

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

*Mistur Eddittur*—Sur: I hopes you will pardun mi boldness in making a few obsurvashuns on de Presidentshal elecshun, which as de big folks says is tu take place in Novembur 1000, 800, 28, for de purpos of electing a Presidente of de Newnited States. Now, Sur, I dont know mutch about de canidates, onlie what I heare from de newspaper, and sum of dem tell so manie lyes dat its hard tu beleve what dey do say. Howbenebbur, dare is sum dat will tell de truth, and sitch as dem I likes to reade: but I'm so poore, dat I cannot subscribe tu all of um, and darefor, I dont see um offin, onlie when I goes tu de Post-offis, and de good Postmastur, as he is calld, lets me reade sum of um a little bit, and he has mi tanks for it. In sum of dese papurs, I hear so mutch talk about Addums, and Jeneral Jackson, and Henrie Claye, de coalishun, and de puritane and black-legs, and what a *big summersette* mi unkil Claye turned when he elected Mistur Addums de President of de Newnited States, dat I hardlie know which of dem tu beleve. I dont say Mistur Claye elected Mistur Addums—no, Sur, I say no sitch things, because I know naething about it, and darefor shall leve de *big men* tu talk it out by demselves.

Sum of um says dat Jeneral Jackson must be our next President, and sum says Mistur Addums mast; but I say, let de will of de people be dun, and all will go right, if it dont I am a cat. If I mistake nott sum of um says (I mean de newspaper) dat Mistur Addums bought de Presidentshal Chare of Mistur Claye, by giving him de offis of Secretarie of State; and if he did, I think dey boaf ought tu be tied together and thrown in de Chessepeke bay, so dat de fishes mighte eat um—eat um, indeed! if dey wur so mean as all dat, I dont think de fishes would eat um, for dey would stink tu bad. Tu be sure, dey are better men than tu act in dat way? I hoap so, at least.

Now, Mistur Eddittur, from what little informashun I have gathered from de newspapers, I think Jeneral Jackson should be our next President, because I reckon as how, he would new moddle sum of our big folks at Washington Citie, and let um know what it is tu fool wid de freemen of our good countrie.

I see in de Free Press tother day, a communicashun signed Sampson Snakeroot, written in vindicashun of Mistur Claye's conduct, when as de big men says he made Mistur Addums de President of de Newnited States: but, Sir, I think his plea wont do, for he's got no foundation. And de next week, A Voice from Nort-Carolina, comes out and tears Mistur Snakeroot intu linte—he skins him, and shaves him tu de bone. I tell you what, Sur, dis here Voice writes no ways slow; he's a rip tairer, a real roarer, a full-bludded Jackson man, haif horse, and haif alligator; he's mi man forever! O, you fellows, you

Jackson men, I say, cum tu de polls in 1000, 800, 28, and let de Administrashun harpies see what you can do. UNKIL SAM.  
October de 10th, 1000, 800, 27.

## Political.

*Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.*—The Louisville Public Advertiser, contains some remarks from the pen of James W. Gazley, Esq. who was a member of Congress, from the Cincinnati District, at the session of 1824-5. They relate to the circumstances which occurred previous to the last Presidential election—we have selected the following passages:

"The facts are these—namely: a week or ten days before the last Presidential election, members of Congress friendly to Mr. Adams declared publicly that it was then reduced to a certainty that Mr. Clay's friends would vote for Mr. Adams, whose election was certain at the first ballot: having heard these declarations made, they depend on no conjecture: if there were no consultations, no pledge or promise made, how came this fact to be known! Mr. Scott had declared publicly at the early part of the session, that he should vote for Andrew Jackson in accordance with the wish of his constituents and the pledge given them; yet these same friends of Mr. Adams, at the time first mentioned, declared that he would positively vote for Mr. Adams; and that Mr. Cook, who stood in the same situation, would do the same: they did vote for Mr. Adams, and he was elected at the first ballot! Now, unless every man who voted for Mr. Adams was pledged prior to the election, by what possible means were the precise result and names foretold! Pledged to what, and for what! Mr. Cook and Mr. Scott have since both received office—Mr. Clay was immediately made Secretary of State. If there could be any doubt, Mr. Wright, of Ohio, who was one of Mr. Clay's friends, and included in the vote as predicted, has removed that doubt: in his letter to Mr. King he says—"We can never affiliate with Mr. Adams—we are antipodes to him: our Kentucky friends are willing we should fight their battles, and secure them all the sweetmeats." A warm and decided friend to Mr. Clay votes for a man to be President to whom he is decidedly hostile: and for what, and for whom? Why, he tells you for the sake of our Kentucky friends! Why for them! that they may get office or sweetmeats. When did they get office or sweetmeats, and what battles were fought! The thing is plain beyond the power of perversion.

