

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.
MR. PICKERING'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF
THE U. STATES.

NO. VI.

Fellow Citizens.—Mr. Adams having never assigned any specific reason for removing me from office, and the conjectures hitherto formed being insufficient to account for it, the question once more recurs—For what reason was I removed? The answer is not to be expected from Mr. Adams: I am myself constrained to give it.

In the year 1800, Gen. Hamilton published a letter concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States. It had relation to the approaching election of a President. Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson were the rival candidates. In that letter, Gen. Hamilton thus noticed the removal of Mr. Pickering, secretary of war, and of myself, from office. "It happened (said he) at a peculiar juncture, immediately after the unfavorable turn [unfavorable to Mr. Adams] of the [state] election in New-York, and had much the air of an explosion of combustible materials which had been long prepared, but which had been kept down by prudential calculations, respecting the effect of an explosion upon the friends of those ministers in the state of New-York. Perhaps, when it was supposed, that nothing could be lost in this quarter, and that something might be gained elsewhere, by an ATONING SACRIFICE OF THOSE MINISTERS, ESPECIALLY MR. PICKERING, who had been for some time particularly odious to the opposition party, it was determined to proceed to extremities."—Compare this conjecture of General Hamilton with the following details:

The excessive vanity and inordinate ambition of Mr. Adams are well known. He wished also to enjoy the emoluments as well as the honors of the presidency, for at least another term of four years. But by this time, he had made such a development of his character, so inauspicious to a correct administration of the government, as to have excited disgust in many influential federalists. Hence Mr. Adams' fears, that their support alone would not secure his re-election. What course then should he propose to himself?—"Plectere li nequeo Superos, Archeronia movebo." Some of the leaders of democracy were sounded. They were, or effected to be, willing to lend their aid, on conditions: of which one was, that I should be removed from office.—This was assented to; and I was removed; but not without some delay; which furnished at least a pretence to those leaders, to disregard the agreement. Not that under existing circumstances they would have favored Mr. Adams' election: He was the dupe of their intrigues. By my removal they expected at once to detach from Mr. Adams my particular federal friends, who both for number and respectability, were not to be overlooked. And even in the event of Mr. Adams' re-election by a federal majority, the resentments of the democrats would be gratified, if their future interests should not be materially promoted by my dismissal.

Such, fellow citizens, was the base, the corrupt motive for my removal from office. Without recurring to other proofs, the simple fact that leading democrats knew, some time before the event, that I was to be dismissed, while federalists were ignorant of it, furnishes the strongest presumptive evidence of the abovementioned intrigue and cause of my removal. Another corroborating fact may be stated; that but the week before Mr. Adams had told me, that he considered the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency as certain. To detach, therefore, some of his partisans, was essential to his own success.

The first information I received of this intrigue, was from the person who gave me the following certificate. Mr. Kimball had been a clerk in the department of state. After quitting the office he went to Savannah, where he now resides. In 1803, being in Massachusetts, he came to see me, and gave me the information. On his way back to Savannah, in the Autumn of that year, he found me at Washington.—The fact he had stated to me occurring, I desired him to make out a certificate of it, and to show it to the gentleman from whom he received the information, and who lived in the district of Columbia. For the present I omit his name: contenting myself with saying, that he is a gentleman respectable for his standing in society, and of unblemished reputation. It will be seen, too, that Mr. Bowie, whose name will presently appear, confirms the statement in the certificate.

Mr. Kimball's Certificate.

"At a public table, M'Laughlin's Tavern, in Georgetown, July 1806, I heard—say, that some time in May preceding, he was present in a public room, at Annapolis, when Mr. Smith, the present Secretary of the Navy, made the following declaration: That we (meaning the democratic party) have been sent down to (from Philadelphia) to know on what terms we would support Mr. Adams at the next presidential election. In our answer, among other conditions, was the dismissal of Col. Pickering from the office of Secretary of State: but he has delayed it till he lost all hopes of his election by the strength of his own party and now we do not thank him for it."

"I have shewn this statement to Mr. — who says if it does not contain the precise words of Mr. Smith, that it is substantially correct."

"Mr. — further says, that Mr. Smith said in the same public manner, that he knew Col. Pickering would be dismissed, some time before it took place."

HAZEN KIMBALL.

"City of Washington }
25th Dec. 1803."

Having learnt that Thomas C. Bowie, Esq. of Prince George's County, Maryland, whom I did not personally know, but who was named to me as a gentleman of high respectability who had retired from the bar, had a very particular conversation with Robert Smith (Secretary of the Navy in 1803, and now Secretary of State) on the subject stated in the above certificate; I took the liberty in April 1810, of addressing a letter to him with a copy of the certificate. His answer is long, containing many observations not necessary to be introduced here. I will extract what has a special bearing on the case.

