

facts. And where the nature of the case renders facts unobtainable, I will state the circumstances which furnish the ground of rational belief. And because the unexampled state of things demands that facts which are the basis of my address, should be presented to your consideration, with whatever weight the testimony of a known witness can impart, and believing my statements to be true, and my reasoning just, I shall subscribe them with my proper name. Should there be any errors, they will be unintentional; and when fairly exhibited, as frankly confessed.

I am aware that I shall draw upon myself a host of slanderers, who from all quarters will fall upon me without mercy. They, destitute alike of facts and arguments, will impudently pronounce my statements to be untrue, my reasoning false and my character too base to merit your attention. And if you yield to their bold assertions without evidence, my labour will be lost. But, my fellow citizens, it is for you that I expose myself to all this persecution; to the ill will, the hatred and the vengeance of the men whose wits, intrigues and deceptions I must necessarily lay open. For your own sake then I entreat you to give me a patient hearing. If my story be long, so is the series of your wrongs. And these you have suffered, not for your ultimate advantage, but that your LEADERS, FARTENDED PATRIOTS, might obtain and hold power and place and the emoluments of office. Yes, my fellow citizens, to their ambition, avarice, envy and revenge, your great interests and the honour of our country have been sacrificed.

If in executing the arduous work I have undertaken, I shall sometimes use words of a coarse texture, I beg every reader to be assured, that these will be introduced not from choice, but necessity: the more distinctly to exhibit the characters of the persons and things intended to be described. Moral, like natural deformities, require their appropriate tints and colours.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

NO. II.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Seeing that the requisite investigation of numerous facts, scattered through a long space of years, will require much time and labour, and consequently the exhibition of the important conclusions thence resulting, be at a distance; it is fit that at the outset I should inform you what those conclusions will be. And I entertain no doubt of showing them to be as correct as they are interesting. I expect to satisfy you—

1. That in our revolutionary war, the aids afforded by France, were small and covertly given—until by maintaining the war by our own strength, for three years, and capturing a whole British army, we had rendered our final success certain.

2. That although the French government at length furnished very considerable aid in men and money, and the cooperation of her navy—yet that all this proceeded from no regard for us, from no desire to promote the interests of the United States; but merely to diminish the formidable power of her rival, Great Britain, by lopping off from her empire so large a portion of her dominions as the U. States.

3. That when, after braving for seven years the dangers and calamities of war, it was drawing to a close; when Great Britain, willing to make peace, sent a minister to Paris to negotiate with the ministers of the United States, the French government strenuously endeavoured to prevent our obtaining such terms as the dignity and interests of the United States required. That when the French government found one of our ministers too enlightened, too patriotic, and inflexibly firm to abandon the interests of his country—when it found that he would not give up the fisheries—the western territory (where now several of our populous states are formed)—and the free navigation of the Mississippi; then that insidious government actually commenced an intrigue with our ENEMY, with the British government, to accomplish those objects. An intrigue that was defeated by your sagacious, vigilant and faithful minister, operating on the sound policy and returning good will of Britain. This minister was Mr. Jay. Mr. Adams was then in Holland; but as soon as he reached Paris, he heartily co-operated with Mr. Jay. With these transactions, which hereafter I shall lay before you in detail, not only Mr. Jay and Mr. Adams, but Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison are well acquainted.

4. That the people of the United States, knowing that the French government rendered to us important aids in our revolutionary war—but not knowing its treacherous attempts finally to rob us of some of its fairest fruits; and filled with gratitude for those aids (given, as we then imagined, with generous magnanimity) felt the sincerest friendship and attachment to France. That these honest prejudices in her favor continuing unimpaired, after the French revolution commenced, and our own present general government was formed, were eagerly seized on, by a few ambitious men, with Mr. Jefferson at their head, as the sure means of ingratiating themselves into your favor, by that means to grasp the whole power of the union; while at the same time, and with the same object in view, they cherished and aggravated against Great Britain the popular resentments and hatreds, which the evils of civil war, and the atrocious acts of the British forces in the early periods of it had engendered: forgetting, or not feeling, the just and magnanimous sentiment in our declaration of independence, "to hold the British, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends."

