

Spartans of our friendship, and our
prowess, and has drawn from the
citizens an expression, that our
Choctaws are more civilized than
the British.

In great haste,
I am respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comd.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.

A letter, dated at Sackett's Har-
bor, on the 13th instant, as men-
tioned in the Gazette of this morning
states, that a British lieutenant,
commander of the late brig Linnet,
(which during the last summer was
chased on shore near the head of
Lake Ontario, and blown up by her
crew) had arrived at the Harbor, as
a deserter from Canada. On his ar-
rival at the Harbor, he communica-
ted the information, that the British
were building a new frigate at King-
ston, and had nearly fitted her for
launching; that they had laid the
keel of another ship, and collected a
large quantity of timber; and that
they were building two frigates on
Lake Erie, and two 20 gun brigs on
Lake Huron. The letter also states,
that the lieutenant is to be sent on
to Washington; and that he intends
to offer his services to government.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A message was received from the
governor inclosing the following re-
signation of the Hon. David Stone,
one of our (democratic) senators in
Congress:

Hope, near Windsor, 21st Nov. 1814.

DEAR SIR,

I ask as a favour of your excel-
lency to be the medium of communi-
cating to the General Assembly of
North-Carolina, now in session, this
as my resignation of the trust con-
ferred upon me, by the legislature
of 1812, to represent the state in
the senate of the U. S.

Circumstances have occurred since
my appointment, that in my judg-
ment, render it a duty I owe to the
state (whose agent to the best of
my ability I have faithfully been)
as well as a duty to myself, to say
on this occasion, that to all those
members of the legislature who tho't
proper, at the time of my appoint-
ment, to consult me in relation to
my disposition to serve the state, if
selected for the purpose, I uniform-
ly answered, that should I be hon-
oured by their choice, which I by
no means wished, I would serve for
a session or two; but that the obli-
gation of providing for my family,
and my domestic concerns, would
not permit me to promise for a longer
term.

It is true I hoped to be able to at-
tend till I could hail the return of
peace to my country. But a short
attendance at the summer session of
1813, convinced me this was a vain
hope. It was not possible for me
to think, that to wage the war in
which we were engaged by embargo;
by militia tours of duty for distant
expeditions, by short enlistments of
regular troops, by a profuse and I
verily believed, unnecessary expen-
diture of the public money—and by
sending our most distinguished citi-
zens to traverse Europe as solici-
tors for peace, could lead to a speed-
y or honourable termination
of the war. Indeed, so very
strange did these things appear to
me, as war measures, that to my
judgment it seemed, if the enemy
had directed our course, he could
not well have selected one that
would with more certainty, and
scarcely with more expedition, con-
duct us to *division among ourselves*—
to bankruptcy and as I feared to ruin.
Not being able therefore, to approve
nor to withstand the torrent by
which we were urged forward, I de-
termined neither to incur responsi-
bility for measures adopted against
my judgment, nor longer to engage
myself in the disagreeable task of
opposing those legislative provisions
by a majority thought necessary for
carrying on an arduous war, but to
retire to private life, and wait with
resignation for a more auspicious
season, when the delirium of the
moment should have passed away.
On my arrival at Raleigh, during
the last session of the legislature,
with intentions to resign, I found a
degree of excitement prevailing in
that body which forbade me volun-
tarily to place in their hands so im-
portant a trust as that of appointing a sen-
ator. How this excitement had
been produced I neither knew nor
inquired; nor did I care further
than this, that it was much mortifi-
cation to me that the legislative
council of the state should be so
greatly agitated by so senseless a
clamour.

Much against my will I attended
the last session of the congress.

When the embargo was again re-
commended by the president and
passed again by a large majority of
the house of representatives, I as a
member of the senate, voted for it,
because my opinion of the sub-
ject was in the least altered, but be-
cause the suffering it must occasion
in a short time, I hoped, recall
the sober sense of the nation,
and we should finally get rid of that
self-destructing engine.

The senate of the U. S. being
the court established by the consti-
tution for trying all cases of im-
peachment for bribery and corrup-
tion, and other high crimes and
misdemeanors, that may be exhibit-
ed against the president, the vice-
president, or any of the civil officers
of government, cannot as it seems
to me, with propriety institute in-
quiries into the conduct of those
officers. The court which is to try
them, must be excused from the
management of the prosecution and
the collection of evidence to support
it. If therefore, the senate are at
any time convinced that the public
money is wasted by the public agents,
it would, I apprehend be difficult to
point out a method more conformable
to the principles of our constitu-
tion, by which that body can effect
a correction of such improper dis-
posal of the public money, than by
refusing to vote supplies until the
constitutional organ for the purpose
shall make inquiry where the fault
lies, and take measures for its cor-
rection. This refusal to sanction
the supplies of the senate, imposes
upon the house of representatives,
upon whom the constitution commits
the important trust of inquiring in-
to and correcting abuses, the neces-
sary of performing their duty in that
respect.

