THE PAPERS OF
WILLIE PERSON MANGUM

Edited by
Henry Thomas Shanks

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troubling a Senator when we have no Representative.

Tell Calhoun I shall send his apple grafts as he directed.

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

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WPM-LC

John Chavis to Willie P. Mangum

WAKE CTY N. CAROLINA
Feb. 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 Pam-
phlet form please to send me a copy to Rogers store—

Please to give my respects to Gen. Barringer & my son Abra-
ham Rencher & tell them I am anxious to know their course re-
specting 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 if 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 de-
posits. 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 neighbour-
hood 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
deposites 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. 29, 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 assert-
ing 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