in the respective election districts of said county, on MONDAY the 18th day of May next (being Whitsun Monday) and when so met, that they proceed to appoint three Judges and one Clerk in each district respectively, who shall thereupon open an election for seven deputies in each of the said respective districts.

Resolved, That the Clerks in each of the said districts keep a fair list of the polls for their respective district, & make return thereof on the Tuesday succeeding the said district elections, to the superintending committee, hereinafter appointed, who shall convene on that day at Denton, for the purpose of receiving said returns. And the said superintending committee shall thereupon appoint a day for the meeting of the said deputies, to proceed to the nomination of four candidates as Delegates to the General, Assembly, and one condidate for Sheriff of Caroline county; and at the same time to appoint seven persons to meet the deputies of Talbot and Queen Ann's to select a suitable person to be taken up for the next Congress—and likewise to appoint six deputies to meet those of Talbot county & the upper district of Dorchester county, to select a person to be supported as Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Boon, Alemby Jump, and William Hardcastle, of the upper district; Messrs. Henry Driver, Thomas Culbreth, and John Tillitson, of the middle district; and Messrs. Peter Willis, George A. Smith, and Jacob Wright, of the lower district, be a superintending committee, whose duty it shall be to give public notice, by advertisement, of the time appointed for meeting of the deputies in order to proceed to the nomination of candidates as aforesaid, and to call a meeting or meetings of the Democratic Republicans, when they may think necessary, and generally to superintend the Democratic interests of Caroline county, until superseded by another appointment.

Resolved, That there be a Committee of Vigilance appointed in each election district whose duty it shall be to confer from time to time with the superintending committee, on all matters relative to the election; and to use all lawful and honorable ways and means to secure the success of the Republican Ticket.——Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed for the respective districts, viz: Messrs. Andrew Baggs, Thomas Mason, Robert Hardcastle, James Pearce, James M'Guire, Nehemiah Townsend, and Nathan Whitby, for the upper district; Messrs. Thomas Saulsbury, Levin Swiggett, Edward Carter, Nathan B. Downes, James Orrell, William A. Cooper, and Robert Orrell, for the middle district; and Messrs. Levin Wright, (of L.) Frederick Holbrook, Henry Willis, George Collins, Severn Dawson, Abel Couty, and Richard Andrew, for the lower district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, countersigned by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

WM. WHITELEY, Chair'n.
ROBERT ORRELL, Sec'ry.

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as the period when the measures of our government would take a a decisive character, or rather their final cast. We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negociations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negociation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquits herself to the just claims of the U. States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails we shall always be in time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed.

But it is said that we are not prepared for war, and ought therefore not to declare it. This is an idle objection, which can have weight with the timid and pusillanimous only. The fact is otherwise. Our preparations are adequate to every essential object. Do we apprehend danger to ourselves? From what quarter will it assail us? From England, and by invasion? The idea is too absurd to merit a moment's consideration. Where are her troops?—But lately, she dreaded an invasion of her own dominions, from her powerful and menacing neighbor. That danger, it is true, has diminished, but it has not entirely, and forever, disappeared. A gallant effort, which called forth the whole energies of the nation, has put it at a distance, but still it is one of those sparks which peer above the horizon, & excite alarm even in those least liable to it. The war in the peninsula, which lingers, requires strong armies to support it. She maintains an army in Sicily; another in India; and a strong force in Ireland, and along her own coast and in the West Indies. Can any one believe, that, under such circumstances, the British government could be so infatuated, or rather mad, as to send troops here for the purpose of invasion? The experience and the fortune of our revolution when we were comparatively in an infant state, have doubtless taught her an useful lesson which cannot have been forgotten. Since that period our population has increased three-fold, whilst her's has remained almost stationary. The condition of civilized world, too, has changed. Although G. Britain has nothing to fear, as to her independence, and her military operations are extensive and distant, the contest is evidently maintained by her rather for safety than for conquest. Have we cause to dread an attack from her neighboring provinces? That apprehension is still more groundless. Seven or eight millions of people have nothing to dread from 300,000. From the moment that war is declared, the British colonies will be put on the defensive, and soon after we get in motion must sink under the pressure. Little predatory incursions on our frontier will not be encouraged by those who know that we can retort them ten-fold, and pursue and punish the authors, retire where they may, if they remain in this hemisphere. Nor is any serious danger to be apprehended from their savage allies. Our frontier may be easily protected against them. The colonial governments, aware of our superiority, and of the certainty of their subjugation in case of war, will feel their responsibility for the conduct of the Indian tribes, and keep them in order. But should the war lately terminated be renewed, the struggle will be short. Numberless expeditions from different quarters may be led forth against them. A single campaign would drive these unfortunate people into the most distant and desart wilds.