It was upon this ground alone that
I voted against the tax bill in the
summer session of 1813. I was full-
ly satisfied by information received
from the highest authority, that a
most unnecessary and prodigal waste
of public money existed in the expen-
diture of the war department—
and was either sanctioned or not
corrected by those whose duty it
was to correct it. I voted, there-
fore for the loan bill to supply the pre-
sent exigencies of the government,
but against the tax bills which it
was contemplated should not come
into operation for six months, with
the hope, if successful in my oppo-
sition, that the abuse would in the
meantime be inquired into and cor-
rected.

The determination of the Senate
was against me, the tax bills passed.
But in little more than twelve
months after we became bankrupt—
that is, the War Department has
been for a considerable time with-
out a dollar subject to its disposal—
and at a time too when the public
functionaries declare the resources
of the country to be ample. [See the
report of the late Secretary of the
Treasury to the present session of
Congress—the letter of the present
Secretary to the Chairman of the
committee of Ways and Means, dated
17th October, 1814, and the
speeches of the latter gentleman.]
This result does not certainly prove
that my conviction of the waste of
public money was ill founded, nor
that the necessity did not exist to
inquire into and correct the abuse.

An individual who borrows money
upon a mortgage of his estate, if he
lays out the money judiciously in
improvements, will thereby increase
his ability to obtain supplies on the
same security. But if on the other
hand he consumes the money thus
obtained in treats, entertainments
and presents to those who will sup-
port himself and friends at an elec-
tion, he will obtain every fresh supply
with increased difficulty, until his
course is entirely stopped.

The political atmosphere of our
country is so loaded with clouds,
and threatening in its aspect, that I
should certainly remain at the post
assigned me, if I conceived that by
remaining, I could be of any service,
whatever sacrifice it might cost me.
But my opinions and views differ so
radically from those of the persons
who conduct the affairs of the nation,
and who appear to be strongly sup-
ported by the public sentiment of
the nation, and as I am conscious I
possess a very fallible judgment, but
which, such as it is, must be my guide
in the performance of my public
duty, entirely independent of and
uncontrolled by party, I therefore
conclude it is best for me to with-
draw from the scene.

I have the honour to be, with the
highest consideration and esteem,
Your humble servant,
DAVID STONE.
Maj. Gen. Hawkins.

The resignation was accepted—
and Tuesday, the 13th inst. was as-
signed on which to choose a person
to supply his place in the senate of
the U. S.

From the National Intelligencer Extra—
Monday noon.
IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen.
McIntosh, to Gen. Early, dated
Camp Hope, Dec. 12.

Maj. Dale arrived at Col. Haw-
kins's quarters last evening, with
the following intelligence:
FIFTY or SIXTY British vessels
arrived at the Balize, mouth of the
Mississippi. General Jackson had
marched for New-Orleans. The
infantry from all quarters were
marching in the same direction.
Major Blue, of the 39th, with from
15 to 1,600 men, Chocktraws, Chick-
asaws, and Creeks were to march
on the 1st inst. in pursuit of the
Red Sticks and their allies, who had
committed several murders latterly.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 19.

Departed this life on the 9th inst.
at Newark, in Delaware, William
Henry Cosden, the youngest son of
Jeremiah Cosden, Esq. of Elkton,
in the 19th year of his age. It is
with the most unfeigned regret that
we announce the death of this un-
fortunate young man—hurried away
from time to eternity by warring
passions and a too delicate sense of
mistaken honour.

This fatal catastrophe was occa-
sioned by a difference between him
and his preceptor, on which he with-
drew from the school, contrary to
the wishes of his father. Upon a
representation of the circumstances
by the principal of the academy,
William received a letter from his
father directing him to return to the
school and apologize for leaving it.
Here commenced his struggle, be-
tween what he supposed to be his
honour on one side, and his
duty to paternal authority upon
the other. His noble soul could
make no apology when he thought it
not due, nor could he directly diso-
bey a parent whom he had ever lov-
ed and respected.

