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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

**GALLATIN, and the Whiskey Rebellion.**  
To the Editor of the National Journal:

It gave me pain to see, in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, a republication from the Raleigh Register, of a piece entitled "Whiskey Insurrection," the avowed object of which was to restore the character of Mr. Gallatin from the odium attached to it for his participation in the memorable Whiskey Insurrection of Pennsylvania—with what regard to truth, and the fair fame of President Washington, the public will judge.

I would fain ask Messrs. Gales & Seaton if they knew, when they were giving a place in their paper to the article in question, that Mr. Gallatin had been Secretary to a large meeting convened at Pittsburg, which declared, amongst other things, that they would persist in every legal measure to obstruct the execution of those who held offices for the collection of the duty (under it) as unworthy of their friendship; that they would have no intercourse or dealings with them; with- draw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depended upon those duties, which, as men and fellow-citizens, they owed to each other; and would, upon all occasions, treat them with contempt; and if Mr. Gallatin did not, at a subsequent period, solemnly and publicly avow his participation in that insurrection, by acknowledging, (penitentially it is to be hoped,) to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that it was his only political sin? If Messrs. Gales & Seaton were apprised of these facts when they published the piece referred to, without passing comment or remark, I would put it to their candor to state their motive for doing so, and thus giving currency to the grossest and most unfounded libel upon the character and reputation of General Washington.

To place this "Gentleman of distinction" (as Messrs. Gales & Co. call the writer of the article alluded to,) as well as his encomiastic backers, in their true light, and to shew what sort of a "distinction" they merit, be pleased to publish the letter headed "The Whiskey Insurrection;" and immediately after it, the following extract from Gen. Washington's speech to Congress, delivered the 29th November, 1794. This will enable the public to estimate properly the efforts of those who in order to elevate a suspected foreigner; who is chewing the cud of the insurrection, while he is hoping to browse the republican amaranth of presidential power, do not scruple to slander the memory of a man who was "first in War, first in Peace," and is still "first in the hearts of his own countrymen."

A VIRGINIAN.

FROM THE DALETON REGISTER.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction, to his friend in the State of North-Carolina.

"I comply with pleasure with your request, to give the truth of the affair of the Whiskey Insurrection, so far as Mr. Gallatin was implicated. It is a period of our history with which every man ought to be, and very few really are, well acquainted. It was the very crisis of the powers of party, and of the development of the dangers which threatened our constitution from the prevalent dogmas of the day. Mr. Gallatin has labored under one of the greatest misfortunes to which either nation or individual can be subjected, that of having his history written by his enemy; but I will venture to maintain that, in the eyes of an impartial posterity, the part he acted in the drama of that day will fill the brightest page of his biography. The materials for understanding the true history of that affair are ample; but, unfortunately, the most important, and very little known, is never a book-bore truth upon the face of it, that of F. FINDLEY'S does; and its details are so curious, that I recommend it to you to procure it if you can.

He declares that Gallatin, Brackenridge, and himself, in common with many citizens of prominent standing, attended the meeting for no other purpose than to moderate or control the measures

\*WILLIAM FINDLEY, the late venerable Representative in Congress—a man universally respected during a life of public service.

which they feared would be adopted by a multitude recently irritated by a variety of incidents, and excited by the protracted efforts of a few designing men, who, even Mr. Marshall intimates, were in British pay. Gallatin's education caused him to be called upon to act as Secretary; and to have given offence by refusing, the views which brought him there. The power which Bradford, the leader of the insurrection, had acquired, by having been too long permitted to act without the constraining presence of men of respectability; and the degrees of excitement which they found prevailing, obliged those who came with pacific views to temper, and act with precaution. Yet Gallatin openly opposed the most exceptionable measures proposed, and by getting them referred to a committee, of which he was a member, succeeded in foiling Bradford, who had come there expressly to procure a declaration of open hostility. Yet Bradford's faction, it is true, turned the presence of these gentlemen to an unfortunate purpose, by circulating a report that they had openly joined the rebellion, and for a while it was believed, and increased the number of their adherents; but it naturally brought its own correction, for it brought about a free communication with them, so that really before the army marched from its camp, when it arrived there was no shadow of an enemy to combat, nor had there ever been an organized force. Acts of violence had been committed, such as Bradford hoped would compel the country to rise in rebellion; but the men who had occasionally met him, had not long been dispersed and at home, before their ardor cooled down to a degree which repelled the idea of fighting, and all that we read of the happy influence of the imposing force drawn together on the occasion, is only the slang of the day. To understand it we must recur to a few unquestionable facts.

