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THE PAPERS OF WILLIE PERSON MANGUM

Edited by
Henry Thomas Shanks

Volume Two
1833 - 1838

Raleigh
State Department of Archives and History
1952

troubling a Senator when we have no Representative.

Tell Calhoun I shall send his apple grafts as he di[rected].

So far as I am informed your political [conduct] is most approved in our part of the country, we are a quiet People and bear with arbitrary measures some time before we break out.

I am your friend

WILLIS ALSTON.

P.S. No one Clay or Van Buren man can be found in our whole county

[Addressed:]

Honble

Willie P. Mangum

Gretna Green NC

Senator

Washington City

WPM-LC

John Chavis to Willie P. Mangum

WAKE CTY N. CAROLINA

Feb^y. 26th 1834—

My dear Sir/

No person could be more intensely solicitous to know [what] would be your course respecting the removal of the deposits than I have been. Knowing you to be the friend of G. Jackson, I could not decide with certainty what you would do. However I could not avoid believing any other than that you would disapprove of his outrageous proceedings. In the mean time I thought I would not write until I was convinced of your course. This I never discovered until last night and finding that you [Several lines are faded.]

I am perfectly satisfied, and do rejoice that I can speak to my neighbours with freedom & confidence respecting the course of my friend Judge Mangum—

Mr. Brown ought to be at home grubing or frying pancakes for his wife (if he has got one) instead of having a seat in the Senate of the United States—

What noble fellows are Clay & Webster are! Cahoun would not be far behind them if his brains did not contain so much of the fruits of Nullification, which he intends at a future day to let out by bring[ing] up again state rights; but it wont do

the union must be supported if not the welfare of [torn]

While I was in doubts what course you would take I was of the opinion that you were preparing to make a dead set upon the conduct of the Executive & to show not only the propriety but the absolute necessity there was that the deposits should be restored & I now think I was not mistaken that I was not mistaken—[sic].

Should your speech⁶⁹ upon that subject be published in *Pamphlet* form please to send me a copy to Rogers store—

Please to give my respects to Gen. Barringer & my son Abraham Rencher & tell them I am anxious to know their course respecting the deposits But that I entertain a hope that they will be in favour of these resolutions—

I was much gratified at hearing that you spent four days in Raleigh on your way to Congress, supposing that you had the pleasure not only of meeting a number of your friends but of showing your enemies [Several lines are faded.]

coming to Teach for you [faded] I wrote I had determined to break up house-keeping & board my wife at a neighbours house & had made arrangements to do so, but when I was about to bring the matter to the hearthstone my wife refused to be boarded out, but I still determined that i[f] you wanted me I would have some person to stay with her & come. Col. Horner having written to me that you had let him know that you would write to me shortly upon the subject I waited for your letter with much impatience, but none came to hand. In the mean time Doctor Parish⁷⁰ wrote to me that he wished me to come & break in his [Several lines are faded.] was still waiting for you; but conved in his letter that I must not let any person know of my coming to his part of the neighbourhood. That I did not like because its a sly ungenerous appearance in some way unknown to me therefore I wrote him that it was quite unnecessary for me to come about making the school, as my character as a Teacher was know to you & the Col & to you & him neighbours

⁶⁹In the heated debate that continued for the first three months of 1834, Mangum said little. On January 23 he presented memorials of "sundry citizens" of the state. Later he added those from Burke, Fayetteville, Wilkes, Washington, and Lenoir. On February 25 he made his main speech against the removal of deposits. The "Young Men" of Hartford, Connecticut, published it in pamphlet form. After denying Senator Brown's contention that the memorials did not represent the sentiment in North Carolina, Mangum made a strong attack on Jackson for deserting the South on the tariff. He condemned those who blindly followed the President. Finally he emphasized the unconstitutionality of removal of the deposits. The money, he said, was placed by law in the U. S. Bank and Jackson had removed it for the gain of his supporters. *National Intelligencer*, Mar. 6, 1834; *Raleigh Star*, Mar. 27, 1834.

⁷⁰The Parishes were Mangum's close neighbors.

must have reference, & I have heard nothing from him since—

Last year I made about \$30. by Teaching & this year, perhaps I may make 6[torn] Thus you see what a miserable neighbourhood I live in—

My wife has been dying slowly for about fifteen months. She is not completely comfortable [in] her bed, but has not been found of disadvantage to the family during [Several lines are faded.]

I should be glad to receive a letter from you or anything else you think I will be glad to see—

I am sincerely yours &c

JOHN CHAVES—

P S.

Please to tell my son Rencher that as soon as I find out his course respecting the deposits I will write to him—

[Addressed:]

Hon. Willie P. Mangum

A member of Congress

Washington City

Mail)

District of Columbia

WPM-LC

E. L. Winslow⁷¹ to Willie P. Mangum

Honble Willie P. Mangum

Dear Sir

FAYETTEVILLE February 26, 1834

I take great pleasure in being the organ of communicating to you the desire of Your fellow citizens in this part of the State, that you would receive & take charge of the enclosed Memorial⁷² to the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the re-

⁷¹Interested in internal improvements and business affairs, he represented Fayetteville at the internal improvements convention at Salisbury in 1833 and one at Raleigh in 1838. In 1850 he was president of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. *Raleigh Register*, Nov. 5, 1833; *Hillsborough Recorder*, Dec. 20, 1838; *Report of the Board of Internal Improvements of the Legislature of North Carolina at the Session of 1850-1851*, Appendix E.

⁷²These resolutions were presented to Congress by Mangum March 5, 1834. After asserting that the country was prosperous before removal, the proposers of the resolutions stated that removal was a mistake and asked Congress to relieve the distress caused thereby. *Senate Documents*, 23 Cong., 1 sess., Doc. 143, pp. 1-2.