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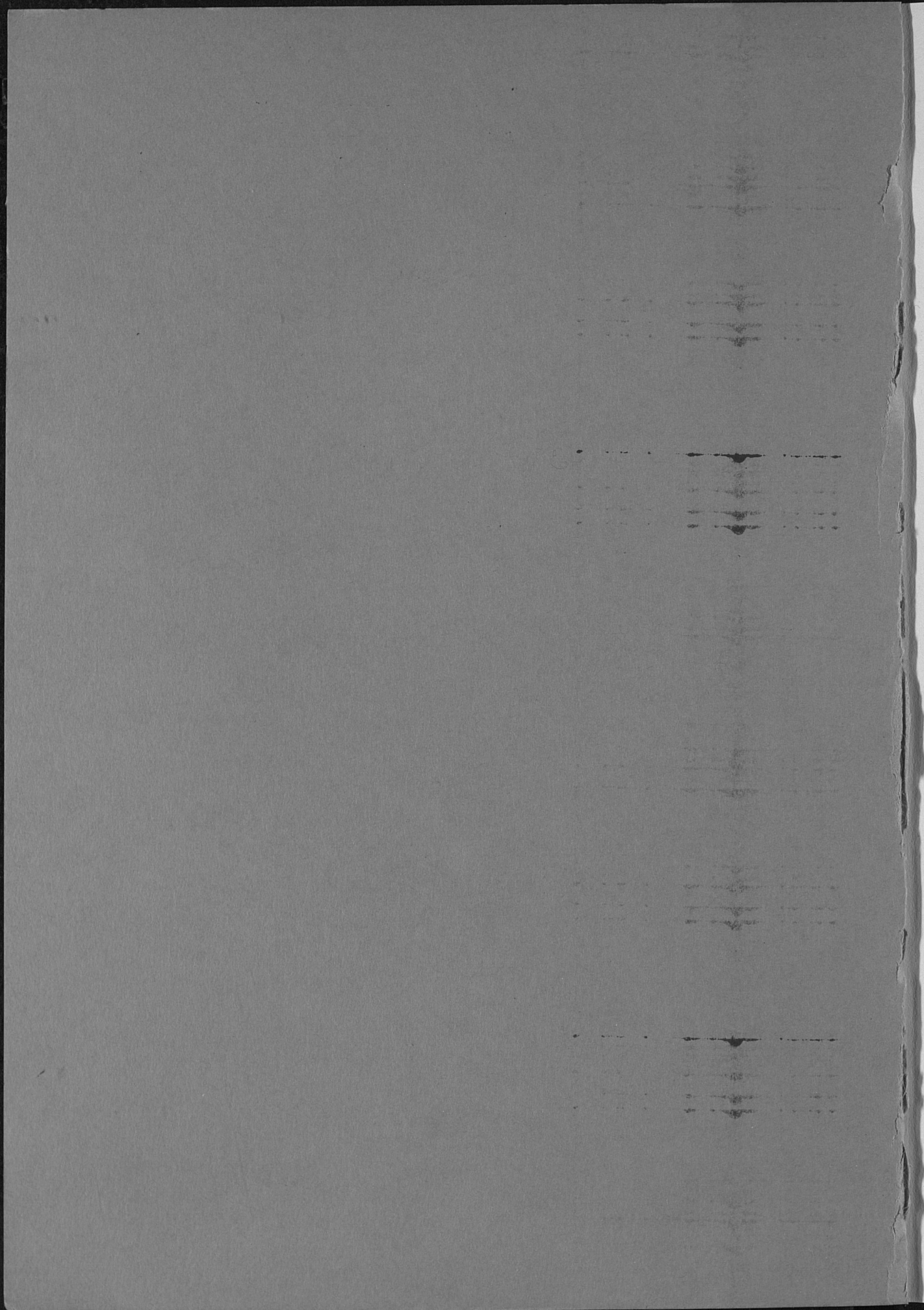


A
CALENDAR
OF THE
BARTLETT YANCEY PAPERS
IN THE
SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Historical
Records Survey Project
Division of Professional
and
Service Projects
Work Projects Administration
Raleigh, N. C.
1940

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Prepared by

The North Carolina Historical Records Survey Project
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Work Projects Administration

Sponsored by

The North Carolina Historical Commission
M. C. S. Noble, Chairman
C. C. Crittenden, Secretary

Raleigh, North Carolina
The North Carolina Historical Records Survey Project
1940

WPA Historical Records Survey Program

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PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey was created in the winter of 1935-36 as a nation-wide Works Progress Administration project for the "discovery, preservation and listing of basic materials for research in the history of the United States."¹ Under the direction of Dr. Luther H. Evans, the Survey undertook an extensive program for the inventory of state and local archives, early American imprints, church archives, and collections of manuscripts. Pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Relief Act passed June 30, 1939, the existence of the Survey as a single nation-wide project sponsored by WPA itself was terminated August 31, 1939; and the work of the Survey was continued in the individual states by locally sponsored projects operating within the national WPA Historical Records Survey Program which continued under the direction of Dr. Evans.

The North Carolina project of the national Historical Records Survey was established February 1, 1936, with Dr. C. C. Crittendon, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, as director. Until November 1936 the Survey operated as an autonomous unit of the Federal Writers' Project, directed in North Carolina by Edwin Bjorkman. Dr. Crittenden resigned as State Director June 30, 1937, and was succeeded by Dan Lacy, who had previously served as Assistant State Director. The work of the North Carolina unit of the Historical Records Survey has been continued by the North Carolina Historical Records Survey, established September 1, 1939, and sponsored by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Although the Historical Records Survey program has dealt to date chiefly with public archives and especially with county records, it has had as an important objective the facilitation of research in the manuscript sources of American history through the preparation of a national Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections organized by states, of guides to manuscript collections, and of calendars of selected collections of especial importance. The present publication is intended as a part of that program.

The Bartlett Yancey papers here calendared originally belonged to the North Carolina Historical Society, which ceased functioning after the death in 1868 of David L. Swain, president of the University of North Carolina and of the society. The papers of the Historical Society not destroyed or lost formed the nucleus around which the present Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina was built, and the Yancey papers became a part of that collection.

The Yancey papers, like the other collections in the Southern His-

1. Works Progress Administration, Operating Procedure No. W-2, Revised July 2, 1937.

tical Collection, are available for use by serious students. They are arranged chronologically in folders and kept in a steel filing case, in an air-conditioned vault; they are in good condition, both the ink and the paper being well preserved. The call number for the Yancey collection is S-2-A.

Forty-four of the ninety-three letters in the collection have been published. Most of the letters from Nathaniel Macon to Yancey were printed in Kemp P. Battle, ed., "The Congressional Career of Nathaniel Macon," James Sprunt Historical Monographs, no. 2 (1900). Certain other letters were included in J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, ed., "Letters to Bartlett Yancey," James Sprunt Historical Publications, X, no. 2 (1911), pp. 25-76. Two of the letters from Thomas Ruffin were printed in J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, ed., The Papers of Thomas Ruffin, I, 270, 320-21. In the entry for each published letter appropriate bibliographical data are given.

There is some difference of opinion concerning the spelling of Yancey's name. Nearly all secondary works use the "ey" spelling, and the county and town in the state named for him have the same spelling. His correspondents who know him best were not consistent, and Yancey's own usage seems to have varied. Dr. A. R. Newsome has concluded from a study of the manuscript laws signed by Yancey as Speaker of the North Carolina Senate that he usually spelled his name, at least in later life, as "Yancy."² In the calendar, however, it has been thought best to follow the more general usage and employ the spelling "Yancey."

The calendaring and research on the Yancey papers was done by Miss Elizabeth Boring of the Historical Records Survey under the editorial supervision of Branson Marley, Assistant Project Supervisor of the Survey; the introduction and index are the work of Mr. Marley. The work has profited through the editorial criticism of Dr. A. R. Newsome, head of the department of history of the University of North Carolina, of Mrs. Viola S. Burch, Assistant Project Supervisor of the North Carolina Historical Records Survey, and especially of Mrs. Margaret S. Eliot, of the Washington office of the Survey. Acknowledgment must be made of the generous cooperation of Dr. J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, Director of the Southern Historical Collection and of Mrs. Lyman A. Cotton, its curator. The calendar is published with the approval of the Librarian of Congress.

DAN LACY, State Supervisor
North Carolina Historical Records Survey

Raleigh, North Carolina
February 1, 1940

2. A. R. Newsome, "Letters of Romulus M. Saunders to Bartlett Yancey, 1821-1828," North Carolina Historical Review, VIII (1931), 429n3.

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INTRODUCTION

Bartlett Yancey, a North Carolina lawyer, congressman, and politician, was born on February 19, 1785, near Caswell County Courthouse, now Yanceyville. He received his early education at a private school and at Hyco Academy in Caswell County; at the age of fifteen he became a teacher in the private school he had formerly attended. After two years, 1804-06, at the University of North Carolina, poverty forced him to leave without a degree; the next year he spent studying law under Judge Archibald D. Murphey, a close associate in his later career; and in 1807, he received a license to practice. In 1808, before he began the practice of his profession, he married Nancy Graves, a cousin.

Five years of success as a lawyer gave Yancey such prominence that he was elected to Congress for two terms, from 1813 to 1817. Interestingly enough, his opponent in the election of 1812 was Murphey. During his period of service Yancey became a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and chairman of the Committee on Claims.¹

The period 1813-17 witnessed the emergence of American nationality. The Federalist-Republican rivalry, based partially on the voter's attitude toward England and France, had ended. The old Federalist party of Hamilton and Adams, after a decade and a half of defeats and a continued decline in prestige, had by 1815 become largely sectional. By 1815 the Republican party had become the sole nation-wide political party; economic and sectional interests tended to divide its councils, however, and being a Republican did not always mean supporting the policies of the administration.