1st. The administration had, *ex mero motu*, raised an army of 12,000 men, under color of that provision in the Judiciary act which authorizes the Judges to call upon the civil authority for aid to execute the process of the courts.

2dly. Without any appropriation whatever, the Administration had drawn out of the Treasury about a million and a half of dollars, for the pay and maintenance of that army.

And, after all this, it is not to be wondered at that heaven and earth should be moved to magnify the necessity that existed, or the benefits that ensued. Executive influence had been exercised over a Judge of the United States (Judge Willson) to obtain a certificate, which Congress could never have contemplated would have gone beyond a demand for a Captain's guard, and, as Findley says, was actually obtained without the production of a single affidavit, or any other evidence than some letters, and the ground of public notoriety. War had, in fact, been declared, and preparations made for carrying it on against a part of the country, without submitting the subject to Congress, and an immense sum drawn out of the Treasury, in direct violation of the Constitution. It required much to reconcile the people to these high-handed measures; and, among other things, that the few who dared to raise a clamor about them should be quelled or brought into such odium as not to be listened to.

The principal of these was Albert Gallatin, and such was the overwhelming influence of his antagonists, at that time, that it required all his undaunted firmness, tranquil perseverance, and prompt apprehension, to lift him above the persecutions he underwent.

I wish you may be able to get his speech, for it was printed in a pamphlet, and not only that speech, but many that he made before and after, to which the opening of the people's eyes, at the time, is mainly to be attributed. We have forgotten our obligations to the little band that struggled hard in those days to make head against the doctrines that would have engulfed the Constitution. But think what would have been the consequence, if the Administration could have raised armies, made war, and expended millions from their inherent powers, and there had been no one to sound the alarm, and to the consciousness of power the present day? "Put down the monster," in fact, applied to the Republican party. "Strengthen the arm of government," by accumulating incidental powers. "Support the Administration," by letting it do as it pleases, and "draw close the cords of affection with Great Britain." These tenets differ in nothing from those of the Democratic party in 1794. But that Administration had the indiscretion to do acts, which let in the light upon the practical exposition of these doctrines:

The present will probably profit by their experience.

It was the opinion of many, at the time of this and the series of occurrences which followed it up for six years, that it was a primary object, to feel how far the Executive might go without retarding the people."

Extract from Gen. Washington's Speech to Congress, delivered Nov. 29th, 1794.

When we call to mind the glorious indulgence of heaven, by which the American people became a nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power and happiness, to which it seems destined; with the deepest regret do I announce to you, that during your recess, some of the citizens of the United States have been found capable of an insurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies of order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the session of the year 1790, it was expedient to exercise the legislative power, granted by the constitution of the United States, to lay and collect excise. In a majority of the states, scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four states of Pennsylvania, a prejudice of men, who labored for an ascendancy over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known, that Congress did not hesitate to examine the complaint, which were presented, and to relieve them, as far as justice dictated, or general convenience would permit. But the impression which this moderation made on the discontented, did not correspond with what it deserved; and the arts of delusion were no longer confined to the efforts of designing individuals.

The very forbearance to press precautions was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to denounce threats against the officers employed. From a belief, that by a more formal concert, their operation might be defeated, certain self-created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence, while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself were conforming themselves to the acts of excise, a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived that every expectation from the tenderness which had been hitherto pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency or irresolution in the government.

Legal process was, therefore, delivered to the marshal, against the rioters and delinquent distillers.