5. That on these two foundations (your gratitude and friendship to France, and your prejudices and hatreds against England) Mr. Jefferson (stealing your hearts by a thousand plausible, but hollow professions of republican simplicity, republican economy, ardent patriotism, and hatred of royalty) on these two foundations, I say, Mr. Jefferson rose to power; undermining by all the art which cunning could devise, and concealed ambition practise, the really republican administration of Washington. It will fall in my way, and it will be one object of these addresses, to delineate the character of Mr. Jefferson, as exhibited in his acts and writings, for a series of years, before he mounted the chair of state, and to describe his measures and professions during his eight years presidency. The result, I trust, will be your full conviction of his systematic hypocrisy and duplicity, by means of which you have been beguiled into a warm admiration of the man, and a fatal support of his measures. I trust you will see that under the plain republican garb, has been concealed inordinate ambition; that in the soft shade of affected mildness and candor, lurked a malignant spirit of intolerance and persecution; that deceit was veiled by plausible professions of sincerity and good faith; that his much talked of economy, was a cover for waste and profusion; and that patriotism itself was assumed for a screen, behind which he contrived schemes, dishonorable to the nation and pregnant with ruin; but in which he manifested a disposition and a wish to persevere, although they should end in your destruction.

6. That by the arts above-mentioned, Mr. Jefferson having risen to power, he saw they must be continued, in order to preserve it: all, however, resting on your unlimited, but misplaced confidence in his supposed ability, integrity and patriotism. Let me my fellow citizens, call your pointed attention to this matter. It furnishes the key to the conduct of your government for the last ten years. Look back, I pray you, and review that period. You will find that (one article excepted, which I shall hereafter explain) all the subjects of dispute between the United States and Great Britain remain unsettled; while Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have been uttering professions without number of their sincere desire to adjust them.—Will you any longer trust in these professions? Will you believe that Great Britain, oppressed with the weight of a war unexampled in the history of the world, can choose to avoid an accommodation with the United States? When our Friendship would be so useful to her, will you believe her unwilling even to do us common justice,

in order to obtain it? When she has not (like England) any means of Spain's Portugal, excepted those ally in the world, and the nations of Europe, swayed by the same, are in some degree, it is possible that you, for her, to be so blind to her interest, as to refuse the hand of amity and good will, if really stretched out towards her by the Great States? Can you believe that the world will be willing even to make some sacrifices, in order to restore harmony, and a full commercial intercourse between the two countries? As an impartial observer, ignorant of the arts which have been practised to deceive you, would say, that all this was impossible.

My fellow citizens, upon an investigation, you will find, that the faith is in your rulers. They see aware, that if by fair and honorable negotiations, all our differences with Great Britain should be adjusted, they would lose a strong hold of their popularity; while they incurred the displeasure (which they so much dread) of Europe's tyrant, and as far as their sovereignty can make him so haughty and insulting master. Were the disputes with Britain adjusted, they could then no longer excite your fears of being betrayed by the Federalists, as British partisans or corrupted by British Gold. They must then cease to clamor against "the tyrants of the sea" (as they call the British) for exercising what they consider as their belligerent rights by the law of nations, in capturing neutral vessels engaged in commerce contrary to that law, and taking their own ransom from your merchant vessels. They must then stop their falsehearted lamentations over improved American seamen, for whose relief a satisfactory arrangement would then be made. Then, too they would be deprived of the favorite topic of complaint, "the outrageous attack on the frigate Chesapeake," for which Great Britain has repeatedly endeavored to make satisfaction; but which, I expect to show you, your own government has frustrated. And then, too, we should hear no more of Mr. Jefferson's prating about "the violated rights of the Ocean."