Although North Carolina had long been a strong Republican state, there was a rift in state politics between the old, settled East which was over-represented in the legislature and the fast-growing West -- a division which was often reflected in the votes of its congressional delegation on national problems. Because of conditions which will be more fully explained later, Yancey and his constituents generally voted with the West.

During his congressional career, Yancey was numbered among the nationalistic group of the Republican party, "the young Republicans," which also included William H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay. In Congress, he voted for the Embargo Act of 1813 and opposed its repeal in 1814;² he voted for the National Bank Bill of 1815,³ which Madison vetoed, for the Second Bank Bill, 1816,⁴ and for Calhoun's Bonus Bill.⁵ Yancey and all of the North

1. George A. Anderson, "Bartlett Yancey," James Sprunt Historical Publications, X, no. 2 (1911), pp. 5-14 (hereafter cited as Anderson, "Bartlett Yancey"); Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1877 (Washington, 1928), p. 1734.

2. Annals of Congress, 13th Cong., 1st Sess., 504; 13th Cong., 2d Sess., 10-2001.

3. Ibid., 13th Cong., 3d Sess., 1046.

4. Ibid., 14th Cong., 1st Sess., 1219.

5. Ibid., 14th Cong., 2d Sess., 934.

Carolina delegation opposed the tariff of 1816.⁶ It will be noticed that all these issues except the last, Yancey stood with his friend Calhoun.⁷

After two terms in Congress, Yancey declined a third nomination on the plea that his personal affairs had been neglected. He was immediately elected to the state senate and became speaker, serving continuously from 1817 to 1827.

The North Carolina into whose service Yancey went in the teens and twenties of the nineteenth century was a region of diversified physiography and interests and of unattractive social, economic and political conditions. In spite of the post-war prosperity, 1815-19, the rate of increase of the population of the state continued to decline; almost no trade passed through the ports of the state because of the sand-bars; nearly two-thirds of its meager commerce was carried on through neighboring states; and the mountain region was almost isolated, for roads were poor or non-existent and rivers not navigable. Constitutional reform was demanded because property qualifications for voting and holding office and disproportionate representation in the legislature gave planters of the East control of the government to the disadvantage of the more populous and geographically larger but poorer counties of the West; illiteracy and ignorance were widespread; and the state government was dishonest and corrupt. Political attitudes in the state were influenced by its division into three economic areas: (1) The northeastern region, comprising the area of the Albemarle Sound and the valley of the Roanoke River and containing planters and small farmers. Because there was no direct outlet to the sea, the eastern portion of this region, counties accessible to the Sound and to the navigable reaches of the Roanoke River, routed its trade through the Dismal Swamp Canal to Norfolk. Because the upper part of the Roanoke was navigable, the western counties of the region including the eastern and central tiers of counties bordering Virginia, were primarily self-sufficient, although some tobacco was grown for export over via Petersburg, Virginia. The entire region favored a federal policy of internal improvements, for it was believed that only the federal government could afford to cut an inlet to the Sound; the western counties also favored a state program of internal improvements. (2) The Middle East region, situated between the valleys of the Roanoke and Cape Fear rivers and reaching well up into the center of the state, the locale of the wealthy plantation-slave holding aristocracy, which was within reach of Wilmington, the only port open directly to the sea, and was accessible through Ocracoke Inlet. A state policy of internal improvements was neither needed nor desired by this region. A general policy would cost the wealthy landowners but would mean no profit for them. And (3) the vast southwestern and western section of the state, which consisted of self-sufficient small farmers, with its shallow streams and almost non-existent roads. This region carried on its meager trade through Georgia, Tennessee, and particularly down its two navigable rivers,

6. Annals of Congress, 14th Cong., 1st Sess., 1352.

7. J. G. de R. Hamilton concludes that Yancey supported Calhoun rather than Crawford in the election of 1824. J. G. de R. Hamilton, "Political and Professional Career of Bartlett Yancey," James Sprunt Historical Publications, X, no. 2 (1911), 18.

the Yadkin and Catawba, to Charleston, South Carolina.⁸

Leadership in the effort to remove the natural handicaps to the economic development of the State was taken by Archibald D. Murphey, whose plan included provision of an adequate system of land and water transportation, improvement of local commercial centers, reclamation of eastern swamps, and development of a state-wide public school system and whose objectives were freedom from economic dependence on South Carolina and Virginia and a prosperous state. In the 1816-17 session of the General Assembly, at which Yancey was first made Speaker of the Senate, Murphey made his noted reports on inland navigation, public education, and a constitutional convention; a committee on Inland Navigation reported on improvement of the inlets and a board of internal improvements; Yancey, a staunch supporter of the Murphey program, presented a report providing for a Supreme Court and a court to sit in the Western part of the State. None of these reforms was adopted, but provision was made for surveys of several rivers preparatory to deepening them for navigation.

The legislature made no real move toward carrying out the Murphey reforms until 1819. In 1818, however, William Gaston presented, and the legislature passed, a measure providing for a Supreme Court and a court reporter. Yancey was offered an appointment on the Supreme Court but rejected the offer.⁹ At the same session Yancey, Henry Potter, and Chief Justice John W. Taylor of the newly created Supreme Court, were appointed a committee to revise the state laws.

Despite delays and compromises caused by local self-interest and sectional differences the legislature had by the end of 1819 procured surveys of rivers and proposed canals, authorized subscriptions of \$112,000 to navigation companies, created funds for internal improvements, established a Board of Internal Improvements to administer the fund, and hired an English engineer, Hamilton Fulton.¹⁰

Yancey had voted in Congress for federal internal improvements and seemed still to favor the policy; on this as on other progressive measures he and Nathaniel Macon disagreed. Macon tried to convert Yancey, as is shown in his letters; Macon's opposition to improvements was based on strict construction of the Constitution, on a fear for the safety of slavery, and on contention that the federal government constantly drained money from the South, for "nearly all the federal taxes collected there are paid for the interest of the public debt, or laid out to the north of the James River."¹¹

8. A. R. Newsome, "The Presidential Election of 1824 in North Carolina," *James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science*, XXIII, no. 1 (1939), 1-8 (hereafter cited as Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824"); W. K. Boyd, *The Federal Period, 1783-1860* (Volume II, R. D. W. Connor, W. K. Boyd, and J. G. de R. Hamilton, *History of North Carolina*, 3 vols. (Chicago and New York, 1919)), passim; R. D. W. Connor, *North Carolina, Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, 1584-1925* (Chicago and New York, 1929), I, 438 ff.; and C. K. Brown, *State Movement in Railroad Development: North Carolina's First Effort to Establish an East and West Trunk Line Railroad* (Chapel Hill, 1928), pp. 5-11.

9. Macon to Yancey, Feb. 8 and March 8, 1818. *Infra*, entries 2 and 3.

10. Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824," pp. 9-10.

11. Macon to Yancey, Dec. 12, 1821. *Infra*, entry 18.

But Macon was not consistent, for in 1820 he secured President Monroe's promise of a survey of an ocean inlet from Albemarle Sound. He was opposed to the general policy of federal improvements but favored expenditure on improvements in North Carolina.¹²

Although Yancey and others apparently were not impressed by Macon's alarmist views concerning the safety of slavery, Macon's worst fears seemed to be realized in the struggle over the admission of Missouri in 1819-20. But only public men and members of Congress apparently were much excited by the debates in Congress, for the controversy was obscured by the panic of 1819, which checked the nationalistic spirit in the nation and intensified sectional feeling. In North Carolina, as in the other states, prices fell rapidly, land values decreased, and bankruptcies, foreclosures, and imprisonment for debt increased greatly.

The conflict between debtor and creditor grew more fierce and the later popular opposition to banks was aroused. The Supreme Court decision in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* placed the branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville above harm by the state legislature, although in 1818 an act was passed laying a tax of \$5,000 and an effort was made to collect from the bank. The state banks, however, were more vulnerable and Governor Branch led the attack. In his speeches to the legislative sessions of 1819 and 1820 he proposed debtor relief and bank regulation, but the pro-bank party defeated all efforts to carry the governor's proposals into effect. Efforts to investigate the banks were defeated in the sessions of 1821 and 1823, but modifications of the debtor laws and a stay law for purchasers of Cherokee lands were passed.¹³ Yancey's stand on bank affairs cannot be ascertained definitely, but two letters from John I. Inge seem to indicate that he stood with Governor Branch in favor of debtor relief.¹⁴

At the same time, the internal improvements program of the State was having difficulties. Efforts were made in 1820, 1821, and 1822, to repeal the act of 1819; although these attacks were resisted, the hostility to the policy was increasing and its continuance seemed doubtful. Yancey continued his support of the state policy.

Efforts at constitutional reform were made more frequently after 1819; and after moves in the legislature of 1819, 1820, and 1821 were thwarted, the western senators and representatives held a caucus in 1822 that resulted in the unproductive Western Convention of 1823. Even Macon conceded the justice of some of the western contentions.¹⁵

Meanwhile, the campaign for the presidential election of 1824 was gradually taking precedence in the minds both of the people and of the politician William H. Crawford, the leader of the "radical" wing of the Republican party, rival candidate for the presidency against Monroe in 1816, and Secretary of the Treasury under Monroe, was looked upon by North Carolina Republican lead-

12. Macon to Yancey, April 19, 1820. *Infra*, entry 13.

13. Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824," pp. 12-13.

14. Inge to Yancey, Nov. 24, 1819. *Infra*, entries 9 and 10.

15. Macon to Yancey, Feb. 17, 1823. *Infra*, entry 25.

ers as the logical successor of the States' Rights Republicanism of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Opposed to him were John Quincy Adams, the country's most distinguished diplomat, Secretary of State, 1817-1825, and New England's favorite son; Henry Clay, "Harry of the West" and "The Western Star," Senator from Kentucky and Speaker of the House of Representatives; Andrew Jackson, also a westerner, hero of New Orleans, and conqueror of Florida; and John C. Calhoun, Congressman from South Carolina, Secretary of War, 1817-1825, the Southern leader of the group of the Republicans opposing Crawford's reaction.