He took his pen and wrote "*Death
is preferable to dishonour!*" Immedi-
ately he discharged a loaded rifle
through his body, and expired in five
minutes. There was something pecu-
liarly striking in the character of
the deceased.—He possessed a lau-
dable ambition to excel in every
thing which he undertook. He was
young, gay and ambitious, and start-
ing in life with the fairest prospects,
he journeyed on full of hope. His
mind was formed in the mould of
genius, and bent to an honorable
mode of conduct, untarnished by a
single act of dishonour. He es-
teemed his life of nothing when op-
posed to that principle; and was
ever ready to surrender it when the
interest of his country or of his
friends demanded the sacrifice.

He had but a short time returned
from the camp at Baltimore, whither
he had gone as a volunteer.

Thus in one rash moment are the
hopes of his parents and his country
blasted forever. Let us profit by
the awful example, and guard against
the excesses of the passions.

Mr. Randolph's Letter.

LETTER
TO A GENTLEMAN IN BOSTON,
Late a member of the Senate of the
United States from the
State of Massa-
chusetts.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15th, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

You will doubtless be surprised,
but (I trust) not offended at the re-
ceipt of this letter. Of the mo-
tives which dictate it, I shall for-
bear to speak: let them be gathered
from its context—but should you as-
cribe my selection of you as the ob-
ject of its address to any other
cause than respect for your charac-
ter and confidence in your love of
country, you will have done much
injustice to me, but more to your-
self.

At Washington I learned the re-
sult of the despatches brought by
the John Adams (a name of evil
omen) and, there rumors were afloat
which have since gathered strength,
of a disposition in Massachusetts,
& indeed throughout New-England,
to follow the example of Nantucket,
and declare for a neutrality in the
present contest with Great Britain.
I will not believe it. What Boston
the cradle of American independ-
ence, to whose aid Virginia stepped
forth unsolicited, when the whole
vengeance of the British ministry
was wreaked on that devoted town.
Boston? now to desert us in our ut-
most need, to give up her old ally to

ravage, at the price of her own im-
punity for the common enemy? I
cannot will not believe it. The
men if any such there be among you,
who venture to insinuate such an in-
tention by the darkest innuendo, do they
claim to be disciples of Washington?
They are of the school of Arnold—I
am not insensible to the vexations
and oppressions, with which you
have been harassed; with little in-
termission, since the memorable em-
bargo of 1807. These I am dispos-
ed, as you well know, neither to ex-
cuse, nor to extenuate. Perhaps I
may be reminded of an authority to
which I always delight to refer,
"*Signis irritant animos, &c.*" but
let me tell such gentlemen, that our
suffering under political quacks of
our own calling, are not matter
of hearsay. It is true they are con-
sidered by the unhappy, misguided
patient as evidence of the potency,
and consequently (according to his
system of logic) of the efficacy of
the medicine, as well as the in-
veteracy of the disease.—It is not less
true that this last has become, from
prosperous treatment, in the high-
est degree alarming. The patient
himself begins to suspect something
of the sort, and the doctors trembling,
each for his own character, are quar-
relling and calling hard names among
themselves. But they have reduced
us to such a condition, that nothing
short of the knife will now do. "*We
must fight, Mr. Speaker!*" said Pat-
rick Henry in 1775, when his sagaci-
ous mind saw there was nothing
else left for us but manly resistance,
or slavish submission; & his tongue
dared to utter what his heart sug-
gested. How much greater the nec-
essity now, when our country is re-
garded not as a property to be recov-
ered, and therefore spared, so far
as is compatible with the end in
view; but as an object of vengeance
of desolation.

