



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By George Howard,

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
And the Whiskey Insurrection.

Mr. Howard:

A piece appeared in the Raleigh Register, some short time past, exculpating Mr. Gallatin from this famous insurrection, which Gen. Washington was obliged to put down with a military force, and which it was said Mr. Gallatin favored. All I know about it is this; Mr. Tracy, a member of Congress, debating on the famous British Treaty, commonly called Jay's Treaty of 1794, thus expresses himself in reply to Mr. Gallatin—"What would be the American conduct under such a state of things? Would they tamely see their government strut, attempt to look big, call hard names, and the moment they were faced, like an overgrown lubberly boy, shrink into a corner? Is this (he asked) the American character? He thought himself acquainted with a part of the United States too well, to believe they merited such a character. The people where he was most acquainted, whatever might be the character in other parts of the Union, were not of the stamp to cry hosannah to-day, and crucify to-morrow; they will not dance round a whiskey pole one day and curse their government, and upon hearing of a military force sneak into a swamp. No, (said Mr. Tracy,) my immediate constituents, whom I very well know, understand their rights and will defend them; and if they find the government cannot, or will not protect them, they will attempt at least to protect themselves. And he could not feel thankful to that gentleman (Mr. Gallatin) for coming all the way from Geneva to give Americans a character of pusillanimity."—What says the Register to this?

For the Free Press.

"Rouse up, for shame! 'tis Rome demands your help!"

Mr. Editor:

Our political sky has seldom remained unclouded for some years past, but it may be questioned whether it was ever charged with a blacker or more impending tempest than that which now appears to lower over and darken our hemisphere. The Presidential election is fast approaching, and on the second Monday in November next, we are to ascertain whether the free people of this country are to chuse a President and Vice President of the United States, or whether a contemptible caucus, a faction self-created, originating

in discontent and disappointed schemes, are to govern the people of the United States in the choice thereof, although the people may loath them. Fellow-citizens, be upon your guard! the time has come when it behoves you to be vigilant in the proper exercise of your free-born rights. Then rouse up—the nation demands your aid. To be supine and inert, in the approaching presidential election, would be politically criminal. Liberty was given to man by his creator, upon the condition of eternal vigilance and watchfulness. Turn out to a man, half way measures will not do. "The slave that struggles without breaking his chains, provokes the tyrant to double them, and gives him the plea of self-defence, for extinguishing what at first he only intended to subdue."

In a republican government like ours, where the people is the only true and legitimate source from which all political power is derived, it becomes of the first importance to guard with care and vigilance the high trust reposed in you. The independent discharge of the elective franchise, is the touchstone of liberty, and the bulwark of freedom in republican governments; in ours it is the vestal fire of the Republic, upon the preservation of which the fate of the nation depends; it breathes a spirit into the soul of the people, and the most pure hands, officiating for the whole of the community, should be incessantly employed in keeping it alive.

CAUCUSING, from time immemorial, has proved sinister both to individuals and communities. A Caucus is a political monster, without head and without heart. The first regular Caucus on record, since the beginning of the Christian era, is that described by St. Matthew, chap. xxvi. verse 3 and 4. "Then assembled together the chief priests and scribes, and the elders of the people, unto the palace of the High Priest, who was called Caiaphas, and counselled that they might take Jesus by subtilty and kill him; but they said, not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar among the people." The words of the Evangelist have been adopted by the papers that support Mr. Crawford; they call the members of the last detestable Caucus, "the Elders of the people." This Caucus, this political curiosity, the most ludicrous and lamentable monument of impotent folly and party delusion, incapable of comprehensive views and national sentiments, governed by pitiful prejudices, has arrogantly dictated to the people of the Union, that they should vote for Mr. Crawford to be their next President. This faction, the devoted creatures of Mr. Crawford, and many of them mere political Malvolios, seemed willing to sacrifice every thing to their foolish political pride; and unable to direct the people of the Union, were disposed to be known as rulers of the nation: they encouraged a monster which, like they serpent that lives in darkness on putridity and corruption, stretched out its baneful neck and raised its horrid form, and prepared to fatten on the vitals

and spoils of our country. Such, my fellow-citizens, is a faint picture of the famous Washington Caucus, which "dressed up in a little brief authority," sent forth their resolutions to the people, their masters, in favor of Mr. Crawford, as if you were their servants. But it is a consolation to the people in perspective, that the mire in which this Caucus has crawled, begins to stiffen about them; it will first deprive them of motion, then of political life, and the first gale that arises will sweep them away with the dust in which they have perished.

But, sir, the time we live in has been distinguished by extraordinary and remarkable events; these very men who call themselves radicals, or razees, who now support Mr. Crawford, are the identical men, with a very few exceptions, who were opposed to the late war, and to the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Their leader, Mr. Crawford, also ridiculed Mr. Madison's message to Congress recommending an increase of the navy.

Rouse up, then, my fellow-citizens, for the good old Republican cause. Come to the polls in November next, and "let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for Gen. Jackson, the hero of New-Orleans, the founder of Alabama. The man who has done more for his country, for her prosperity and grandeur, than any man ever did since the days of General Washington. Then come to the polls, my fellow-citizens, I beseech you. Remember the liberties of a people are not to be secured without passing through great difficulties, and no toil or labor ought to be declined to preserve a nation free. Remember that the Republic is always in danger when the people are supine and careless. Pompey the great was wont to say, that with the stamp of his foot thousands of legions would rise in defence of the Republic, yet he deferred to stamp until Rome lost her liberty.