7. I will prove to you that the Embargo, that distinguished curse of our country, was not imposed "to preserve our ships, our merchandise and our seamen"—that this was a deceitful pretence—and that the description might appear, two of the papers communicated as the principal ground of the embargo, were withdrawn by Mr. Jefferson. This covered the affair with mystery, which astonished and embarrassed the public mind, and induced its acquiescence in the measure; on the presumption that some cause of mighty moment existed to justify so great an evil.—These two papers have since been made public. They will now speak for themselves, and I very much regret that I wrote three years ago, that "neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo."

8. I will show you that the non-intercourse, the half-brother of the embargo, was a measure as foolish and absurd as it was mischievous, and that the injuries and losses produced by it, were without sacrifices to the pitiable pride of our government, unwilling to acknowledge its error and imbecility (and in the knowing ones the deception) in laying the embargo; for which the non-intercourse was a substitute, a stepping to break the fall from the embargo to nothing.

9. To give a just view of the French revolution; the duct from an early period of the French government in its piracies and enormous spoliation, its attacks towards our commerce, and its outrages and insults towards our government. I will present to your view their earnest endeavors to remove every cause of insult, and to vindicate when all their efforts proved unavailing, a course to be reminded of the energetic measures adopted by your country to maintain the honor and independence of the nation. This period will embrace the mission of General Pickens; and afterwards the more solemn mission of General Pickney and Marshall and Mr. Gen. Pickney. The abandonment of this energetic course will then be considered, and its consequences. The rival of the dictatorial system of plunder, outrage and insult, might then be brought into full view, with all the aggravations of which Napoleon Bonaparte alone was capable.

10. Forbearing to enumerate many other topics of discussion which will fall in my way as I proceed, I will here only add, that I expect to make it appear, that if the measures of our government, so fatal to the national prosperity, have not been taken in concert with France, they have been contrived in subserviency to the views of the imperial tyrant. Otherwise his gross insults heaped upon our government, and even hurled in its face, added to the incalculable injuries to our citizens by his depredations on their property, in piracies and robberies unexampled in the annals of mankind, would not have been borne; but which have been borne with a tameness and submission, that situated as are the United States, would have disgraced even slaves.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

NO. III.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In my last number, are stated the principal topics on which I purpose to address you. I have written as I will continue to write with a freedom which the times demand; but which the preachers of passive obedience and non-resistance to the measures of government however oppressive and ruinous, will not fail to condemn. What they will exclaim, can he be a friend to his country who will not stand by its government? Must he not be its enemy, the hireling of a foreign nation, who dares to question the rectitude of his own government in its disputes with that of a foreign nation? Who, for instance, would offer an excuse for the British government, which has caused so many injuries, but a British Tory, a British pensioner, a traitor who had received British gold.

My fellow citizens! Have you been taught to believe, that your rulers are incapable of erring; incapable of injustice towards a foreign nation; incapable of seeking their own interests and gratifying their ambition, at your expense; incapable of crimes? If so, why in your constitution, have you declared them amenable to justice; liable to impeachment and removal from office; to prosecution and punishment in the courts of law? Why was the press, unwary free, guarded by a special amendment to the constitution? Was this guard provided only that envy, malice and revenge might with impunity, expose the errors of private citizens, and slander virtue itself when not clothed with power? No! History and experience proved that men in office, in places of power and trust were sometimes unfaithful and corrupt;—that it was not always easy to bring them to justice;—that sometimes their offences were of a nature to evade the ordinary judicial process;—that shame and disgrace could be their only punishment. The press is free that any of your fellow citizens may address you on any subject which can affect your interest, honor, safety and general welfare. The improper, unwise, unjust acts of the rulers of a nation, may be directly injurious to the citizens; they may also be injurious to foreign nations and produce dangerous disputes, retaliation and war. When such are the effects, or tendencies of their measures, he who sees them has a right and 'tis his duty, to bring them into public view for the purpose of public correction. This right I will use—this duty I will attempt to perform. But another duty first demands my care—to vindicate my own character, and exhibit my title to your attention.