Extracts of a letter dated April 16, 1810, from Thomas C. Bowie, Esq. to Timothy Pickering.
"I assure you, sir, it will be a source of much gratification if any thing in my power can contribute, in the smallest degree, to the exposure of those gross and palpable delusions which have been so long imposed upon the American people, by the abettors of democracy, in regard to your public character."—Then noticing my official publication relative to our rulers and their management of the affairs of the United States, Mr. Bowie says— "In order to impair the effect and universal conviction which they had begun to operate in almost every section of the country, it was soon found necessary to make you the incessant theme of the most bitter invective and vulgar abuse."—It is impossible for you, sir, to have any adequate idea of the very ungenerous, and I may say, wicked expedients resorted to by the democrats in relation to this subject."

"I certainly did hear Mr. Secretary Smith make the declaration contained in the certificate of Mr. Kimball. A few days before the account of your dismissal arrived at Annapolis, I repaired thither, attending the General Court, having just commenced the practice of the law: and having studied in Baltimore with Judge Chase and Mr. Martin, I was well acquainted with Mr. Robert Smith and the Baltimore Bar generally, with whom I messed in No. 2 at Wharfe's Tavern, although then a resident of Prince George's County. One morning, while in bed, Mr. Smith remarked, that in a few days the federalists would receive from the seat of government, a piece of intelligence which would both surprise and alarm them. He would not impart what it was, but requested me to notice his prediction. When the mail brought the news of your dismissal, Mr. Smith told me it was that to which he alluded; and he supposed I would admit he had some knowledge of cabinet secrets.—I had understood, a short time previous, that Mr. Adams was negotiating with the leading republican members of the House of Representatives, a coalition which went to secure his \$25,000 [a year] at the expense of what he himself had deemed the public good, but a little time before: That General Smith and other leading democratic members, were on the eve of Mr. Adams's expected re-election, frequently dining and visiting at his house, and who before that time had never been seen in the habit of either."

I have now, fellow-citizens, unveiled a mystery of iniquity of which for near eleven years, very few have had any suspicion, and fewer still a knowledge of the facts.—When a man has, at one period of his life distinguished himself by his public services, it is distressing to find and exhibit him as capable of straying from the path of integrity and truth: for it tends to excite suspicions and jealousies towards the most upright and inflexibly just.—This consideration, and others before suggested, were sufficient to restrain my pen; and no reasons merely personal, would, in this public manner have drawn the secret from me. But the apostasy of Mr. Adams, and his open support of men and measures that were directly opposed to the system of administration which was formed during the Presidency of Washington—which for some time Mr. Adams continued to maintain—but which, in the end, he fatally contributed to subvert;—This new course of conduct, in support of a new system of administration, which has overwhelmed our country with calamities, before unknown—has demanded the present and a still further elucidation of his character. Revenge has no place in it. If that passion had gained an entrance into my breast, it might long since have been gratified. Instead, my resentments were done away. His unwarrantable excited abhorrence, mingled with respect, and his baseness my contempt.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

City of Washington, }
March 2, 1811.

P. S.—My journey homeward, and some unavoidable delays on the way, will cause a suspension of these addresses; but I shall resume the subject as soon as possible after my return to Massachusetts.

* Mr. Secretary Smith makes so conspicuous a figure in this affair, it may not be amiss to recite one other circumstance recollected by the gentleman referred to in Mr. Kimball's certificate, viz. Mr. Smith having stated that the news looked for from Philadelphia "was very important, was wholly unexpected, and will greatly surprise your party."—What, says Mr. Bowie with surprise, are not you one of us? Mr. Smith replied, "that is as it may be." This reply seems to admit of but one meaning, viz. that Mr. R. Smith's openly appearing as a democrat, or retaining the garb of federalism, would depend on a political event—whether Jack or Tom turned up triumph.

PROPHECY.

The following observations from the pen of Gen. Dumourier, in the year 1794, shew the prophetic powers of a man of a strong discriminating mind, "A king they will have, whatever he may be." A king they have got, and such a king will Jacobinism always produce.

"Is it possible to believe that a republic, founded on such an outrage of justice and humanity, can either last or prosper? Doubtless it cannot. The monsters have killed Louis XVI but they have restored the king. A king they will have whatever he may be; and this same nation, inconstant, changeable without any controul over its passions will deliver up or massacre with their own hands, all these unjust judged, and all the furious jacobites; and, passing from one extreme to another, will adore new kings. All the exertions that have been made for three years, in favor of rational liberty will perish; and France will exhibit a monarchy loaded with crimes and ignominy, dismembered and ruined, under which the most rigorous despotism must have many a tedious conflict with destructive anarchy, before it can establish the reign of laws, and be obeyed by the people. All of this generation, even those but newly born, will undergo the punishment of the crimes, which these four years of the French annals present to view; crimes so atrocious that posterity will hardly believe them."