The Crawford supporters in North Carolina were certain of success. In 1821, Macon saw Crawford rather than Adams, Calhoun, or Clay as the successful candidate in 1824.¹⁶ The Crawfordites thought the less talk the better possibilities their candidate had.

But the anti-Crawford group, centering around Salisbury and led by Charles Fisher and the Western Carolinian, a Salisbury newspaper, began public discussion of the presidential election in 1822 and rapidly gained followers. The hopes of the anti-Crawford group centered on Calhoun, and by 1823 the Calhoun campaign was well launched and was the only candidacy publicly discussed.¹⁷

As Macon wrote Yancey, the election of the Assembly in 1823 was regarded as crucial by supporters of both candidates. However, it gave no clear-cut indication of the mandate of the people.¹⁸

In the legislature of 1823-24, Yancey was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, a Crawford newspaper, the Raleigh Register, was made state printer, and resolutions to instruct the North Carolina congressional delegation not to attend a caucus were defeated, as was an effort to re-establish the district method of choosing electors. All of these events were taken by Crawfordites as indications of popular support. However, the Western Convention, most of the members of which were anti-Crawford, gave the Calhoun forces a further opportunity to evolve plans.

On December 24, 1823, a caucus of Crawford supporters in the legislature was called; apparently less than a majority of the General Assembly attended and put forward Crawford as North Carolina's choice for the presidency. The caucus and the members of the congressional delegation chose a correspondence committee to direct the Crawford campaign; Yancey was the most prominent member of the Committee and chief Crawford agent in the State.¹⁹

In February, the congressional caucus met and put forward Crawford and Gallatin. Nine North Carolina Congressmen were present; the Senators, Macon and John Branch, and four representatives were absent. Macon's hostility to the caucus could not be overcome by the resolution of the state legislature and the pleas of Yancey, Gallatin, and other friends of Crawford.²⁰

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16. Macon to Yancey, Dec. 12, 1821. Infra, entry 18.
 17. Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824," pp. 46-53.
 18. Macon to Yancey, March 17, 1822. Infra, entry 19.
 19. Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824," pp. 73-74, 76-77, 119.
 20. Ibid., p. 80.

The Crawford supporters soon realized that to win the election in the State would require an active campaign. Yancey, as chief Crawford agent in North Carolina, maintained constant contact with Macon, Lewis Williams, and Romulus M. Saunders, the most active Crawford supporters in the State's congressional delegation, and with Crawford leaders within the state. He received Crawford pamphlets and had them published in the Raleigh Register, sought to stimulate the activity of the Crawford electors, and apparently wrote the Crawford address to the freemen of North Carolina, signed by members of the Crawford committee and published in the Register, Oct. 19, 1824.²¹

Yancey's stand during the campaign of 1824 represented a shift from the position he took during his early public career. As a Crawford supporter, Yancey became the opponent of federal internal improvements and of the tariff. He was probably influenced to shift by North Carolina's change from nationalistic to a states' rights position during the early 1820's.

As a reward for aiding Crawford, a Calhoun supporter stated later that Yancey was to be made Postmaster General if Crawford were elected.²²

Meanwhile, the friends of Adams, Jackson, and Calhoun were united under the leadership of Charles Fisher, a Salisbury politician and chief of the Calhoun forces; they prepared the People's ticket in opposition to the Crawford ticket. Their strategy was to leave the electors free to support the candidate most likely to defeat Crawford. Soon after Calhoun withdrew from the presidential campaign to become vice presidential candidate on the Jackson ticket, the People's ticket was understood to be for Jackson.²³

In the election, much to the surprise of the Crawford supporters, the People's ticket polled a majority of 4,794, and the State's electoral vote was given solidly for Jackson and Calhoun. This result might be interpreted as a repudiation of the leadership of the strict-constructionist Virginia school, whose North Carolina spokesman was Macon. The western and coastal sections of the State, impelled by their need for a more constructive governmental program, had carried the State for Jackson and against the Middle East, Crawford, and governmental inaction.

When the failure of any candidate to secure a majority of the electoral votes threw the election into the House of Representatives, however, the North Carolina congressmen refused to follow the lead of their constituents. Their attitude is expressed by Lewis Williams in a letter to Yancey: "Last night I was assailed on the ground of an obligation to submit to the voice of the State, -- But I repelled the argument in terms suitable to its absurdity."²⁴ Although the North Carolina vote in the House of Representatives was given for Crawford, five of the ten members of the delegation who voted for him failed of re-election in 1826. Among those defeated was Romulus M. Saunders, the congressman from Yancey's own district;²⁵ but in

21. Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824," pp. 118-119.

22. Ibid., p. 74n.

23. Ibid., pp. 83, 90, 98.

24. Nov. 30, 1824. Infra, entry 45.

25. Newsome, "Presidential Election of 1824," p. 172n.

spite of his active support of Crawford, Yancey himself returned to the State Senate and was re-elected speaker.

Meanwhile, Yancey's personal fortune and popularity continued to increase. In 1826, he rejected President's Adams's offer of the post of minister to Peru. In 1827, Calhoun mentioned the hope that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate, and from then until his death Yancey was looked on as the potential successor of Nathaniel Macon, who resigned November 14, 1826.

Developments in North Carolina during these years, 1824-1828, were interesting. The state internal improvements program ceased to look so much to canals and, with the reorganization of the Board of Internal Improvements, began to center around road construction; in 1825, the legislature directed roads to be laid off in Surry and Wilkes counties. The geological survey, begun in 1823 under Denison Olmsted, professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the University of North Carolina, was continued in 1827-1828 by Dr. Elisha Mitchell of the same institution.

Long agitation for a public school system finally resulted in the act of 1825 creating a fund for common schools and an administrative board, the Literary Board, composed of the governor, chief justice, speaker of the senate, speaker of the house, and treasurer. The law, introduced by Charles A. Hill, of Franklin County, apparently was written by Yancey.²⁶ In 1827, Yancey submitted to the Literary Board a draft of a report to the legislature, which contained a statement of the financial basis of the school fund, several practical suggestions for enlarging the fund, and suggestions of the duty of North Carolina to provide for the education of its white children. Yancey's report has contributed greatly to his reputation, and Calvin H. Wiley said that Yancey was "the immediate father of the common schools."²⁷ It will also be remembered that Yancey had fought for the Murphey program of 1816.

Futhermore, Yancey was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina from 1817 until his death. According to the minutes of the Board he was one of its most active members; he attended nearly every meeting and served on numerous committees, especially committees dealing with matters concerning legislation for the University.

Yancey's source of income was his practice of law before the superior courts. While he was attending the August, 1828, term of the Guilford County Court as attorney for the plaintiff in the famous breach of promise case of Sally Lindors v. Martin, he contracted the illness that killed him. The case lasted a week, and the jury finally brought in a verdict in favor of his client. Yancey awoke next day with a chill, drove fifty-two miles to his home, and died a few days later, on August 20.²⁸

BRANSON MARLEY, Project Supervisor
North Carolina Historical Records Survey

26. E. W. Knight, Public School Education in North Carolina (Boston, 1916), p. 82.

27. M. C. S. Noble, A History of the Public Schools of North Carolina (Chapel Hill, 1930), pp. 98-100.

28. Anderson, "Bartlett Yancey," p. 14.

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THE BARTLETT YANCEY COLLECTION

1817 Wm. H. CRAWFORD [U. S. Senator from Ga.], Washington [D. C.].
 May 27 To B.[artlett] YANCEY [Caswell Court House, N. C.].

The Intelligencer announced appointments made during extra session of Congress; results of an interview with the President [Monroe]: Gov. [Isaac M.] Shelby has declined and [John Quincy] Adams has accepted office [Secretary of State]; geographical considerations predominated in choosing officers; Secretary of War Department will be [William Henry] Harrison if choice is made from the West; in answer to the President's request for his opinions and suggestions Crawford said of Harrison "he was the best of those named by him, but that his excessive vanity & inordinate love of noisy, empty, popularity, would influence every action of an official, as well as of a private, nature. That his passion for popularity was so glaring, that every officer in the army knew it . . ."; his conduct might create feuds in the army; he suggested that in Harrison's place either Gen. [David R.] Williams, [William] Lowndes, or [John C.] Calhoun be appointed; [Henry] Clay gave it as his opinion that Calhoun would not relish the appointment; "a brig about to be dispatched to Buenos Ayres to see about affairs there" and discover capacity and determination [of the Argentine] to establish independence; the Vice President [Daniel D. Tompkins] has sunk under the increasing ascendancy of De Witt Clinton; Crawford will not be surprised if Clinton should compete with [James] Monroe for the presidency; Clay says he will withdraw from his official station.

A.L.S. 8 pp. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [1]

1818 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator from N. C.], Washington
 Feb. 8 [D. C.]. To B.[artlett] YANCEY.

Pleased that Yancey has been appointed judge; affairs with Spain remain as they have been for some time past; Gen. [Andrew] Jackson ordered to pursue the [Seminole] Indians; Great Britain has offered to mediate between this country and Spain; offer not accepted by the administration; Russia will make the same offer [to mediate] and receive the same answer; the United States may find itself in possession of all or nearly all Florida without war with Spain; "To you it will not appear very strange that Congress should raise their own pay."

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [2]

Published in James Sprunt Historical Monographs,¹ no. 2
 (1900), pp. 42-44.

1. Hereafter referred to as J. S. H. M.

1818 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Mar. 8 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Is satisfied with Yancey's decision not to accept the appointment of judge; desires Yancey to examine the Constitution of United States on these points: can Congress establish banks, make roads and canals, and if so can they free all slaves in the United States?; "who could have supposed when Mr. [Thomas] Jefferson went out of office, that his principles and the principles which brought him into it, would so soon have become unfashionable; & that Mr. [James] Madison the champion against banks, should have signed an act to establish one--and that Mr. [James] Monroe should become apparently the favorite of the federalists?"