"There is no cause for any surprise at the late proposition—(made to General Jackson)—it was a subject of common conversation at Washington, after the Presidential election. It then excited neither surprise nor reply. Considering the state of facts, about which there is no controversy, in relation to the last Presidential election, the known disposition of the incumbents and their partisans, in relation to office, there is certainly not the least room for any sensibility, on any charge that has or can be made. To affect any, at this moment, is

an hypocrisy not called for by the occasion, and not calculated for effect. The administration was begun and formed on one of the boldest schemes ever attempted since we were a nation. The details were open and avowed: this scheme was to make a President of one who was never a favorite of the people, and what is more extraordinary, a bitter enemy of the very men who made him."

*Mr. Scott, of Missouri.*—The following correspondence passed between Mr. Scott, the Representative, and Mr. Benton, one of the Senators of Missouri, on the eve of the Presidential election. Mr. Scott was dismissed by his constituents, and now holds an office worth \$3000 a year under Messrs. Adams & Clay, who created the sinecure of "Inspector of Land Offices," for his special accommodation—this appointment and the correspondence, furnish an excellent commentary on the patriotism and *disinterestedness* of some of the most efficient instruments of the Administration:

Washington City, Feb- }  
ruary 5, 1825. }

Hon. T. H. Benton:

Dear Sir: Notwithstanding the conversation we had on Thursday evening and on Friday, from which you might justly conclude that I would not vote for Mr. Adams, I am now inclined to think differently, and unless some other change in my mind takes place, I shall vote for him. I take the earliest opportunity to apprise you of this fact, that you may not commit yourself with friends on the subject. JOHN SCOTT.

[ANSWER.]

Senate Chamber, Feb. 3.

Sir—I received on the morning of the 6th inst. your note of the 5th, in which you make known to me your intention to give the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams.

Sinister rumors, and some misgivings of my own; had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary development; but it was not until I had three times talked with you, face to face, that I could believe in the reality of an intention so inconsistent with your previous conversations, so repugnant to your printed pledges, so amazing to your constituents, so fatal to yourself.

The vote which you intend thus to give, is not your own. It belongs to the people of the state of Missouri. They are against Mr. Adams. I, in their name, do solemnly protest against your intentions, and deny your moral power thus to bestow their vote.

You have been pleased to make a reference in one of your conversations to my personal wishes in the election. I now reiterate that I disdain and repel the appeal; and again remit you to the exalted tribunal of honor and duty.

For nine years, we have been closely connected in our political course: at length the connexion is dissolved, and dissolved under circumstances which denounce our everlasting separation.

For some expressions which you felt as unkind, in our conversation on Sunday, I ask your pardon and oblivion. I had a right to give you my opinion on a point of public duty, but none to inflict a wound on your feelings, and in this unexpected breaking of many ties there is enough of unavoida-

ble pain, without the gratuitous infliction of unkind words.

To-morrow is the day for your self-immolation. If you have an enemy, he may go and feed his eyes upon the scene. Your former friend will shun the afflicting spectacle.

With sincere wishes for your personal welfare, I remain, &c.

THO'S H. BENTON.



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1827.

*Correction.*—It appears that the statement in our last paper, respecting the outrage committed on the premises of Stephen Rogers, Esq. in Greene county, was partially incorrect. We have received another account of the affair, in substance as follows: In the day previous to the outrage, Mr. Rogers had a difference of a serious nature with one of his tenants, and they parted. The tenant made very severe threats against Mr. Rogers, and that night the mischief was done. The prevailing opinion in the neighborhood is, that the tenant was the perpetrator of the act; and this belief is strengthened by the fact, that he has since disappeared. There were no guns fired, nor were the family at all alarmed.—Mr. Rogers not being aware of the injury sustained until the next day.

*Law.*—The fall term of the Superior Court for the county of Halifax, commenced in the town of Halifax, on Monday last, Judge Daniel presiding. There were no unusual or important cases, on the civil or criminal docket, as far as we ascertained, which would require particular notice.

We understand that *Joel Mitchell*, a free negro, who was arraigned at the last Halifax Superior Court for the murder of Miles Ralph another free negro, and who had his cause removed to Warren county, was attempted to be brought to trial at the Superior Court held for that county last week. On his way to the Court-house Mitchell complained of being unwell, and was suffered to take a seat in the Court-house yard—medical aid was immediately procured, but it was ineffectual, the prisoner breathing his last in a few minutes—he was much debilitated, having been severely indisposed during his confinement; and it is supposed that the alarm attendant upon the situation in which he was unhappily placed, hastened his dissolution.

(COMMUNICATED.)

*A dead Negro found.*—On Thursday, the 18th inst. was found about a mile from the dwelling of Mrs. Coffield in this county, near a large branch running thro' her plantation, a dead negro man, being so disfigured that no features could be traced to ascertain who he was. A jury of inquest was held on the body the next day, and no marks of violence being discovered, it was supposed he came by his death in a natural way—supposing he had been dead eight or ten days. It is thought proper to describe his clothing, as it may lead to a discovery who he was—he had on an oznaburgs shirt and trowsers not much worn, a check roundabout of northern manufacture, and over that an old roundabout of twilled yarn cloth, brown color, collar and lappels, which had been a coat and altered—also an old pair of oznaburgs trowsers which lay under him.