No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at his person, and the person and property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the marshal, arrested him, and detained him some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged, by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Allegheny mountain; and a detachment was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he had served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the inspector, seized his papers of office; and finally destroyed by fire his buildings, and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed, that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the inspector; to withstand by force of arms the authority of the United States, and thereby, to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States notified to me, that, "in the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I sought and weighed the one hand, the judiciary was pronounced to be stripped of its capacity to enforce the laws; crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without control; the friends of government were insulted, abused, and overawed into silence; or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the reasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority

shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonor of such excesses—to encounter the expense, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition, were steps too delicate, too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed therefore, the summoning of the militia immediately into the field; but I required them to be held to readiness, that if my anxious endeavors the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless, military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the 7th of August last, was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorized to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations which had been excited in the Executive; and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent, however, that without submission, coercion must be the resort; but to invite them, at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accommodations as lay within the sphere of the executive power. Pardon, too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, upon no other condition than a satisfaction in their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by showing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted, all of those who had committed or abetted the tumult did not subscribe the mild form, which was proposed as the atonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general nor conclusive, to recommend or warrant the further suspension of the march of the militia.

Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of the 23rd of September last.

It was a task too difficult to ascertain, with precision, the lowest degree of force competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to economy and the ease of my fellow-citizens belonging to the militia, it would have been a wish to accomplish such an estimate. My very reluctance to ascribe too much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided inducement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt and adequate in every view, and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quotas had been assigned to the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occasion, an opinion which justified a requisition to the other states.

As commander in chief of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a doubt, the ill success of the measures from obstruction; that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends to peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance, which they ought always to receive, and I trust ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent, I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and home. But succeeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done; it being now confessed by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit inimical to all order, has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have been withheld. It will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside, the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western coun-

ties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensable whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others who may have expressed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

From the (S. V.) National Union.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 25th June, by the King in person—who made a speech comprising eight commences with a grace, which is to this:

I am happy to see you again, my Lords. I am sorry you have been disturbed by the Irish—

I hope you will keep a sharp look out in that quarter—

I am on pretty good terms with the Holy Alliance—

I thank you for so much money—

I see you have done something for the manufactures—

I am glad that we get along so well,—and,

I hope you will behave yourselves at home—Good Evening.

The Cause of Freedom throughout the World.

We are glad to learn, that Charles G. Haines, esq. of this city, has presented to a distinguished citizen of the Republic of Colombia, a work in MS. of some three or four hundred pages, entitled, "Notes on the Theory of the Political States of the World," which is written in a simple and elegant style, and presenting the most simple view of the General and State Governments, and their concurrent operation on the genius and resources of the same people. Such a book is much wanted in South America and in Europe. It will be published in Spanish, and no doubt be widely circulated. N. Y. Com. Adv.

ANOTHER CALCULATION.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Wake County, N. C. to a gentleman of Washington, dated 16th inst.

"Several gentlemen of this neighbourhood, at an accidental meeting some days since, had a talk on the Presidential election. The following table exhibits our opinion as to the result of the votes for President, by the electoral colleges; and as the National Journal goes on broad and fair grounds, we would thank you to have it published in that paper. We have no objections that the Editor, if he thinks proper, should accompany it with any remarks of his own on the subject. As he appears to be a man of clear mind, and a man of truth, we would be glad to see if he has any objections to our assumptions. Indeed, our object is light, we would be as free to elicit the estimates or opinions of others, as to disseminate those entertained by ourselves.

Jackson.		Adams.	
Pennsylvania	28	Maine	9
North-Carolina	15	New Hampshire	8
South-Carolina	11	Massachusetts	15
Alabama	5	Connecticut	8
Louisiana	5	Rhode-Island	4
Mississippi	3	Vermont	7
Missouri	3	New-Jersey	8
Tennessee	11	Delaware	3
Maryland	4	Maryland	6
	85		68

Should Clay be withdrawn, which appears probable, we should calculate on an increase of 38 votes for Gen. Jackson, which would give him 123 votes.

Should Mr. Crawford be considered out of the question, which we also think probable, taking into view his weakness of body, and political weakness, we should estimate the votes of Virginia and Georgia for Jackson, (33,) which would secure his election by the people. He would then have 156 votes—131 only being necessary to decide the election. In the event of Mr. Crawford not being voted for, Mr. Adams would certainly have New-York, which would give him 104 votes; or should the votes of Virginia, as well as New-York, be given to him, (and not to Jackson, as estimated by us,) he

It appears to us here, that the election by the people, or the House of Representatives, is entirely between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. The election of either would be agreeable to a great majority of the people of this State, and, we hope, the Union. Gen. Jackson is the first choice of the people of North-Carolina—Mr. Adams second. Mr. Crawford could not now obtain more than one out of every ten votes of this State, and is sinking in popularity, with us, daily."