

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Speech of a Representative elect.

Silence! friends and fellow-citizens—Silence! friends and fellow-citizens—silence, I say, gentlemen, silence!—Now, silence then, and hear! As ye have elected me, to serve ye in the next General Assembly, gentlemen, in the House of Rolly, for the Commons, gentlemen, I shall en-dee-vor to act. I shall en-dee-vor to be sarviceable, for I wants America to have high intrust. Now, gentlemen, when the time comes I shall go to Rolly, I shall be there among the Reep-ra-sent-a-tives, down below, and from away off as fur as Buncome. Now rest ye, gentlemen, well assured, that in all my acts of the Commons, I shall be guided by that power which I hopes will make ye happy for your intrust. I hopes it will extend to pos-tee-riety too; for, gentlemen, I looks a good ways—I want politics a flourishin'. I wants it in all the world, and in this part here; and most every where. Pos-tee-riety must have it too, and Virginia, and the whole Commonwealth of us, and Europe shall have a benefit in it. So, gentlemen, I'll say on; as I've got elected, as you all know here, gentlemen, as the Sheriff has jest now cried it that I've got elected, at the door at the Court-house; so you've toted me on your shoulders, gentlemen, here; and among these ginger cakes here, gentlemen, and on this cart fetched here to sell ginger cakes, so I thank ye. I thank ye, gentlemen, for the high mark of ree-spect you've showed me. Now, gentlemen, as I'm elected, though I dident git the foremost vote; but I wasent but a little behind him; but no matter, as I'm elected. Now, gentlemen, my heart is right for your intrust; I shall do too all that can be done. So as I'm elected, I looks to the good, gentlemen, of things and to posterity. And, gentlemen, I calls your attention as I'm elected, a lee-tle while to the internal improvement. As I'm elected, I speaks it for your good. Now, gentlemen, the improve of the hoss-breed you know some about; and we raise some of the best hoss-breed and fillies that's better than Virginia; but I shall go now to the water and canals. Though I know the importance of the hoss-breed is important, I'm looking to the canals now. Now, gentlemen, the canals—if we begin down as fur as Ocricoc bar, and cleans out the creeks and swamps as high up as Na-hun-ta, and some canals too for flats, twill be, gentlemen, advantageous to our country. Twould be, and I hopes a good deal for Polecat, and Tice's marsh, and Contentny, to be cleared up and navigable for flats and boats and some other sloops of war; though I ha'nt paid much attention this good while to the Navy. And I guess John Bull wont want to fight us after this. We must though leave it to the House in the Senate and Commons. But I'll recommend to the best, and stick to um and vote too, blame my skin if I dont. Let's, gentlemen, have Pitchkittle cut off in a canal; twill, gentlemen, save the State a good many dollars, and shorten the way to our abidances. Now, gentlemen, I wants much the country and the Univarsity improving; and the county and every where; in Mad-am-a-skeet and bout Chapel-hill and Rolly, and to the town of Buncome, and by canals particular. So, gentlemen, the agriculture of our country, and the pork and cotton would go by the canals to Jecms-es-river, and to

Wilmington, and the corn too, though corn is dear now. Though I spose some folks wouldent like the canals for negur speculation; though I think that Crawford wasent so stained with negur speculation—and the presidential candidates—I think, gentlemen, a leetle while I stop some on the canals—and Crawford ought to been President. I know how Jackson's a great man, and he went to New-Orleans. And Adams—I talked with a man I got in company with, how he writ about being pal-se-fied, and dident care for his constituents; but his big talk I dont care for, he's too larned. We want somebody for our intrust, and I tells you, they go to Congress to make laws—and about altering the Constitution, I shall en-dee-vor to see something about it. And, gentlemen, for the Banks, I wants attention—silence! I says there aint no justice in um; particular the State Bank of Newbern. The President and Directors, I spose, wouldent like to have me say much at Rolly, but I must stick to your intrust; I dont see about their lendin money at six per cent. and git ten; and judgment too, and the No-try gits cost too. The great folks do too much, and if I dont say something about it at Rolly, I dont know who will. Now, gentlemen, as I'm in politics, I shall begin to talk a heap about schools and about roads; and I wants to sarch too a good deal about patrols and musters particular; and if we can make any laws about um we shall. We must consider on um. Gentlemen, rest ye well assured, I shall think on the muster business. Now, gentlemen, the law must be made, for we couldent live if twa'nt; and we shall make some, I reckon, at Rolly this time. I ha'nt now, gentlemen, got time to talk on our Courts and Supreme Coert; but I shall think on um all when I git to Rolly. When I git there, I shall sarch some about the army; and I shall, I reckon, find out what Great Britain's doing; and a good many things that I dont talk on now. Gentlemen, tis the good of the country I wants; I wants to have folks think on our independence. Now we are the biggest nation a'most in the world—Washington was a great man—our fathers fought in the old Revolution, and Jefferson was for independence. We have a good many States to our government, and if Bonaparte comes we'll beat him away. Now Jet the French come, if they dare. Gentlemen, we have trade too; our ships go clear across the sea, and come back; but the sea sometimes runs up high, and tis stormy sometimes, and in the night tis dark. Gentlemen, Louisiana belongs to us, and Mr. McDuffie is in Congress. I say, gentlemen, we have a good many States. Now, Commodore Rodgers I have heard of a good while—Aaron Burr was Vice-President, and he shot a man once through, I've forgot his name. Gentlemen, I could say a good many things, but I ha'nt time. There are more vessels, I spose, in New-York than there ever was at Newbern. Gentlemen, the world is very large. Now I a'nt I spose to talk much on the stars nor the sun neither; you've elected me a politician, and so I talks only on politics. Now ye've elected me, I thanks ye. You dident elect me last year, but I thanks ye. Gentlemen, I thinks for your true intrust, rest ye well assured. Now, silence—but you've raised me higher than last year, so I'll say on—but if you'd done a little more I should been up to the foremost man; but I run him mighty clost—my opponent, though I spose friend, in the Rolly Commons. So as I'm elected I'll say on, though I