The Alexandria Gazette, (a federal paper) informs us, that Mr. Eustis, is to supersede Mr.

Pinkney at London. Then, it will be only a change in one "lordship's humble servant" for another! Gen. Armstrong, it is rumoured, is to be offered the place of secretary of war; but we suppose he is destined to fill the place of Mr. Smith;—provided the latter accepts a foreign embassy. But, our candid opinion is, that no conspicuous man ought to take any part or place in the administration while the subtle apostate Gallatin is retained as chief favourite and counselor.

It would be unfair, perhaps, to doubt the patriotism of Mr. Madison, of which we have had many proofs...but, it would be absurd to expect wisdom or energy in measures dictated by a secretary who openly combined with Tories on the bank question, and who has been repeatedly accused of rendering the laws a nullity by improper connivance and remissions.—Baltimore (dem.) Whig.

MEDDLING.

Mr. Bourne and his wife
Had at breakfast a strife;
He wanted bread and butter with his tea;
Says she "I rule the roast."
I will have a plate of toast!"
So to loggerheads with him went she.

There was one Mr. Moore
Lodg'd in the second floor:
A man very strong in the wrist—
He overheard the clatter
About toast and bread and butter,
So he knock'd down Mr. Bourne with his fist.

Says Moore, "Ods my life,
You shall not beat your wife;
It is both a sin and disgrace."
—"You fool, says Mrs. Bourne,
'Tis no business of yours."
And smack went a cup of tea in his face.

Cried poor Mr. Moore,
As he sneak'd to the door,
"I'm surely a man without brains,
When two married folks are flouting
If a stranger pokes his snout in,
He's sure to get it tweak'd for his pains."

MARRIED.

Lately, at Dumfries, (Scotland) the Lady Auchterfardle to David Cushman, Esq. of Overdumfrelling, in the county of Dumfries.

EPITHALAMIUM CELTICUM.

Overdumfrelling's Heir,
David Cushman, 'clept Esquire,
Auchterfardle's Lady fair,
Passionately did admire.

Overdumfrelling's Heir
Sought fair Auchterfardle's hand—
Hymen smil'd and soon the pair
Buckled in his holy band.

Auld Dumfries! thy crest now rear,
Sing, and push about the nappy—
May Overdumfrelling's Heir
Make fair Auchterfardle happy!

From the roof of this fond pair
Still may smiling Fortune ward ill—
Soon Squire Cushman have an Heir
By fair Lady Auchterfardle.

Extracts from London Papers.

At a fox hunt, on the 8th instant, in the Parish of West Kilbridge (Scotland), a young man fell from a place called the Three Sisters, the highest point of that elevated and precipitous ridge, called Arsel Bank, a height of about 180 feet to the bottom, upon a small bed of stone; and, astonishing to tell I was taken up, not only alive, but without a broken bone, and walked the distance of about five miles the third day after.

The Gretna-Green Parson.—Thursday se'night died, at Gretna-Green, aged 79, Joseph Paisley, the Gretna Green Parson. He was born at Harpendrew-upon-Esk, in Cumberland, and early in life was bound an apprentice to a tobacconist; which vocation requiring sobriety and attention, ill accorded with the lax disposition of Paisley. He soon left this trade to follow the employment of a fisherman, and he was allowed by his contemporaries from his uncommon strength and agility, to be the most expert man in the use of the *liver*, for the destruction of salmon, of any that we have heard of, and endured every kind of fatigue more than any other man. His conversation never turned upon religious objects; his delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity, and about brandy, and the immense quantities he could have drank of that stimulant without feeling the smallest effects from intoxication. He was accustomed to relate, in the presence of concurring witnesses, that he frequently swallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker: they consumed, without any assist nee whatever, no less than ten gallons of brandy in three days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the culpable facility with which marriages are celebrated in Scotland; for a more unpolished and rough man in his manners we never conversed with, and his conversation was always mixed with obscenity and grossness.

An application was lately made by Massena to the British Commander in Chief, in behalf of the Marchioness of Alorna, confined in one of the nunneries at Lisbon; but his Lordship declined all interference, and referred the business to the Regency.

One of the Paris papers contains the names of six farmers, and two merchants, amerced in fines of from 800 to 4,000 francs, with limited imprisonment and whipping, for aiding the escape of some refractory conscripts to whom they were related.

A gentleman of the name of Shores has undertaken to drive four horses in a curriole, 15 miles in 50 minutes in the first week of March.

A yeoman of the name of Dobbs, of Midham, Bucks, has undertaken to go 50 miles on foot in 8 hours, p. p. for 50 guineas, to start at Hounslow.