A.L.S. 4 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm [3]

1818 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Apr. 15 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No[rth] Carolina.

Asks Yancey to examine again the Constitution of the United States and he will perceive his error; "If Congress can make canals they can with more propriety emancipate"; counsels Yancey not to be lead astray by grand notions or magnificent opinions but remember that he belongs to a weak state and just people who want nothing but to enjoy the fruits of their labor honestly.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 cm [4]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 46-47.

1819 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 7 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No[rth] Carolina.

"Sir I have in my seat this minute received your letter of the 3 instant, you ask my opinion concerning the conduct of Genl. [Andrew] Jackson in the Semonole War; and inform me that you have formed yours, but will not give it. The example does not agree with the request, not withstanding this, I shall state mine. The Constitution gives Congress the full authority to declare war; war has been waged and every act of Sovereign power exercised with the consent of Congress--The Constitution has then been violated, and I am for the Constitution rather than for man. No more for want of time at present . . ."

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm [5]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, p. 52.

1819 Will[iam] GASTON [State Senator], Newbern [N. C.]. To
Mar. 16 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Ct. House [No. Ca.].

In answer to letter of January 28, is instructed to say in behalf of all the creditors, whose claims have been sent on to Yancey by Mr. Stanly and him, that they are willing that the lots of Capt. [James] Taylor in Leaksville shall be sold on such terms as will best secure the money; the creditors wish Yancey to act as agent, or to appoint some one to act as agent; will pay proper commission; not necessary for sheriff to return present execution; creditors have great confidence in Yancey's discretion, and will ratify whatever he may cause to be done on their part.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 cm [6]

1819 Will[iam] GASTON [State Senator], Raleigh [N. C.]. To
Mar. 27 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Court House [N. C.].

Acknowledges letter of March 6; has forwarded the executions contained in same to Newbern with directions to send up rendition without delay; current desire of the creditors that sales should take place as soon as possible; is grateful for kind expressions of sympathy in his recent bereavement.

A.L.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 19 cm [7]

1819 Will[iam] GASTON [State Senator], Newbern [N. C.]. To
July 9 Bartlett YANCY [YANCEY], Milton, Caswell County [N. C.].

Regrets to learn that the sale of lots in Leaksville levied on to satisfy the judgments obtained against heirs of James Taylor have fallen short of the demands of the creditors; feared prices of property would fall, but was not prepared for so rapid a change; no arrangement was made between creditors for an equal division in case of deficiency of property to satisfy all; four judgments obtained in Craven County in 1818; the four entitled to preference have divided the money proportionally; creditors have no objection to Yancey's retaining 5 per cent as commission; requests instructions on the matter.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm x 19 cm [8]

1819 Jno. J. INGE [Granville County lawyer], Raleigh [N. C.].
Nov. 24 B.[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY].

Acknowledges note handed him by Col. [William] Robards; asks Yancey to give written or verbal statement as to whether his remarks during a conversation on banks, were intended as a personal insult; Inge insisted on the necessity of enforcing specie payments, giving as his reasons the situation of citizens in his section of the state, who had dealt with country merchants whose accounts had been closed by bonds; those bonds had fallen into the hands of Petersburg merchants in discharge of debts of country merchants; suits had been commenced on the bonds; Virginia merchants required the current discount if paid in North Carolina money; banks would refuse to redeem their notes either with Virginia or United States notes which would be received at par or with specie; the loss consequently fell on the citizens and they thereby were placed in the hands of merciless creditors; to these remarks Yancey replied "any lawyer who could obey such instructions ought to have his ears cut off"; he hopes he has misunderstood Yancey, but feels bound to adopt the course he has taken.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [9]

1819 Jno. J. INGE [Granville County lawyer], Raleigh [N. C.].
Nov. 24 To B.[artlett] YANCEY.

Acknowledges letter handed to him by Mr. [Romulus H.] Sanders [Saunders]; gratified that their misunderstanding has been cleared up; observation on discharging the committee first originated with Gov. [John] Branch; did not occur to him that the duty of appointing the committee [3rd Joint Committee on the

Governor's annual message ?] devolved on Yancey; he intended only to convey the meaning that although the committee should propose and report measures against the conduct of the banks he did not believe the legislature would carry their propositions into effect or concur with their report.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cm

[10]

Published in James Sprunt Historical Publications,² X, no. 2 (1911), pp. 7-14.

1820 Stevenson ARCHER [Member of Congress from Md.], "Capitol"
Feb. 23 [Washington, D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY.

Delighted with fertility of land and climate in Alabama, and would have taken his abode there if he could have disposed of property in Maryland; pleased that Yancey taking political stand in North Carolina; Missouri question occupied both branches of legislature; discussion of this matter has been of the most alarming character to people of the southern and western states; "these Yankee folks have a sort of notion that they can emancipate our slaves and have pretty broadly hinted at the practicability and expediency of such a measure"; has doubts as to Maine or Missouri gaining admittance to the Union at present session.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24 cm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[11]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 28-29.

1820 Thos. SETTLE [Member of Congress], Washington City. To
Apr. 8 B.[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY].

Desires opinion in relation to the adjustment of the Missouri question; invitation published in Intelligencer by Gen. S[amuel] Smith to Republican and other members of Congress to attend caucus; understands from Col. [Newton] Cannon that not more than forty or fifty attended; Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts and many other states followed North Carolina in not attending caucus; prefers Nat[haniel] Macon for Vice President of the United States, "with exception of Mr. [James] Monroe and Wm H. Crawford, with whom I consider Macon equal, I had rather see him President"; Mr. S[peaker] [Clay] would have been man nominated in caucus; any decision of the caucus would have had an injurious effect on election of D. D. Tomkins [Tompkins] for Governor of New York; if he should be beaten by [De Witt] Clinton, no nomination is necessary; if it be one of the objects of Mr. S[peaker] to become an obstacle to Mr. Crawford, Settle has additional reason to wish Mr. Clay's defeat in getting vice presidency.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[12]

1820 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Apr. 19 Bartlett YANCEY.

Conversed with President [James Monroe] on subject of an outlet from [Albemarle] sound to the ocean; President promised to

2. Hereafter referred to as J. S. H. P.

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have the desired examination made; the Spanish Minister has not given proof of what he would do or what he expected from the United States in the differences between the two countries but Macon thinks the United States should not reopen negotiations; the "feds" have not done with the Missouri question but will push it with view of joining parties based on slavery or no slavery; Monroe feels he cannot depend on his new friends and old opponents, to support his administration and knows that they prefer a man of their own party, that there are several presidential aspirants in his cabinet, that the cabinet consequently will be divided, and that he will have difficulties because of the vanished \$6,000,000 surplus in the Treasury and because of the poor business conditions; if [Daniel D.] Tompkins [Tompkins] should be Governor of New York, there will be a scuffle for the next vice presidency; a few days before [Samuel] Smith's call for caucus some warm friends of those who were talked of later as candidates for the presidency said the country should return to the principles of the Constitution by electing for vice president a man who should later become president; the proposal was probably killed by the absence of the North Carolina delegation from the caucus; early in the session there was much talk about reducing expenditures but nothing has been done; sinking fund will be drained; if manufacturing bill passes, as it is, no conjecture can now be formed of the amount of deficit; how beautiful would the congressional act look now on paper had Madison signed it; how dismal, putting the constitutional question aside.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [13]
Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 53-54.

1820 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Buck Spring, N. C. To
June 20 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

Much done and more openly about Missouri compromise at last session; of the great men at Washington [William H.] Crawford stands highest; [James] Monroe has no opposition in Congress; [John Quincy] Adams has few warm supporters, a part of them from local considerations and others for his violent defense of the attack on the Spanish ports in Florida; [John C.] Calhoun stands well with the military; [Henry] Clay stands high with those for internal improvements; had [Daniel D.] Tompkins [Tompkins] been elected Governor of N. Y., Clay would no doubt have run for Vice President; Macon will attend next session of Congress because the Missouri question may return on the admission of the State to the Union; if [John] Holmes and [Mark L.] Hill are elected as senators from Maine; they will strengthen the senate on the question; [Rufus] King lost ground with his party; [William] Pinkney's and [Samuel] Smith's replies to him on the Missouri bill lessened his reputation as a statesman and public speaker.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 23 cm x 18 cm [14]

1820 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Dec. 5 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, No. Carolina.

Treaty with Spain not known to be ratified; in his opinion the administration expects ratification; may depend on doings of the allied powers; uncertain whether Missouri question will again be debated in Senate though warm debate is expected in the House of Representatives; the Missouri question decided the election of Speaker in favor of [John W.] Taylor; Gov. [John] Branch mentioned by the administration for Governor of Florida; there are reasons to suspect that office will be given to "one who has been a military commander"; no report of Treasury but considerable deficit expected; national expenditure must be diminished, taxes must be laid, or money that is bank paper borrowed, or treasury notes issued; if a military man is not appointed for Governor of Florida, Branch will probably be appointed; more applicants in that country than can get places.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[15]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 56-57.

1821 Will[iam] GASTON [Jurist], Raleigh [N. C.]. To Bartlett
July 15 YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] House, N. C.

As Yancey will be a member of the General Assembly next session, calls attention to need of an act establishing courts of equity provided that "matters of fact which shall come in issue between the parties shall be determined by a jury in the presence of the court. A difference of construction leading to a difference of practice has arisen upon the provision of the law"; the Judges of the Supreme Court [of North Carolina] ask the question whether a jury must pass upon every fact on which the parties do not agree, or whether a jury in the presence of the court were to try those issues, which the court proceeding according to the usages of Chancery might direct, instead of their being tried in a law court; "Mr. [Moses] Mordecai thought every part of the defendant's answer was put in issue by the complainant's replication and all the allegations in complainant's bill were to be in issue which defendant's answer did not admit"; [Archibald] Henderson and Gaston thought the act prescribed a different mode of trying issues; as there is a prospect of getting all our Chancery suits determined a short explanatory act of assembly might remove much inconvenience; [Joseph J.] Daniel busy about Halifax; [Henry] Seawell is a candidate for the Assembly in Wake County, [Archibald] Henderson, [Romulus M.] Sanders [Saunders], [James] Iredell will not be in next session; [Archibald D.] Murphey and [Thomas] Ruffin have failed to publish the Supreme Court reports.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24½ cm x 20 cm

[16]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 29-31.