I am, fellow citizens, in a singular situation; continually censured and reviled by every unprincipled wretch who prints a newspaper, or by his correspondents equally base; and yet rarely upon any specific charge on which I can come to an issue. In one case, indeed, this was done: I was accused of receiving British gold. At the instance of some of my friends, I consented that the libeller should be prosecuted. He was accordingly indicted, convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment. His counsel (Mr. Jefferson's district attorney in Massachusetts) with a view to mitigate the libeller's punishment, offered to the court a confession, which must surprise all those who have formed their opinions of me from the misrepresentations and lies of democratic prints.—"That the fairness of my character was so well known, and my reputation so firmly established, the libel could have done me no injury." But neither conviction in court, nor at the bar of reason (the tribunal to which in addressing the people of the U. States I now appeal) can silence my accusers. "The lies so oft uttered" are renewed; and they will be repeated while the polluted prints which spread them abroad, receive the patronage of a deceived and abused people.

of have recently been called "a pensioner of Britain," while the accusers for from attempting to prove it, have themselves believed it. In the nature of things it is impossible for any man to prove the negative, that he did not receive a bribe. What then is to be done? To receive such a thing as honesty in the world? And what was an honest man exposed to such a naked accusation? Will a whole life be passed in the ways of virtue, to see vindicated innocently, and then my unprincipled accusers examine my whole private as well as public—let them search diligently—and if they can find one dishonest act, a single departure from truth, one instance of deception, then, my fellow citizens, reject, as unworthy of your notice, all the statements and meanings which I have hitherto addressed, or shall hereafter address to you.

The herd of libellers, your pretended friends, but worst enemies, have the audacity to call me "an old British Tory." I am old, for I have lived sixty five years. But from the year 1793, to the close of the revolutionary war (a space of fourteen years) I was constantly engaged in opposing British taxation, British encroachments on our rights, and British arms. Until the commencement of that war in 1775, no one person in my native town (Salem) was more actively engaged than I (as my townsmen who survive in this day well known) in all the measures generally adopted in opposing British claims. After the war had commenced, the government of Massachusetts appointed me to various offices; some of them of no inconsiderable importance. From these I was called by General Washington to the army under his command, which I joined in June, 1777, in the office of adjutant-general. In the preceding winter, I had marched a regiment of seven hundred men, militia, from the county of Essex, part of a large force from Massachusetts, all under the command of General Lincoln, to reinforce the main army. The winter campaign terminated in N. Jersey, when Gen. Washington's headquarters were at Morristown. In September, 1777, was fought the battle of Red Bank, and in October, that of Germantown. In both, I was by the General's side, executing his orders. In the close of 1777, I was appointed by Congress a member of the continental board of war, as were Generals Gates and Mifflin. In this station I served till August, 1780; when, on the resignation of General Greene, I was desired to accept, and I received from Congress, the appointment of quartermaster-general; in which office I continued to the end of the war.—In the last period, viz. in 1784, preparations were made for the siege of New York, but the French fleet of cooperation disappointed the commander in chief by going into Chesapeake Bay. A British army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, was then at Yorktown, in Virginia. To capture this army was now the only object of hope for the residue of the campaign. Having received the General's orders, I provided for the march of the troops destined for this service, and for the operations of the siege (at which I was present) in what respected my department. The capture of Yorktown and of another British army, to effect, put an end to the war.

What is now the reward of these long continued public services, in opposition to Great Britain, and during the war, in the arduous and important offices which I have mentioned?—To be pronounced, by foreign renegades and homebred villains, "an old British Tory." And why this reproach? Because I did not join the party, with Mr. Jefferson at its head, which was constantly opposed to President Washington's administration.—With that party and my countrymen generally, I rejoiced in the prospect of a free government to be established in France; but I did not shut my eyes to the enormities of the actors in the French revolution. And when afterwards it became my official duty, in vindication of the conduct and the honor of our own government & country, to state and display the injustice, the corruption, the outrages and the insults of the French rulers, and the piracy by them authorized and committed on our commerce, I did not attempt to conceal, to excuse, or make apologies for them. And I dropped some intimations that our debt to France, if not cancelled by her atrocious orgies and injuries, was much less than Mr. Jefferson's insinuations would have you believe. But I present, and his truly, according to my knowledge of facts, and the best of my ability. Hence I became obnoxious to the party, who ever since continued to growl and bark, and have watch word been given, and the whole pack open upon me, from the Maine to Georgia.