NUMA.

Correction.—That part of the statement which we gave in our paper of the 10th inst. and which we received principally from abroad, respecting James Dench and Mordecai Lyons being in funds after they left here, we are informed, and now believe, was incorrect. We therefore in justice to them feel ourselves bound to correct that part of it. Editors who may have published our statement will please publish this.—Edenton Gaz.

Water Melons.—The Utica N. Y. Sentinel, of the 27th July, states that watermelons from North-Carolina were selling in abundance, in the streets of that town. These melons had to travel a distance of about nine hundred miles; and it affords a striking illustration of the incalculable facilities of water communication, that they should remain fresh and palatable after having been carried so great a distance. Utica is an inland town, on the Great Canal, 300 miles from the city of New-York, the nearest seaport.

Important Decision.—In con-

sequence of a decision in one of the courts of Louisiana declaring that bills of exchequer, notes of hand and checks, are null, unless the whole amount is written in words at full length, we understand that the banks at New-Orleans intend refusing to receive such instruments, unless the formality is complied with.

Another Nomination.—At a large meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay, which took place at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th July, Nathan Sandford, Chancellor of the state of New-York, was nominated as Vice President.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

A modern miracle.—A singular display of the goodness and power of the Almighty God, at a Camp Meeting held on Tanger Island, Aug. 15, 1824:

MISS NARCISSA GRIPPIN, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on the evening of the 15th inst. say about 8 o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feelings to the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic, during which time she was silent, after which she spoke and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance gradually faded and her face resumed its natural appearance. The writer of this paragraph was an eye witness of the circumstance above stated—such a sight he never expected to behold with mortal eyes, and to give a true description of which would be beyond the ability of mortal man. While she remained in the situation above described, she was seen by more than two hundred persons, a few of whom have subscribed their names hereto.

WM. LEE, (Rev'd.)
WM. E. WISE,
JOHN BAILEY.

Kentucky.—Joseph Desha is elected Governor, and Robert M'Affee Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Kentucky, for the next four years. Henry Clay is re-elected to Congress without opposition.

Sports of the Turf.—The Fall Races of the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of horses, will take place at Canton Course, near Baltimore, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of October, for purses of 600, 400, and 300 dollars—four, three, and two mile heats.

Boston Police.—Mr. Quincy, Mayor of Boston, was brought before the police court of that city for galloping his horse so as to endanger "persons standing or walking in the streets, lanes, and alleys." It appeared in evidence, that the Mayor, on that day week, galloped his horse through Sea street, at 7 o'clock in the morning; and two witnesses testified that the gallop was manifestly dangerous to persons who might be passing through the street at that time. The Mayor though

he plead not guilty, (because he considered his riding not to be dangerous to the citizens) yet expressed his desire to be fined by the Court, in order to show that no individual could be placed above the law; that those appointed to execute it were equally amenable to its penalties as every other person; and that every one, whatever might be his situation, must expect to incur a fine in being proved guilty of driving at an immoderate rate through the city. Justice Orne summed up the case, and after dilating upon the circumstances fined the Mayor the sum of \$2 and costs, amounting to \$6 84 cents. We ought to add, that at the time mentioned the Mayor was engaged on public business, hastening to meet a committee, and that there were very few persons in the street.

Curious Advertisement.—Mr. Peter Ham, of Winchester, Virg. offers "six cents and a chew of tobacco reward," for an apprentice named Robert Beatty, aged 19, whom he thus describes:

"He is a very remarkable chap at times, particularly in the old of the moon, and a little flighty at all times. His beard very remarkable—he shaves once a month. The appearance of his upper lip and chin resembles that of the back of a young squab; when laughing, his mouth is much in shape of that of an opossum in the month of August."

Western Indians.—Extract of a letter from Maj. Thomas Biddle, of the U. S. army, to the paymaster general, dated Prairie des Chien, July 14, 1824:—"Three days ago, in descending to this place, on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin, I fell upon the camp of four white men, who I found killed and scalped by, I think, the Chippeway Indians. I had passed the place where they were killed, two days before, the same number of us in company. The wars between the Sioux, Chippeways, and Sacs and Fox nations, are carried on now with great fierceness. Neither nation wish to be hostile to the whites; but the ungovernable passions of the war parties infesting this river will, I fear, render the communication unsafe for small parties."

Columbia, S. C. Aug. 10.—On Friday evening last, while a waggon heavy loaded, and team of five mules, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Williams of this place, was crossing the Columbia Ferry, the flat gave way and sunk, and the waggoner, a valuable negro man, belonging to Mr. Williams, was unfortunately drowned. One of the mules was also drowned. The poor fellow had succeeded in cutting loose four of the mules, and in attempting to extricate the fifth and last one, he received a kick which caused him to sink to rise no more. His body was found on Sunday morning.—State Gazette.

Destructive Frost.—Several cornfields were destroyed in Chataque county, N. Y. early in last month, by frost.