You know my sentiments of the
men at the head of our affairs, and
of the general course of administra-
tion during the last eight years.—
You know also that the relation, in
which I stand towards them is one
of my own deliberate choice: sanc-
tioned not more by my judgment
than by my feelings. You, who
have seen men (in the ranks when I
commanded in chief in the House
of Representatives, and others, at that
time too green to be on the political
muster roll—whose names had never
been pronounced out of their own
parish) raised to the highest offices;
you who are thoroughly acquainted
with the whole progress of my sepa-
ration from the party, with which I
was once connected in conduct, do
not require to be told, that "there
was a time in which I stood in such
favour in the closet, that there must
have been something extravagantly
unreasonable in my wishes, if they
might not all have been gratified."
But I must acknowledge that you
have seen instances of apostasy a-
mong your quondam political associ-
ates, as well as my own, that might
almost justify a suspicion, that I too,
tired of holding out, may wish to
make my peace with the administra-
tion by adding one more item "to
the long catalogue of venality from
Esau to the present day." Should
such a shade of suspicion pass across
your mind, I can readily excuse it
in consideration of the common frail-
ty of our nature, from which I claim
no peculiar exemption, and the trans-
cendent wickedness of the times we
live in: but you will have given me
credit for a talent which I do not
possess. I am master of no such
ambidexterity; and were I to at-
tempt this game, which it is only for
adepts (not novices) to play! I am
thoroughly conscious, that like o-
ther bungling rogues, I should at
once expose my knavery and miss
my object—not that our political
church refuses to open her arms to
the vilest of heretics and sinners
who can seal their abjuration of their
old faith by the persecution of the
brethren with whom they held and
professed it; but I know that my
nerves are of too weak a fibre to
hear the question ordinary and ex-
traordinary from our political inqui-
sitors. I can sustain with com-
posure and even with indifference the
rancorous hatred of the numerous
enemies, whom it has been my lot
to make in the course of my unpros-
perous life; but I have not yet steel-
ed myself to endure the contemptuous
pity of those noble and high mind-
ed men, whom I glory to call my
friends, and I am on too bad terms
with the world, to encounter my
own self-disrespect.

You may however very naturally
ask, why I have chosen you for the
object of this address? Why I have
not rather selected some one of those
political friends, whom I have yet

found "faithful among the faithless"
as the vehicle of my opinions? It is
because the avenue of public ear is
shut against me in Virginia, and I
have been flattered to believe that
the sound of my voice may reach
New England—Nay that it would be
heard there, not without attention
and respect. With us the press is
under a virtual *imprimatur*, and it
would be more easy at this time to
force into circulation the Treasury
Notes, than opinions militating a-
gainst the administration, through
the press in Virginia. We are in-
deed beginning to open our eyes in
spite of the opiate with which we
are drugged by the newspapers, and
the busy hum of the insects that
bask in the sunshine of court patron-
age, when certain events occur-
ed, the most favorable that could
have happened for rulers; whose
"luck" verifying the proverb, is in
the inverse ratio of their wisdom:
or, perhaps I ought to say, who at
least have the cunning to take ad-
vantage of glaring acts of indiscreti-
on, in their adversaries at home and
abroad, as these may affect the pub-
lic mind: and such have never failed
to come to their relief, when other-
wise their case would have been
hopeless. I give you the most seri-
ous assurance, that nothing less than
the shameful conduct of the enemy
and the complexion of certain occur-
rences to the eastward could have
sustained Mr. Madison after the dis-
graceful affair at Washington. The
public indignation would have over-
whelmed in one common ruin, him-
self and his hireling newspapers—
The artillery of the press, so long
the instrument of our subjugation,
would as at Paris, have been turned
against the destroyer of his country:
when we are told that old England
says he "shall," and New England
that he "must," retire from office,
as the price of peace with the one,
and of union with the other. We
have too much English blood in our
veins to submit to this dictation, or
to any thing in the form of a threat.
Neither of these people know any
thing of us. The ignorance of her
foreign agents not only of the coun-
try to which they are sent, but even
of their own, has exposed England
to general derision. She will learn,
when it is too late that we are a high
minded people attached to our lib-
erty and to our country, because it is
free, in a degree inferior to no peo-
ple under the sun. She will discov-
er that "our trade would have been
worth more than our spoil," and that
she has made deadly enemies of a
whole people, who in spite of her
and the world, of the sneers of her
sophists, or of the force of her arms,
are destined to become, within the
present century, a mighty nation.
It belongs to New-England to say,
whether she will constitute a por-
tion, an important & highly respect-
able portion of this nation, or wheth-
er she will dwindle into that state of
insignificant, nominal dependence,
which is the precarious curse of the
minor kingdoms of Europe. A sepa-
ration made in the fulness of time,
the effect of amicable arrangements,
may prove mutually beneficial to
both parties: such would have been
the effect of American independence,
if the British ministry could have
listened to any suggestion but that
of their own impotent rage: but a
settled hostility embittered by the
keenest recollections, must be the
result of a disunion between you and
us, under the present circumstances.
I have sometimes wished that Mr.
Madison (who endeavored to thwart
the wise and beneficial policy of
General Washington "to regard the
English like other nations, as ene-
mies in war, in peace friends") had
succeeded in embroiling us with the
court of St. James, twenty years
sooner. We should in that case,
have had the father of his country to
conduct the war and to make the
peace; and that peace would have
endured beyond the lifetime of the
authors of their country's calamity
and disgrace.—But I must leave
past recollections. The present and
the immediate future claim our at-
tention.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To be Rented,

THE CITY TAVERN IN ANNAPOLIS.
NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac
Parker. Possession will be given on
after the 12th day of March next. Ap-
plication may be made to either of the
subscribers.