1821 Will[iam] GASTON [Jurist], Newbern [N. C.]. To Bartlett
Nov. 5 [YANCEY] Caswell C[our]t House, No. Ca.

Yancey's letter of September 25 came while he was on circuit; Yancey's recommendation of Mr. [John P.] Harrison has with Gaston

and with every member of the board [of internal improvements?], the effect Mr. Harrison desires; should vacancy occur, board will probably give appointment to one of its present officers; whose merit is personally known to them; his attention has been drawn to resolutions on appropriation of public lands to purposes of education, passed by legislature of Maryland; North Carolina's interest in scheme important; public funds when distributed should be for good of all; is sending pamphlet on subject, transmitted by [Virgil] Maxey, with whom plan originated; in 15th section of the act establishing the Court of the United States is a provision relative to parties being compelled to produce books in evidence which he "would like to see incorporated into our system of jurisprudence"; trying disputed facts in Chancery ought to apply in all Chancery proceedings, whether in County, Superior or Supreme Court.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm [17]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 32-33.

1821 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Dec. 12 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, No. Carolina.

Letter from Yancey by Gen. [Romulus M.] Sanders [Saunders] received; Saunders is quite an agreeable man and no doubt well educated to represent the district; political parties appear well pleased with President's information that neither taxes nor loans will be wanted next year; much talk of who next President will be; is frequently asked whom North Carolina will support; answers "probably the one most republican and most economical"; if no caucus held, there will be a secret understanding of whom each of the different parties will support; change in the Constitution of New York will add to her weight in the Union; unanimity necessary in South to give weight to candidates for President and Vice President; nearly all federal taxes collected in South are paid for interest on public debt; great division of opinion in North Carolina as to man for President; Secretary of Treasury [Crawford] appears to be best choice; not much will be heard of Missouri question unless used to unite non-slave states in favor of a candidate; no more news as [Joseph] Gales and [William] Seaton publish happenings.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [18]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 58-60.

1822 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Mar. 17 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

Reported Salisbury newspaper [Western Carolinian] against [William H.] Crawford; some ex-members of Congress oppose him; opposition determined and violent; Crawford's friends cannot be idle and expect him to be elected; men whose names have been mentioned for presidency are known to Yancey, as is their talent for "shyhoging"; the General Assembly at which electors are named will be important in North Carolina; members should be elected with a view to presidential election.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 cm [19]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 62-63.

1822 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Apr. 17 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.
Inclines to opinion that much exertion will be required to get North Carolina vote for [William H.] Crawford at next presidential election; [John C.] Calhoun in Pennsylvania last summer, in South this year; "You well know his talents by very general observations for gaining strangers"; newspaper at Salisbury [Western Carolinian] in Calhoun's favor several of our representatives for him; [Willis] Alston and [Samuel] Smith for Calhoun; friends of Calhoun have written to other states to obtain support for their candidate.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm [20]
Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 61-62.

1822 Thomas RUFFIN [Jurist], Raleigh [N. C.]. To B.[artlett]
July 2 YANCY [YANCEY] Caswell County, N. C.
Sale of Rose's property will be on "Monday next"; hopes sale will be closed; will be glad to see Yancey there; wishes to communicate certain facts and exchange opinions; Republicans must rouse themselves; the public mind must be enlightened; a powerful combination has formed and is forming "against us."

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [21]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, p. 33. Also published in J. G. de R. Hamilton, ed., The Papers of Thomas Ruffin (Raleigh, 1918), I, 270.

1822 Cad JONES [Member of the Board of Internal Improvements],
Rockland [N. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY, near Milton, N. C.
Mr. [Hamilton] Fulton has informed you of the abandonment of his expedition up the [Roanoke?] river; many hands engaged on [Weldon?] canal and other work sick; for him to go on with survey will sacrifice his health, and Jones advised against it; hope delay will not injuriously effect improvement of river; Mr. Fulton proposes to continue his survey in October which will be in time for a report to board of internal improvement or to the legislature; Jones sends Mr. Warren Williams' account with the [Roanoke Navigation] Company for collection and as it belongs to a company which has neither friendship nor mercy feels bound as agent to have it collected; he cannot recover from Alcott's failure; the great difficulty is to engage skilled hands willing to risk climate; about 1st of October shall have new supply of hands and by time of the meeting hope to close work.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm [22]

1823 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Jan. 25 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.
Majority of members of the House of Representatives from several of the western states prefer [Henry] Clay for next president; a party in Maine recommend [John Quincy] Adams; the indication is favorable to [William H.] Crawford; probability is that he has not gained during present session; New York still

silent; the paper, American [New York], for Adams; [Romulus M.] Sanders. [Saunders] knows more of the presidential election than Macon; the enclosed paper is sent that Yancey may read on agricultural production.

A.L.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [23]

Enclosure missing.

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, p. 75.

1823 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 16 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

The second committee appointed in consequence of letter to [Joseph] Gales and [William] Seaton addressed to the Speaker of House of Representatives has not yet reported; this committee has not discovered a fact that will injure the reputation of them or [William H.] Crawford; Macon inclines to the opinion that the whole truth will never be discovered; the rage for manufacturing is as great as ever, and it is believed the zealots are willing to prohibit the importation from foreign countries of every article they wish to manufacture in United States; [John E.] Calhoun "reported to be training of" [John Quincy] Adams, Crawford and [Henry] Clay; whether dash made at Adams by [Alexander] Smyth has injured him Macon knows not; "the push at Crawford by the suppressed document has not altered his condition, & whether the manufacturing run has improved Clay is not understood, nor has the cause of the report of Calhoun training of been heard"; [Romulus M.] Saunders writes everything; this is a sort of farewell for the session.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [24]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 63-64.

1823 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 17 Bartlett YANCEY Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

Has never turned his attention to convention question; no constitution in United States suits him because the patronage is in no one divided; the idea of balancing a government by three departments where one cannot receive anything from the other two and the other two can take another place from the other is fallacious; in all free governments, the patronage should be divided and no member of one department should be allowed to receive a place from another; he does not like any qualification in voters save a certain residence and age; one house ought to represent the people and originate bills, the other should revise and amend bills.

A.L.S. 1 p. 34 cm x 21 cm [25]

1823 Dun[can] CAMERON [Jurist], Orange Co. [N. C.]. To
July 22 B[artlett] YANCEY, Person Court.

Withdraws the instructions formerly given Yancey to require payment in specie from Mr. [Haskal?] Royster on the lots in Person County Court; will accept bank paper of this state.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm [26]

1823 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.].
Nov. 30 To Bartlett [t] YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Vote of New York beyond all doubt for [William H.] Crawford, and there is firm determination with the legislature-elect to secure an undivided suffrage in New York for Crawford; likely to have unpleasant contest for speaker between [Philip P.] Barbour and [Henry] Clay; this election will not turn on the presidential question in the least degree, for many of Crawford's friends will vote for Clay; feels assured of Crawford's success if things go as they are expected to do; [John C.] Calhoun has no earthly chance.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm [27]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 35-36.

1823 A. D. MURPHEY [Jurist], Hillsborough, N. C. To Bartlett [t]
Dec. 8 YANCEY, Raleigh [N. C.].

For several years has projected a work on North Carolina to embrace her history and views of her climate, soil, literature, legislation, and manners; would like to prepare a work which would reflect honor on the state and to preserve from oblivion facts in the history that would be interesting to "our posterity"; in opinion of booksellers little or no profit expected from voluminous work, fashion and taste of times being for compilations, epitome and abridgements; is too poor to encounter the expense and lose time required to collect materials and arrange them; he will prosecute this work if state will: (1) lend him \$10,000 for eight or ten years, to be free from interest and payment to be secured by a mortgage of real estate; (2) pay the expense of engraving portraits, maps, etc.; (3) give him access to the public records; has written his friend, A. Moran, on this subject; begs Yancey to confer with him; time and money he has spent in public service have contributed to his ruin and he cannot sustain further loss; expects no profit.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [28]
For enclosure, see entry 93.
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 36-38.

1823 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Dec. 12 [Bartlett YANCEY].

Letter received in which Yancey states he had seen Macon's letter to Robert H. Jones in which Macon did not say whether he should attend a caucus, if there is one; in contest between [James] Madison and [James] Monroe when Madison was first elected he was not at caucus, did not sign protest and published no statement as to which he preferred; that election was considered as important as the present one because the Federals then declared they would support Monroe; his attending caucus might do harm regarding election of William H. Crawford; is for neither the new tariff, internal improvements nor colonization society; [Thomas] Jefferson only man who has national influence; Crawford's talent, independence, firmness, and honesty has never been doubted; only one vote of his thought to be at variance with old Republican doctrine, and that was to renew the charter of the first bank of

United States; intends to vote for him; as for vote of New York a gentleman referred him to statement given [Romulus M.] Saunders for Yancey; Pennsylvania will support the caucus nomination; [Albert] Gallatin and old Republicans will support Crawford; opinion of Gov. [John Andrew] Shultz [Schulze] not heard by him; every man in North Carolina knows that he [Macon] prefers Crawford, as it has been stated in the [Raleigh] Register; Crawford mends slowly; he does not know opinion of Gen. [Andrew] Jackson about constitutionality of United States banks; his objection to caucus is that majority yield their opinion and support what they disapprove.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 34 cm x 21 cm [29]
Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 67-70.