A most daring attempt was made by a party of country people at Clonderlaw-bay, to take possession of the American ship Romulus on the night of the 8th instant. They assembled at about ten in the evening, to the amount of between two

and three hundred, and commenced a fire of musketry, which they kept up at intervals for three hours, when finding a steady resistance from the guard of yeomanry, which had been put on the vessel on her first going ashore, they retired. The shot they fired appeared to be cut from squares of these miscreants dropped, and was carried away by his companions.

Died a short time ago, at the romantic village of Laughton en-le-Morthen, in Yorkshire, Farmer Paul Parnell, late of the Ewes Farm House, aged 76 years, who during his life, drank out of one silver pint cup with two handles, upwards of 2000l. sterling worth of not brown Yorkshire stout (good old ale) being much attached to a single tippie, of the best double stout homebrewed quality. N. B. This calculation took at 2d. each cup full.

North-Carolina State Bank.

THE Commissioners of the Principal Bank established at Raleigh, having received a sufficient sum of money to carry the said Bank into operation, agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing the State Bank of North Carolina, hereby call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at the State House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day for the purpose of electing nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank, and for transacting such other business as shall be necessary for organizing the said Corporation.

Stockholders are requested to authorize their Proxies in the following form, viz. "I, A. B. being a Subscriber for shares in the State Bank of North Carolina, hereby authorize C. D. to vote for me, and in my behalf, at this ensuing general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at Raleigh on the 3d Monday of June next." This Certificate to be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace.

The Commissioners of the several Branch Banks are requested to forward to the Commissioners of the Principal Bank, correct lists of their Subscribers, stating the number of shares subscribed for by each, previous to the said general meeting of the Stockholders.

The Commissioners of the Principal Bank will convene at the State House at nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed for the general meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of transacting such business preparatory to the said general meeting, as shall appear necessary.

John Haywood, Benjamin Brickell,
Henry Sewell, William Peace,
William Boylan, Stephen Outerbridge,
Joseph Gale, Duncan Cameron,
William Polk, Beverly Daniel,
Theophilus Hunter.
April 2, 1811.

List of Letters in the Post-Office at Raleigh 31st March, 1811.

- A. James Allen, Charles Amos, Walter Aves, William Allen, Young Allen, James M. Arthur.
- B. Rev. John Buxton, Benjamin Beard, Brickhouse Bell, Edmund I. Bailey, William B. Blich, Alexander Browne.
- C. Robert Chamblee, Stephen Connell, Edward Coney, Richard Cook.
- D. Turner T. Daughtry, Hannah Davis.
- E. Henry Evans, William Edmunds.
- F. Rhoda Foster.
- G. Eli Gragson, Edward Gratton.
- H. Henry Hill, Harrison & Jones, John Harrison, Mary Hood, David Head, John Hootch, Edwin Hatfield, Anderson Hicks.
- I. Thomas Jinks, Keddin Jones, Allen Jones, John Ivey.
- L. Leman & Clinch, James Lyon, Elizabeth Lyon, John R. Leigh.
- M. Margaret Mulliken, Agness Magee, Elizabeth Manning.
- N. James Nance, Jun. Willis Newsom.
- P. Miss Nancy Patterson, John Parr, Hinton Pugh, Thomas Pair, Robert Powell.
- R. Capt. Thomas I. Robeson, James Rockwell, Elijah Reden, Enoch Reans.
- S. Dempsey Sawyer, Supervisor of the District of North Carolina, William Sugg, John Singleton, Solomon Simpson, Miss Eliza Sanders.
- W. William White, William Wynne, Randolph Webb.

W. PECK, P. M.
83-79-

RAGLAND'S DIOMED,

A chesnut sorrel, well marked, now rising ten years old, fifteen hands three inches high, of elegant form, muscular and strong, in high estimation as a foal getter,

WILL stand at my stable in Chatham county, near Pittsborough, and will be let to mares at twelve dollars the season, twenty dollars to insure a mare with foal; if the mare is paired with, the insurance money will be expected: six and a half dollars the leap, the leap money to be paid down. Any gentleman who may put six mares to Diomed, shall have the benefit of the season at ten dollars. The season may be charged by the payment of ten dollars if paid within the season; with twenty-five cents to the groom in every instance. The season commenced the first of March inst. and will end the first of July.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED was got by the old imported Diomed, his dam by Ed. Liberty, who was got by old James's grandam by Baylor's old imported Fearmouth, his g g grandam by old Cuddy; his g g g grandam by the old imported Jolly Power. Diomed's dam has generally been supposed to be as good a mare as any on the continent, and of an extraordinary speed if not superior to any.

Good and extensive pasturage gratis, divided into separate inclosures suitable for mares with young colts, and mares with foal. The pastures are sufficiently good to keep mares without their being fed with grain; but grain will be furnished if required, at the neighborhood prices. No responsibility for accidents of any kind—to protect any great attention will be paid.

GEORGE DISMUKES.

Chatham county, March 30, 1811.