But our coast and seaport towns are exposed and may be annoyed. Even this danger, which exists in a certain degree, has been much exaggerated.—No land force can be brought to bear against them, because Great Britain has none to spare for such a service; and without a land force, no great impression can be made. Ships of war cannot approach near the coast, except at the entrance of our great bays and rivers. They cannot annoy the sea coast, generally by their cannon; and if detachments of marines should be sent on shore, they may be repelled by the militia where they land. It is, however, unusual for incursions to be made on land from ships of war by sailors or marines. The law of nations forbids, and humanity revolts, at the idea of mere wanton desolation; & in that light only can such incursions be viewed.—In the present war between G. Britain and France, which has been prosecuted with so much violence and animosity, an example of this kind, on either side, is recollected. In our revolutionary war, in which the object of G. Britain was conquest, no great injury was sustained in this mode. Some of our towns, it is admitted, may be exposed to danger from ships of war, but with suitable precautions it will soon vanish. No ship of war can stand long before a good battery well manned & well supplied with heavy artillery. An attack by ships of war only, on any of our towns, could have no object but that of distressing the inhabitants; and if those towns are put in such a state of defence, as to enable them to repel the attack, as all of them are, or soon may be, it is not probable that the experiment would be made, or, if once made, that it would be repeated. The importance of the protection of our seaport towns is sensibly felt. It is a subject which claims the particular attention of the government, and that attention has doubtless been already bestowed on it.

The great question on which the United States have to decide, is, whether they will relinquish the ground which they now hold, or maintain it with the firmness and vigor becoming freemen. That the sense of the nation favors the latter course, is proved by a series of important and solemn facts, which speak a language not to be misunderstood. From the first attack by Great Britain on our neutral rights in 1805, to the present day, these facts have been multiplied, yearly, by the acts of Congress, by the proceedings of the State Legislatures, and by the voice of the people. Let not the Representatives of the People, therefore, in either branch of the government, disappoint their reasonable wishes and just expectations.

The pretensions of Great Britain, so unjustly set up, & pertinaciously maintained, by her orders in council, not to enumerate other wrongs, particularly the impressment of our seamen, arrogate to her the complete dominion of the sea, and the exclusion of every flag from it, which does not sail under her license, and on the conditions which she imposes. These pretensions involve no local interest, nor are they of a transient nature. In their operation they violate the rights, and would deeply the best interests, of the whole American people. If we yield to them, at this time, the cause may be considered as abandoned. There will be no rallying point hereafter. Future attempts to retaliate the wrongs of foreign powers and to vindicate our most sacred rights, will be in vain. The subject must be dismissed from the debates of Congress, and from our diplomatic discussions. An allusion to it will excite contempt abroad, and mortification and shame at home. Should any of our vessels be hereafter seized & condemned, however unjustly, and that all will be seized and condemned may be confidently expected, we must be silent, or be heard by foreign powers in the humble language of petition only.

Nat. Intel.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Fort Madison, March 8, 1812.

We receive assurances every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this post, by several nations, as soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring, and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this post, and murder every white person at it, unless we are reinforced in a very short time.

We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements; and one of those parties, a few days past, caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort, & most inhumanly murdered him. He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of him—afterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was severed from his body, both his arms, cut off, & his heart taken out:

The Indians are no doubt stimulated by the British to acts of such horrid barbarity. Several Americans have escaped death by telling the Savages that they were Englishmen! The Indians have said that the English gave them a *high price* for every American's scalp they could bring in!

Our situation at this time is truly unpleasant, and from appearances *we are to get no relief!* Our numbers are so small, that if an Indian was to come in view of the garrison and massacre a man, we could not spare men to pursue and take him!

On the firs of this month, five discharged soldiers, and a man that Mr. G. hired, left this place for St. Louis. I sent my hone by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighborhood of St. Louis, until I arrived there. I am however apprehensive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sac Indian informed me to day, that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to be going *up* the river.

I am very apprehensive, that boats ascending the river this spring will be robbed, and of course the crews killed.

It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis, both by land and water, so that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sac nation told Mr. J. and myself, that unless we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without discrimination; and that there were five nations had joined to take *this fort* and *Fort Chicago*, on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations, viz:—*Winnibagoes*, *Pottawatamies*, *Shawanese* and *Delawares*—that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break up in the course of a few days.

Accounts from St. Louis, L. T. to the 21st ult. speak of continued hostile movements amongst the Indian tribes. By the two following paragraphs, from the Louisiana Gazette of that date, we find that the law, passed at the present session, for raising six companies of mounted rangers, has been already executed to valuable purposes:

"The new company of rangers now doing duty in the district of St. Charles, are perhaps, as fine a body of hardy woodsmen as ever took the field. They cover, by constant and rapid movement, that tract of country from Salt river on the Mississippi to the Missouri near Loutre.