Samuel Ridout,
John Shaw,
Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American, Baltimore, will insert
the above once a week for six weeks,
and send their accounts to this office for
settlement.

December 22: 2 6w.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state of
Maryland's high court of chancery,
on Thursday the 19th day of Janu-
ary next, at 12 o'clock, and on the pre-
mises, the subscriber will expose to
sale to the highest bidder.

All the Real Estate

of Nathan Hughes, late of Anne Arun-
del county, deceased, consisting of a tract
or part of a tract or parcel of land lying
in the said county, called and known by
the name of "Cains," & containing 1164
acres. The improvements on this land
are a good comfortable dwelling house,
and several out houses; and the land
itself well adapted to the growth of to-
bacco, corn, and all kinds of small
grain. It is well watered and timbered
and lies within three miles of Pig
Point.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser or purchasers shall give bond,
with good security, to the subscriber,
for the payment of the purchase mo-
ney with interest, within twelve months
from the day of sale, and on the ratifi-
cation of the sale by the chancellor, and
on the payment of the whole purchase
money, (and not before) the subscriber
is authorised to convey the land to the
purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and
discharged from all claim of the heirs at
law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or
those claiming by, from, or under them.

Leonard Gary, Trustee.
N. B. The creditors of the said Na-
than Hughes, deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit their claims with the
vouchers thereof, to the register of
the chancery court, within six months
from the day of sale.

By order of the court,
L. Gary, Trustee.
Dec 29, 1814. 3w.

Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Or-
phans court of Worcester county, in
Maryland. This is to give notice
that the subscriber hath obtained from
the orphans court of Worcester county,
Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Zedekiah Bradford,
late of said county, deceased; all per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the 25th
day of June next; they may otherwise
by law, be excluded from benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this
20th day of December, A. D. 1814.
Thomas N. Williams, Adm'r.
December 22. law3w

To be Sold,

AT public sale, on Saturday the 31st
of December next, at James Hunter's
tavern, in Annapolis, for cash,
Five Negro Men and one Woman
The men are valuable plantation hands,
and two of them good ostlers and wait-
ers; the woman brought up to house-
hold work, and nursing children. To
above slaves are sold to satisfy two
mortgages from William Whetcroft to
Thomas Munroe, and to Burton Whet-
croft, assignee of Lewis Duval.

John Randall, Trustee.
December 22. 2w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of four writs of venditio exponas
issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to public sale,
on Friday the 13th day of January next at
12 o'clock, P. M. at my office (for cash), the
following property to wit: all the right title
and interest of Ambrose Updegraff to part of
a tract of land called Tabbot's Resolution Ma-
nor, containing six hundred and sixty seven
acres more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Am-
brose Updegraff and will be sold to satisfy
debts due Bernard Gilpin.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Cy.
Annapolis, Dec. 20, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out
of Anne Arundel county court, (returnable to
September term) and to me directed, will be
exposed to public sale on Friday the 13th day
of January next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my
office (for cash) the following property to wit:
a tract of land called "Part of Bodkin Plains,"
containing two hundred acres more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Ro-
bert Wallace, and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due Nicholas Beice.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Cy.
Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

There came to my possession a GRAY
MARE rising ten years old, fourteen
hands high, it is supposed she was ta-
ken by one of the flotilla after the bat-
tle of Bladensburg. The owner is re-
quested to prove property, pay charges
and take her away.

Soln. Frazier.
Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1814.

Prince-George's County, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Mary Digges,
of Melwood Park, brought before me
the subscriber, as estrays trespassing on
her enclosures, a dark bay MARE,
about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old,
without any mark and rather thin
flesh; without shoes. One white COW
about 7 years old, with red ears, and a
slit in each ear, the other cow of a
dark red and small, has a slit in the
left ear, with a cross and under bit in
the right.

Given under my hand and seal this
7th day of November, 1814.

R. W. West.
The owner or owners of the above
described mare and cows must come,
prove property and take them away.
Mary Digges.