1823 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.].
Dec. 20. To Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Sends Yancey another number on the manner in which the Secretary of War [John C. Calhoun] has managed affairs of his department; [Joseph] Gales must publish it; Williams has received letter from Jonathan Roberts in legislature of Pennsylvania; things going well in that quarter; [John] Forsyth showed him a letter from member of Pennsylvania legislature giving prospects there; no doubt as to vote of Pennsylvania; [John C.] Calhoun looks chop fallen; yesterday Williams had a talk with a New York delegate who comes from Gen. [Erastus] Root's town and he confirmed Williams more than ever in the opinion that New York will vote for [William H.] Crawford; 23 of the delegation are good and true; some of the rest are "borderers" politics and will take the right side after it is clearly ascertained.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [30]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 41-42.

1824 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.] To
Jan. 29 [Bartlett YANCEY]

Opinions of the court of Kentucky, and Yancey's reasons for a new trial received; a juryman is not allowed to be a judge of law, but of facts, unless in criminal prosecutions, hence it is not fit for Macon to decide between law characters; if a doubt exists in the mind of the court a new trial should be granted; "The constitution of the United States ought to be executed, as it was explained by it's friends in the state convention who adopted it"; "one reason for adopting it was to get clear of paper money & to have but one currency in the nation, unfortunately power has been assumed to establish banks & they issue a paper currency which is not of the same value in the same state"; branch banks of United States are almost alien to each other and to the mother bank.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [31]

1824 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 7 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Court H[ouse] No. Carolina.

If Yancey is not at home when letter gets to Caswell Court

House, it may stay in the office, or Mrs. Yancey may open it, and keep it for him; [Joseph] Galos and [William] Seaton's paper [The Intelligencer] yesterday announced caucus determination and invitation to one; [William H.] Crawford mending fast; reported that friends of [Henry] Clay and [John C.] Calhoun continue to be industrious; has been told that all unite against Crawford and against caucus; Crawford has more than 80 friends in Congress, perhaps nearer 100.

A.L.S. 1 p. 32½ cm x 19½ cm [32]

1824 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 24 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

"It is now believed here, and some say known, that [John C.] Calhoun has withdrawn from the contest for the presidency," his friends will support [Andrew] Jackson; great exertions to be made in North Carolina for the general; meeting was to take place last Saturday at Warrenton to nominate the general; when Macon left home majority in the county appeared to be for Crawford; meeting for same purpose was to take place at Hillsborough, he does not remember the day.

A.L.S. 1 p. 32½ cm x 19½ cm [33]

1824 R[omulus] M. SAUNDERS [Members of Congress], Washington
Mar. 15 [D. C.]. To B[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY] or Thos. Ruffin, Hillsborough, No. Carolina.

Has received from Albany pleasing intelligence that the Electoral Bill is rejected; New York now safe; members of the legislature will come out for caucus candidates; only fear now is a union between [John Quincy] Adams and [Henry] Clay, for former as President the latter as Vice President; Clay decidedly hostile to [William H.] Crawford; difficult to say on what account unless it is that he is resolved to be either President or Vice President.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm [34]

1824 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Mar. 31 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

Not many changes in relation to presidential election; Gen. [Samuel] Smith of Maryland, said he believed [William H.] Crawford was gaining in that state; some New England members say he is gaining there; reports are that he is losing in North Carolina; would be surprised if not mortified to know the Pennsylvania member who is considered best advised on public opinion in North Carolina; vote of the Senate on tariff bill and internal improvements is not known; in present unsettled state of politics, Republicans should be at their post; "Republicanism must be preserved in the states, or it cannot prevail in the federal government"; never more tired of a session than this one; it is growing old much faster than he wishes, but it is the course of nature to which all must submit; Crawford mending; Mr. [William] Miller continues to look well.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [35]

1824 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
May 6 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No[rth] Carolina.

Nothing has occurred worth noticing more than what has appeared in the papers; Congress will adjourn this month; North Carolina will be place of great electioneering; Jackson's friends will visit North Carolina to advise people for whom to vote for president and vice president; [William R.] King and [Gabriel] Moore of Alabama and [John H.] Eaton of Tennessee will take this route; fears tariff will pass; depends on two men in Senate, both from New England, who will vote for it provided they can get alterations to suit them; subjects discussed here are the presidency, internal improvements, tariff; [Walter] Lowrie has so far got the better of his opponents; President [Monroe] has contrived to get himself into an awkward position; nothing more disagreeable than for an old man, who has spent much time in public service to quit the service in a condition not to be coveted.

A.L.S. 1 p. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 cm [36]

1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Surry County [N. C.].
June 21 To Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Court House, North Carolina.

Since his return home has been taking part in presidential question; the only thing people want is information as to merits and qualifications of candidates; if they have this, triumph on our part is certain; great change in feelings toward [Andrew] Jackson; success of Crawford ticket certain if people can know of its true character; no wavering or indecision that he knows of in course pursued by [Meshack] Franklin or Gen. [Solomon] Graves; Yancey must write to them and urge them to go among the people and proclaim what ought to be done; [Montfort] Stokes boasts that he will beat Franklin in this district; Williams is convinced that he will not if Franklin and Graves do what they ought; doubt as to propriety of selecting Thomas Blockledge for Crawford ticket, as he is not popular in his district; Brown mentioned this in Raleigh and Williams mentions it to Yancey for his reflection, and better judgment.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 18 cm [37]

1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Surry County [N. C.].
July 18 To Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Court House, North Carolina.

Has just returned from the upper countries and from a short journey into Tennessee; large majority for [William H.] Crawford in Wilkes; in Ashe 10 to 1 for Crawford and against [Andrew] Jackson; hoped Meshack Franklin would be senator to legislature, but he will not offer; Yancey must write to him and to Jo Wilson, ask them to go over the country and address people on presidential election; Yancey has more influence with Franklin and Gen. [Solomon] Graves in this county than any other man.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm [38]

1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Surry County [N. C.].
July 25 To Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Court House, North Carolina.

In Iredell last week he found as a matter of report "some

favorable impression" for [William H.] Crawford; at Huntsville he heard that [Meshack] Franklin had or would withdraw from Crawford Ticket alleging it useless to make an effort to sustain Crawford; greatest opposition to Crawford in the hollow and generally on north side of the [Yadkin?] river; expected Gen. [Solomon] Graves and Franklin would be able to sustain Crawford in that part of the country; all that's wanted is a fair representation of Crawford's character and qualifications to give him majority; Graves and Franklin must do their part in Surry; in Morganton district there is no one to espouse the cause of Crawford, and [Joseph] Wilson or [Bartlett] Ship [Shipp] should do it.

A.L. S. 3 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm [39]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 44-45.

1824 Rob[ert] WILLIAMSON [Member of North Carolina Legislature],
July 26 Verdant Dale near Lincolnton [N. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY,
Caswell County, North Carolina.

Is happy to state favorable results; since his nomination to [William H.] Crawford ticket, uses every opportunity in speech-making efforts at county courts to prove to the people they should vote for him; has met opposition by friends of [John C.] Calhoun and supporters of [Andrew] Jackson, the latter in consequence of military achievements; officers get men drunk and send them to vote; result always in favor of Jackson; sober and industrious people never favored Jackson, either for [John Quincy] Adams or Crawford; his competitor [Peter] Forney is "red hot Jacksonite"; friends of Adams will not support Jackson but some will vote for Crawford; counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus devoted to Jackson, but Crawford will probably get vote of the state; would it not aid the cause to instruct [Joseph] Gales to publish names of the gentlemen in nomination for Crawford in his weekly paper until election comes on?

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [40]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 45-47.

1824 John FORSYTH [Member of Congress], Georgetown [D. C.]. To
Sept. 4 Bartlett YANCY [YANCEY] Caswell Court House, North Carolina.

Letter of 24th June arrived, but in his absence did not receive it until 2nd instant; publication at last in hands of newspapers; investigation suspended the necessity of having in his Yancey's possession a copy of the report of the committee; Forsyth saw a letter from [William H.] Crawford which proves his health is improving; Forsyth returned from a trip and saw influential men in New York and Connecticut; thinks success of his party brightens every day; New York is certain; in Connecticut and New Jersey friends are busy and have hopes of success; Pennsylvania lost to us, [Andrew] Jackson will get vote of that state; this is next best thing to getting it for Crawford.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm [41]

1824 W[illiam] RUFFIN [Uncle of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin].
Sept 21 Raleigh [N. C.]. To Bartlet[t] YANCY [YANCEY].

Has just returned from seeing [Joseph] Gales; agrees with

Yancey except as to mode of giving publicity to addresses; three papers in state can be counted upon to co-operate; should not some mode of giving circulation to addresses be adopted other than columns of these papers?; Galos. says it would be too heavy a tax upon his subscribers to continue some subjects so long before them; suggests having 3 or 4 thousand copies made and the type transposed from paper to pamphlet form; some to be printed at Raleigh, some at Milton, some at Wilmington; Ruffin received a letter from Ritchie in which he says, "There is a scheme on foot to get [Albert] Gallatin to decline. He is a dead weight to Crawford"; Ruffin thinks [Henry] Clay would not agree to run for Vice President; how would Lengdon Cheves do?; he is popular in Pennsylvania and South Carolina; Virginia might also support him; wants his opinion of [William] Eustice [Eustis], Governor of Massachusetts.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm [42]

1824 A[sbury] DICKENS, Washington [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY.
Nov. 21 Transmits an authentic copy of a report made by the attending physician in regard to [William H.] Crawford's health; Crawford has regained his health enough to attend daily at treasury; "Our friends have determined to vote for Henry Clay as vice president;" contest has, on this side, been one of principle, and it is now necessary to reunite the old republican party in its support; eleven votes certain in New York.
A.L.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 19 cm [43]
Enclosure missing.