"The company of rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of capt. Whitesides, have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier: report says that they are as fine a company as ever trod the tented field."—*Nat. Intel*

Boston, April 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Lothaire, Jackson, from Liverpool in 20 days, arrived at this port on Sunday last. She brings London dates to the 15th and Liverpool to the 18th ult. They contain nothing of importance. The orders in council were still in operation, and no prospect appeared of their repeal, though they had been again the subject of discussion. The king was alive, and as well as at the last dates. Mails from Anholt state, that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the North in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first; Davoust the second; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers. Hamburgh is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring us that she will join France, others that she will unite with Russia, that she has positively rejected all the demands of Bonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swedish government has published full details of the hostile treatment which Swedish Pomerania has experienced from the French. A joint declaration of war from Russia, Prussia and Sweden, is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

A manufactory has been established in Naples for extracting sugar from chesnuts. The first trials have produced sugar which is in no degree inferior to that produced from the cane.

Honest Federalists—look at the following acknowledgement of a gentleman lately an ardent champion in the cause of Federalism.

Mr. *Breck*, of Northampton, the writer of the following letter, has heretofore been a decided *federalist*. He is a gentleman of intelligence independent in his fortune, and of irreproachable character. Upon perusing with attention the documents of the British Spy, he has become fully convinced of the intimate connection that subsisted between Henry and certain leading federalists, as well as of the base attempt of the British government to excite internal war, and separate the states.—An attentive perusal of Henry's document's, cannot fail to produce the same effect on the mind of every honest federalist. [Bos. Pat.

Northampton, March 26, 1812.

SIR—Upon the strength of a long and intimate acquaintance with you, I take the liberty to enclose to you certain official documents, which force an irresistable conviction on my mind, *that a wicked and dangerous conspiracy, has existed and now exists, between the leading federalists in New England particularly, at Boston, and the British government.* I request you to pay particular attention to those letters which are underscored with my pen; but if the perusal of the whole correspondence between governor Craig & Henry the Spy, *does not convince you of the truth of such a conspiracy, I do not know if conviction would follow, if one should rise from the dead.* I have no object in addressing you on this subject but the good of my country; and I have no desire that you should adopt my belief until you are convinced yourself. If this conspiracy really exists, and of that I have no doubt, I conjure you by the love of all that is near & dear to us that this thing be not winked out of sight, and that you will have firmness enough to express your honest conviction.

Your friend, &c.
JOHN BRECK.

New York, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the U. S. frigates President Com. Rogers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruize. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrazures, which did little other damage than shattering the gun carriage. One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in a stone nearly 6 inches, without defacing it in any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place, Staten Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows. [Mer. Adv.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Canton, Allen, which arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that lord Wellington at the head of 70,000 troops was near Elvas, which place he would reach about the 10th of March; and that the French army under Gen. Marmont, consisting of about 69,000 men was within 70 miles of Badajos. A great battle between the two armies was expected to take place before the 20th of March.

The bill for admitting all British goods, belonging to American citizens or actually contracted for, previous to the issuing of the President's proclamation of November 2, 1810, was under consideration of the House of Representatives yesterday & the day before, and is now postponed to Monday week. A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was negatived by a majority of ten votes. It is due, however, to our mercantile friends, and others interested, to intimate to them that this vote is by no means decisive in favor of the bill; and to caution them against being too sanguine in the expectations of its passage, founded on that vote. Should no change take place in the present state of things we believe its passage will be warmly contested, and perhaps ultimately defeated, in one or the other House of Congress Nat. Intel.

Burlington, Vt. April 2.

☞ It is stated by a gentleman who has arrived in this place direct from Montreal, and who resides at the latter place, that the noted capt. John Henry was, a few days previous to the publication of his disclosures at Washington, appointed by the Governor of Canada, high sheriff for the district of Quebec; an office said to be worth, at least, 10,000 dollars a year. From a knowledge of the gentleman who brings the information, we have no doubt of the truth of the statement. Thus it seems, that the man who is cried down by a certain party as one of the most abandoned villains on the whole face of the earth, has been appointed to one of the most important and lucrative offices in the gift of the Canadian government.

New Hampshire Election ——The "Dartmouth Gazette," received yesterday morning, gives the final returns for Governor in New Hampshire.

For Gilman (Fed)	13,971
Plummer (Dem)	13,528
Federal Majority	543

In that state, no candidate for Governor is elected by the people, unless he receives more votes than all other candidates for the same office. Whether Mr. Gilman, the Federal candidate, is the Governor Elect, now depends on the fact, whether there are as many as 543 scattering votes—a fact which will not be ascertained until the meeting of the Legislature of that State.

An American frigate and crew. The United States is commanded by commodore Decatur, who is but 33 years of age, and has a crew, which he has been about two years in training, every man of which (excepting an older seaman who saved his life at Tripoli) is younger than himself, and a native American citizen, and one third of which have been from 2 to 6 years on board of British men of war.—Such a vessel will not disgrace her flag.

N. Y. Columbian.

From the Dublin Evening Post, of 15th January, 1812.

"Randolph's speech is so degraded by personal allusions, and illiberal sarcasms, as to do honor to no one but a billingsgate fisherwoman. With all his genius and talents, his petulance and spleen render him a perfect snarling Thersites, utterly unworthy of the place he holds, & a scandal to his constituents who send him there."