But it cannot be a reproach of the war and the MARKED REPUTATION, by reputation, my real good, to whom personal Washington, who first called character was known, and my conduct there—Washington, whose pure integrity, glowing, whom now dead, dare question, and even by such some little share of his former enemies endeavor to present to the U. States, renowned—Washington, when present, in civil life: in also called me to a series of employments, and in January, 1791, to the office of post-master general, and in the department of war, 1795, to the office of secretary for the department in August, 1795, he charged me also with the department of state, of which in December, 1795, I was appointed secretary. Here it is due to myself to remark, that all these important and distinguished offices, military and civil, were voluntarily conferred upon me, I never directly or indirectly, asked for one. I was as the close of the them for me, I never knew it. In the legislature, in 1801, returned to my native state, and its senators in consultation, appointed me, in 1803 one of its senators in Congress; in which station I have continued to this time—a period of eight years.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The vindication here referred to, was contained in a letter dated January, 1797, which I wrote by the direction of President Washington, to General Pinkney, then minister in Paris. In that letter, the subjects in controversy between the United States and France were reviewed. It was of this review, that chief justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington (vol. v. p. 726) thus expresses his opinion: "It presented a minute and comprehensive detail of all the points of controversy which had arisen between the two nations, and defended the measures which had been adopted in America, with a clearness and strength of argument believed to be irresistible. To place the subject in a point of view admitting of no possible misunderstanding, the secretary of state had annexed to his own full and demonstrative reasoning, documents establishing the real fact in each particular case, and the correspondence relating to it."

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, MARCH, 28. 1811.

John Owen, who has been confined in the jail of this city for nearly two years on the charge of having murdered Mr. Conway, our readers will recollect obtained an order of the court to have the cause removed to Johnston county for trial, on the ground that the prejudices existing against him in this county were such as to preclude the probability of an impartial trial. The court for Johnston is now sitting; but on account of Owen's indisposition (as reported by three physicians appointed to examine him) and the inability to attend from the same cause of one of his most material witnesses, it was deemed neither prudent nor advisable to remove him. The progress of the trial is not however retarded by the circumstance. It is previously to be settled, whether having once been tried by a jury, his life according to the legal construction, has not been put in jeopardy, and another trial therefore precluded. It has been agreed between the Counsel that this question shall be argued at this term; and it is understood that let the question be determined as it may, there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court decides that he can be put to trial again, it will in course take place at the next September term. Mr. Attorney General Burson and Mr. Potter prosecute for the State, and Messrs. Sewall and Cameron conduct the defence.

We understand that the Embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg has been offered to the Honourable Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State.—Mr. Burson, Change in the Administration.—It is rumoured that Robert Smith, Esq. will soon have the privilege of resigning his office of Secretary of State, and in lieu thereof will have the offer of the mission to Russia, in the room of J. S. Adams, appointed a Judge. General Munroe, now Governor of Virginia, it is said will be Secretary of State, in the place of Mr. Smith.—N. Y. B. Post.

The Baltimore Federal Republican asserts that Joel Barlow is not the author of the Canonic like song, called the "Guillotine," but that it was written by Thelwell, author of the British Tribune.

DECEASED.—In Mecklenburg county, on the 1st of March, James Robb, Esq. to Miss Betty Hinson, daughter of Thomas Hinson, Esq.—Same county, on the 28th of February, Andrew T. Davidson, Esq. to Miss Jane Martin, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Martin.