a'nt in the Senate, but I hope for influence in the Assembly of Commons, and do somewhat with mending the law on hoss-stealing, printed in Haywood's Justice and Acts. Twould be for the intrust of the community, if detected from stealing hosses from negurs. Now, gentlemen, I thank you for the plumpers which elected me, and if my crop was good, ye should not lose nothing by it. Gentlemen, I thank ye for electing me, very politely; and we'll all take a friendly drink of speerit and water. Ye have elected me—as we've been a trying for some time, so my conscience was clear, since I wish for the good of the State and G— county particular, and for Rolly too. Now, gentlemen, I would say something about the Engineer, but I thinks the Governor will fix that business, so I'll wait till I git to Rolly before I writes ye about it. But now, gentlemen, I hopes that my office at Rolly will be for the good of the United States and particular for the Union. Gentlemen, if my friends dident have confidence in my knowledge, they wouldent give me sich a vote. I'll stick up for your intrust at Rolly, as fur as my weak abilities must admit. If my acts should do any thing at Rolly wrong, rest ye well assured it will be for the better. But, friends and fellow-citizens, silence! If I should do any thing wrong, I hopes I sha'nt, as you've elected me, as I knew you would when your true intrust come. Gentlemen, I thanks ye agin for electing me—and now, gentlemen, huzza for North-Carolina. Gentlemen, I thanks ye, all of ye, gentlemen—let's take some speerit and water, gentlemen.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

Mr. Editor—Thinking that it would appear a little strange to persons that are not acquainted with the circumstance, that after my being solicited by most of the leading men constituting the opposite parties that have existed for some time in this place, to offer to represent the Town in the next General Assembly, that I should be beaten by so large a majority; I have determined to make a plain statement of facts, and submit them to the public to determine whether I have been treated honorably or not. Early last spring, after two or three caucuses, it was agreed on by some of the leading men of both parties, that neither Mr. Bynum nor Mr. Potter should be run for the Town. It of course devolved upon them to fix upon a third person. After some ceremony they determined, that as I had been so nearly neutral in the former contests, that I should be the candidate, after which, I was solicited by many of the citizens, particularly by Edwd. B. Freeman and Elisha B. Smith, of the Burges party—the latter positively assuring me, that if I would offer, there would be no opposition. I observed to Mr. Smith that I had understood from Mr. Potter's friends, that it was somewhat uncertain whether Mr. Potter would decline or not—to which he replied, that he knew that Mr. Potter would not be a candidate, and that he (Smith) had'nt acted without his authority. Under these circumstances, I consented that my name might be run. Strange as it may appear to men of correct principles, it is never-

theless a fact, that these very men that have been almost the sole cause of my offering, voted against me. I understand that these men have attempted to excuse themselves, by saying that it was a party question and that they felt bound to vote with their party. I would ask the gentlemen who it was that made it a party question! For I had been under the impression that the object of my offering was to reconcile, rather than arouse those unpleasant feelings that have hitherto existed in our Town.

DIXIE C. FENNER.

Halifax, Aug. 27th, 1826.

It is but justice to say, that in consequence of the appointment of an inspector (Mr. Halliday) who is a foreigner, and who has distinguished himself in promoting the Burges interest as well as by his hostility to the Bynum party, and who at that time labored under serious accusations, that so few of Mr. Bynum's friends voted—it is due to him to say however, that my priyate opinion of Mr. H. is better than that of my friends. My object in publishing this transaction, is not to attempt to prove to the world, that if all of my friends had voted, that I could have been elected, notwithstanding my private opinion; but it has been to expose the manner in which I have been treated, by men that I have hitherto had the best opinion of, and in whom, I blush to say, I have been sorely disappointed.

D. C. F.



Tarborough,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1826.

The Office of the FREE PRESS is removed to the house recently occupied by Dr. B. B. Hunter, on the west corner of the square on which the store of the Messrs. Cotten's is situated.

Superior Court... The fall term of the Superior Court for this county, was held in this place last week, Judge MANGUM presiding. We have been favored, by a gentleman of the bar, with the following sketch of two interesting cases (one in Pitt county) that were decided this term:

The case of Cotten vs. Bowers, an action of trover for 12 bales of cotton, excited considerable interest. The plaintiff in the month of April, 1823, purchased and paid off out-standing judgments against his brother to the amount of \$134—had the same levied on 80 barrels of corn, 100 head of hogs, and the cotton in the cotton-house, supposed to be 10 or 12,000 lbs. The day of sale was advertised by the constable—on the day of sale but seven persons were present, including the two brothers and constable, and some of them were requested to attend by the brothers. The corn was sold in a lump. The cotton in the cotton-house was offered, when the brother of plaintiff wished the persons present to see that in the barn, and called on the constable to sell that with the other, supposed to be 2000 lbs. The constable refused, saying he had not levied on it, and would not sell it,