1824 A[sbury] DICKENS, Washington [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY,
Nov. 26 Raleigh [N. C.].
Complete returns from North Carolina have been received; lost vote of that State; furnished to friends of [Henry] Clay a pretext for contending that [William H.] Crawford will not be returned to the House; probable that under the idea that Crawford may be kept from the House and Clay brought in great exertions will be made by Clay's friends to draw off some of Crawford's votes and obtain them for their candidates; Crawford's votes certain to carry him in the house; if this fails, next thing desired is that North Carolina electors should vote for Crawford as vice president; sending Crawford to Senate as one of the two highest for vice president would add to power of his friends in the Senate in contest for presidency there and if we failed there it would enable us to elect him Vice President and secure his future success in the presidency.
A.L.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 19 cm [44]

1824 J. V. WILLCOX, Petersburg [Va.]. To Lewis WILLIAMS.
Nov. 29 "Received from B. Yancey by the hands of Mr. Lewis Williams nine hundred dollars in N. C. money on acct. of collections made for me."
A.L.S. 1 p. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [45]
Enclosed with entry 47.

- 1824 H. WILKINSON & CO., Petersburg [Va.]. To Lewis WILLIAMS.
Nov. 24 "Received of Bartlett Yancey (by the hands of Lewis Williams Esqr.) eleven hundred & seventy-seven dollars for our claim vs: Dr. Walker & Hy Gardner & Co. as per his statement."
A.L.S. 1 p. 10 cm x 19 cm [46]
Enclosed with entry 47.
- 1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Petersburg [Va.]. To
Nov. 30 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Presidential election uppermost in minds of people; bets going 100 to 1 on [Andrew] Jackson; was assailed on ground of an obligation to submit to voice of the state, but he repelled the argument; if [William H.] Crawford gets to the house and the members maintain their integrity, his cause is far from hopeless; delivered to Mr. Willcox \$900.00 and to Wilkerson [\$1,177] the sums Yancey remitted by him; he encloses two receipts; today decides political fate of North Carolina.
A.L.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 19 cm [47]
For enclosures, see entries 45 and 46.
- 1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.] To
Dec. 2 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.
[William H.] Crawford apparently will have sufficient number of votes to bring him to the House, and in that case will surely be elected; [Mahlon] Dickerson [U. S. Senator from N. J.] says state [New Jersey] will vote for Crawford in the House; [Henry R.] Warfield and [John] Lee of Maryland will support Crawford if [Henry] Clay not returned to House; vote of Maryland will be taken from [Andrew] Jackson; [John] Scott of Missouri is not for Crawford; same said of [Christopher] Rankin of Mississippi; Jackson will not get more than 8 or 9 votes in the house; all depends on New York; [John Quincy] Adams friends in New York will vote for Clay to put him ahead of Crawford, knowing the latter most formidable in the House; if this new trick adopted, Crawford's prospects are blasted; in a contest between Clay, Adams, and Jackson, Adams would succeed; such is opinion of [John] Gaillard, Dickerson, and [Andrew] Stevenson.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [48]
- 1824 Thomas RUFFIN [Jurist], Hillsborough [N. C.]. To Bartlett
Dec. 3 YANCEY [YANCEY] Raleigh, North Carolina.
Has occasion to get a deed here for some lands in Virginia and wishes to know how he is to have it acknowledged by husband and wife here so as to be effectual there without further proof or proceedings; wishes Yancey to look up a certain act embracing the proof of all deeds; knows not yet whether [Henry] Clay or [William H.] Crawford will get in to the House; may be better for good cause and revival of democracy if Crawford should be excluded; Clay's men will not go to [Andrew] Jackson or [John Quincy] Adams, and Republicans would support him in preference to either of others; learns from [A. D.] Murphey that the West generally, including Jackson himself, will support Clay when

Jackson cannot be carried; not surprised if Clay should be the man at last; no hope for Crawford; he is too honest and too good for present day; "The Republican Party is down--God grant that it may not be done! and he has sunk with it"; Murphey told him he was opposed to Crawford and rejoiced at his defeat because Virginia was for him; Murphey said he would rather have a weak president than that North Carolina and Virginia should vote together.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 19½ cm

[49]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 48-49. Also published in J. G. de R. Hamilton, ed., The Papers of Thomas Ruffin (Raleigh, 1918), I, 320-21.

1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.].
Dec. 6 To Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rejoices in Yancey's triumph in Raleigh, hope for similar success when trial comes here; if [George] Outlaw from Bertie can come in place of [Hutchins G.] Burton, [the Crawford supporters] will present a pretty strong phalanx; "Our members have no second choice, nor will they come to any such conclusion provided Crawford gets into the House"; this will depend entirely on the vote of Louisiana; [Andrew] Stevenson said Clay had given up all hope of vote of Louisiana, and if this is true, Crawford will get in the House; [William L.] Brent of Louisiana will go against [Andrew] Jackson; George L. Davidson of Iredell, [James] Wellborn of Wilkes, [Meshack] Franklin and [Solomon] Graves of Surry are persons who would give considerations to Yancey's views; [Manuscript torn].

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[50]

1824 Tho[mas] W. COBB [U. S. Senator from La.], Washington
Dec. 8 [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY.

As to health of [William H.] Crawford, well so far as looks go, but impediment in his speech remains and gives him difficulty in articulation; vision still imperfect, but improving; his mind is active and strong; whether Crawford or [Henry] Clay will go to House of Representatives depends on vote of Louisiana; vote for Crawford ascertained to be 41, for Clay 37; if Louisiana votes for him, he will have 42; if for [Andrew] Jackson, Clay remains behind; Clay lost Indiana and Illinois; his vote now is Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and 4 from New York; western friends, [Benjamin] Ruggles, [Jesse Burgles] Thomas; [James] Noble, hold out great encouragement from that quarter; New York doubtful; [John Dean] Dickinson thinks New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island will come to us; Cobb thinks Mississippi and Missouri also; great preparations to receive Lafayette; receptions in Senate will be marked by a parade; Yancey must present Cobb's congratulations to Gov. [Hutchins G.] Burton.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 19½ cm

[51]

1824 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.].
Dec. 12 To Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Has received no prospective return from Louisiana; [Andrew]

Jackson will probably get that state; Crawford will come into House; some think vote of Louisiana will be divided between Jackson, [John Quincy] Adams, and [Henry Clay, like that of New York; every engine of military establishment in operation to force Jackson into office; [John] Elliot of Georgia thinks party will have 8 states, [Jesse B.] Thomas of Illinois, 10 on first ballot; if Crawford gets 8 states on first ballot, success certain; Clay holding back for purpose of making terms; he cannot unless he becomes desperate, turns fool and joins either Jackson or Adams; if Jackson elected it will be without vote of North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and New York; in Williams' district most determined opposition on foot; Gov. [Hutchins G.] Burton and Yancey can aid him while members are at Raleigh; also write friends in Surry.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 19½ cm

[52]

1824 F[rederick] NASH [Jursit], Hillsboro [N. C.]. To Bartlett
Dec. 22 YANCEY [YANCEY] Raleigh; N. C.

Upon returning to Raleigh he found Judge [William] Norwood was in Franklin; he thinks location mentioned by Yancey will meet his approval; Nash dreads mountain circuit as being too laborious; if the court bill, as he presumes, gives to the judges the liberty of accommodating each other by occasional exchanges, the difficulty will doubtless be removed; vote of Louisiana decided that [Henry] Clay does not go to House of Representatives; [George] Badger told him he was the most unfortunate politician he had ever known; Mr. C[lay], after Calhoun, was always his favorite and Nash would vote for him if he had a seat in Congress, as he regards him as the ablest and purest man of the four.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 19½ cm

[53]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, p. 50.

1824 W[illie] P. MANGUM [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.]
Dec. 25 To Bartlett YANCEY.

Astonished to hear that anybody would expect him to vote for anybody except [William H.] Crawford in House of Representatives; he has expressed opinion in a few letters that Jackson likely to succeed; "I do not know what N. C. will do in the event Crawford is de hors"; members from North Carolina have not looked to any other result than a vote for Crawford; if it becomes necessary to surrender his claims, it will then be time enough to decide on course to pursue; his claims not to be surrendered as our delegation are "unwilling to take the responsibility of making a president, without a choice, that to vote for another is in some degree under-writing for him"; late events have [Andrew] Jackson's prospects more doubtful; [Daniel P.] Cooke of Illinois will vote for [John Quincy] Adams; Yancey's calculations as to Mississippi and Louisiana are wrong; all depends on Kentucky; Ohio and Missouri will go with her; none of Crawford's friends in North Carolina will move unless all move; they will act in harmony and en masse.

A.L.S. pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[54]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 51-52.

1824 Nath[aniel] LACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.], To
Dec. 26 [Bartlett YANCEY].

Representatives of North Carolina asked him what he thought friends of [William H.] Crawford ought to do; he answered, "do nor say nothing, by a union you have been defeated let the victors try to decide who shall be president"; president appears well; Crawford's health good; he has impediment in speech like [Thomas Tudor] Tucker, the Treasurer; Republican party and their principles out of fashion, although revival taking place in South Carolina Legislature; if Congress can make banks, roads, and canals under the Constitution they can free slaves in United States; to free slaves in South would be means of destroying either blacks or whites as at San Domingo; suppose Congress had complete power to make internal improvements, and that each state had also complete power, would it be the interest of North Carolina for Congress to undertake it?; would she not by plan of Calhoun pay more for improvements in other states?; examine Constitution on these points; new parties will rise in United States, not formed like old on the construction of Constitution but followers of men rather than principle; went to Weldon for meeting of stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation; disappointed not seeing Yancey or [Romulus H.] Saunders; know nothing more of Capt. [David] Porter; doings in Porto Rico may be seen in enclosed paper in a piece signed by John Hampden; in Constitution formed in 1776, are these words or words like them "standing armies in time of peace are dangerous"; power to declare war given to Congress, but why, if an officer may fight when he pleases?; not so in time of [Thomas] Jefferson.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[55]

Enclosure missing.

1825 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Surry County [N. C.].
April 4 To Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Court House, North Carolina.