DIED.—In this city, greatly lamented, Mrs. Lavina Hill Wheaton, the amiable and excellent wife of Dr. Sterling Wheaton.—In Granville, very suddenly, Dr. Hutchins Burson, son of Col. Burson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Minerva of the 14th inst. there appeared under the signature of Mr. John Sutherland, a very improper and indecorous publication insinuating against me the charge of a wish to defraud Mr. Sutherland of his honest right. It is with great regret that I am compelled to appear at any time in the Public Newspapers; but particularly under the mortifying circumstance of having to repel the wanton and unjust accusation of a man whom I should not know were I to see him, and whose legal claims as well as those of all others, I have been ever ready to acknowledge and meet. The certificate of John Marshall, Esq. which is appended, will prove to the satisfaction of every man; that with regard to the note owned by Mr. Sutherland, my conduct was not only strictly upright, but even open and unambiguous. This it is trusted, will do away all impressions in my prejudice, if any such there be, which may have been made by the publication alluded to; which unfortunately, I did not see until too late to offer a refutation for insertion in the last weeks papers. As to Mr. Sutherland, it would perhaps be not unwise in him, for the future, to avoid shaving notes of mine; great least, shaving them so closely as to lose sight of them; for although from the honesty of others he may suffer no pecuniary loss, yet his own want of prudence will operate a serious one to his character.—Nor could he complain, having given the first blow, if just resentment should extend itself to other disagreeable consequences.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

State of North-Carolina, WAKE COUNTY.

I DO hereby certify that some time in the month of January last, Capt. Wm. Scott of the city of Raleigh, was brought before me on a warrant issued against him at the instance of John Sutherland, as assignee of Judah Holding, &c. as well as I recollect, that Capt. Scott voluntarily offered to confess a judgment for the sum of twenty two pounds, some shillings, and actually did confess a judgment for the sum above mentioned; but finding the officer serving the warrant on Capt. Scott had not the note in possession, on which the warrant was issued, it was thought advisable to make some remarks in order that the note and judgment should not be in force against said Scott: I was induced therefore to make this remark underneath the judgment, "That unless the note on which the judgment was grounded, was delivered to me or to the said Scott, within a month after the date of the said judgment, the same should be null and void." The note has never been given to me nor do I believe it ever has to said Scott; and am convinced in my own mind that Capt. Scott had not at the time of confessing the judgment, or any other time since, the smallest wish or inclination to evade the payment of the money due on the note; provided he could be made safe in so doing.—Given under my hand this 25th of March 1811.

JOHN MARSHALL, J. P.



MEDICAL.

STARBUCK'S TREATMENT OF CANCERS.

We thank our friendly correspondents for the following communication which we publish because we have been requested to do so. The divulging what they believe to be a secret, for the good of their fellow creatures, is an act which bears honourable testimony to their benevolence. This publication will do justice to their pure and liberal motives, but will probably be of less value to the world than they expect. The efficient article in the following receipt (arsenic) as a remedy for cancerous affections, however it may be to them, is no secret to the faculty; and the acid vegetables, which are supposed curative; and the auxiliaries, are equally well known. Art to act as the basis of many quick remedies, senick has been the various forms of powder, lotion and disguised in various esteemed and celebrated, as plaster, and has been just in proportion as it has been every thing else. It is an object of curiosity and wondrously involved in obscurity, on it will cease to be valued. With the mild secret; though in the hands when it ceases to be a secret, it continues to be a useful of a skillful surgeon, it will be it with better success of his art. He can apply it with any precision and with less hazard of injury, than any prescription can who is governed by a prescription of the general tion without possessing a knowledge of the general doctrines of health and disease. Our correspondents have performed a very yet cures is doubtless true; that they have never failed of success in any instance is very possible; but that there are cases in which the proposed medicine will not only not perform a cure, but do great injury, is known to every one of the profession, though such cases may fortunately never have occurred in the practice of our correspondents.—Extirpation of cancers by the knife is in many cases preferable to destroying them either by mineral or vegetable caustics. It leaves a wound without inflammation and disposed to heal; whereas arsenick and other caustics if applied to some glandular parts excite a great degree of inflammation beyond the bounds of the disease, and sometimes enlarges the scirrhus to an incurable extent. It is very evident that our correspondents do not know the whole effect of their remedies, and nothing of their manner of operation. After the inflammation has been carried to such a height as to destroy the circulation in the diseased part they pro-