Understood [Meshack] Franklin had been solicited to offer for Congress, but he declined; object of this letter is to request Yancey to write to Franklin and urge him not to offer; object of [Andrew] Jackson party is now to get possession of state government and at end of four years of general government; if they can bring on a collision between Franklin and Williams one step towards consummation of wishes will have been taken; little concern to him who has administration of government if [William H.] Crawford has not; if Crawford regains use of his speech, he will go to Senate; [Thomas W.] Cobb told Williams he would resign at any moment Crawford and his friends think it fit for him to return; to succeed in these objects organization of Crawford party in this state must be preserved; friends at Washington thought they could at next election command Pennsylvania; understands from friends at Washington Jackson will probably resign; whether he does or not it seems to Williams he cannot be elected hereafter, but he may prevent success of Crawford if he should be a candidate; if Yancey does write Franklin, the sooner the better.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 30 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[56]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 52-53.

1825 William MONTGOMERY [Member of Congress], Albrights, Orange
June 22 County, N. C. To Bartlett YANCEY [YANCEY], Caswell C[ourt]
H[ouse], N. C.

Report current that Yancey is interfering in approaching Senate elections in Orange County; reports also that Yancey spoke in disrespectful terms of Montgomery as member of legislature; last election gave him 800 votes; if Yancey made declarations above alluded to, it is high time senate voters in Orange County had a guardian appointed; Montgomery will mention this in public meeting; if Yancey is clear of charge he can authorize him by letter to announce it; if guilty this is notice that he will attend public gatherings and defend himself against charges alluded to.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [57]

1825 B[artlett] YANCEY [Speaker of State Senate], Caswell [Co.,
July 2 N. C.]. To Dr. Wm. MONTGOMERY, Orange County.

Report current in Orange County that he has been interfering in approaching senatorial election in Orange and spoke of Montgomery in disrespectful terms as member of legislature; what declarations were, Montgomery has not mentioned; Yancey had a conversation with Montgomery last spring and he did not intimate to him any declarations or conversations of this, about Montgomery of an unfriendly character; it is untrue that he had interfered in senatorial elections; in conversations Yancey has been asked about provisions of several bills Montgomery introduced last session; it is possible that an inference was drawn that he was not friendly to them; possible that his declarations were exaggerated; Yancey has no hesitancy in admitting to him any declarations of his upon any subject; Montgomery is at liberty to show this letter, particularly if he says anything to the public about the report.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [58]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 53-54.

1825 John MACRAE, Rayetteville, N. C.

A correct map of the state in which a man lives must be a desirable object. MacRae proposes to publish a correct map of North Carolina, measuring 6 ft. 9 in in length by 3 ft. 6 in. in width; materials will be of best, and engraving executed in superior style; has been corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county; terms for maps varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put in portable frame, \$8 each.

Printed. 1 p. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [59]
Enclosed with entry 69.

1825 Nath[aniel] MACON [Member of U. S. Congress], Washington
Dec. 8 [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse], No,
Carolina.

Message of President seems to claim all the power of Federal Government which has heretofore produced much debate and which election of [Thomas] Jefferson was supposed to have settled;

[James] Madison rejected an act for internal improvements; [James] Monroe rejected one to put gates on Cumberland road; please examine again the Constitution to decide, if Congress can establish a bank or make roads and canals, whether Congress cannot also free slaves; abolition and colonizing societies abound; acknowledgment which France has made of the independence of San Domingo may put the two governments on friendly terms; situation of San Domingo gave rise to inquiry in British Parliament touching slaves in West Indies; object of colonies to Great Britain is profit of trade with them; whether whites and blacks can live peaceable together is problem yet to be solved; it is not the character of the laborer which has injured the country but kind of crop cultivated; question is not of slavery or not slavery, but of the power of Federal Government.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[60]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 76-78.

1826 Willie P[erson] MANGUM [Member of Congress], Washington
Jan. 15 [D. C.]. To B[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY].

Creek treaty of much interest; the Hostiles and McIntosh party are each represented at Washington by delegation of 15 or more on either side; the Administration proposed to Geo[rgia] delegation an "extinguishment" of the Indian title by a new treaty; Geo[rgia] delegation declined; Dawson's [a boarding house in Washington], [Thomas W.] Cobb and James Merriweather [Meriwether], unable to account for delay [in agreement]; [Edward F.] Tatnall prepared and determined to drive to extreme any affair of honor that could be got up upon the occasion; a bill proposing to add three new Judges to present Supreme Court under discussion; this Administration will be conducted on more corrupt principles than any other; [William H.] Crawford party must stand aloof and will not be able to support administration; proposed Constitutional Amendment will occupy much time; destinies of North Carolina will cast her lot with small states; to Lewis Williams the thought of Gen. [Andrew] Jackson is gall and bitterness; Jackson has made his best race; [John Quincy] Adams will be re-elected early; whether [De Witt] Clinton would or ought to run must depend on further developments; [Nathaniel] Macon in bad health; [Henry] Clay in bad health and is expecting his course in relation to presidential election will be severely handled; in discussion of proposed amendment to constitution Gen. [Joseph] Vance of Ohio said that if any reflection is cast upon their party in debate he will propose another amendment providing that slaves should be no longer operative in that election; from confidence between Clay and Vance, Clay probably at bottom of Vance's proposal; [Andrew] Jackson fever abated with Pennsylvania delegation; Mrs. Adams gives splendid levees; John II [Adams] quite Republican in manners; [John C.] Calhoun is great friend to work state, as Macon calls it; [Robert Y.] Hayne took his pen to defend Calhoun and laud Macon; Yancey would laugh to hear Gov. [James] Barbour speak of the labors of his department; he is a man of words but not a business man; [John] Gallard [Gaillard] has

been very ill, but recovering; gratified with [John] Randolph's election to Senate.

A.L.S. 7 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [61]
Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 106-111.

1826 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Jan. 29 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] No. Carolina.

Capt. Otway Burns delivered Yancey's letter; misfortune that bill concerning free Negroes did not become a law; no unity of action expected in election for president because people do not agree about measures or men; reported that new treaty has been made with Anti-McIntosh Party of the Creeks; expected that a part of the land acquired by last treaty must have been given up; if so, new question arises--whether after Indian title to land be extinguished in a state, the United States can again vest the same title in the Indians, and whether the execution can or ought to inquire into facts of civil nature, by a military tribunal; number of cadets to Military Academy may be increased and erection of a Naval Academy will add largely to it; a government with complete power over purse and sword with patronage of millions of dollars cannot be easily kept in check by a constitution which by construction or implication can be made to mean whatever a majority deem expedient or convenient; of all the schemes to increase the power of the executive, internal improvements the most tremendous; friends of the administration will not vote for amendment to Constitution to change mode of electing president; wants Yancey to state reasons that have occurred to him or were used in General Assembly for adopting resolutions claiming pay of United States for the Indian reservations in North Carolina.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [62]
Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 79-81.

1826 Thomas RUFFIN [Jurist], Caswell [County] [N. C.]. To
Feb. 2 Bartlett YANCY [YANCEY], Caswell, No. Carolina.

He does not conceive that Yancey's duties to Mr. Watkins, [Archibald] McNeil, and [William] Kirkland can come in conflict, seeing interest of Mark Willson in the firm here can only be attached subject to prior and paramount rights of co-partners and creditors of the firm; sees no room to doubt **correctness** of opinions Yancey expresses touching the effect and validity of Willson's assignment; question in our country turns on the statutes of Elizabeth under the one of which it is held that a previous debt is a valuable consideration to support a purchase, and under the other that the debtor might satisfy which of his creditors he pleased; under these views of law, if the deed is of the character Yancey supposes it to be, would it not be well to advise McNeill both of his opinion and any material knowledge he may acquire concerning state of Willson's effects and the particular provisions of the deed?

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [63]

1826 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 15 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse], No. Carolina.

Hopes the reason Yancey has furnished may be entirely satis-

factory to Congress, that the claim by North Carolina may be allowed, and that she may get the money advanced for the Indian land; Panama business not yet settled; pensions granted with more ease than heretofore; some alteration may be made in the court system and friends of bankrupt law are in good spirits and plan on passing act for that purpose; Macon's hearing is failing him, and sight injured so he cannot read newspaper print by candle light; "suffer me to add that my memory is also fading fast"; "It is due to the state & to myself not to be here after time may have made her inroads too strong on my faculties. No citizen can owe more service to the people & to the Legislature of the state than I do, nor could one be more willing to render service . . . my thanks & gratitude to both are unbounded."

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [64]

1826 Rob(?) CALPFIELD, New York. To Mr. Silas CONDIT.

Feb. 18 It will be equally as convenient to ship Mr. Yancey's carriage to Petersburg as to Richmond; there will be an additional expense, of five dollars in the freight, of which it might be well to apprise Yancey.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm [65]

1826 L[ewis] CONDIT [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.].

Feb. 23 To Bartlett YANCEY [YANCEY], Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse] N[orth] Carolina.

Acknowledges letter of 25th January in which he states that upon receipt of Yancey's letter he wrote to a friend in Newark inquiring as to delivery of Yancey's carriage; he encloses reply; the freight to Petersburg is \$5 higher than to Richmond, and it will remain for Yancey to decide where to send it; Constitution tinkers have the instrument upon their anvil and with hammer and sledge are at work; he would, if compelled to vote on any amendment, agree to district the states; but in his opinion there is much sound sense and wisdom in the saying "let well enough alone."

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm [66]

For enclosure, see entry 62.

Published in part in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 56-57.

1826 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Mar. 31 Bartlett YANCEY.

Is satisfied with Yancey's decision to decline mission to Peru; offer no doubt made for purpose of dividing and conquering those who supported [William H.] Crawford in the last presidential election; refusal what he expected even before he read Yancey's letter to [Romulus M.] Saunders; administration has strong and well fixed majority in both houses of Congress, and nearly all newspapers support it; people not altogether to blame for their situation; legislature to hear a full share because they tempt the people by creating "debt offices, denominated banks"; advertising and publishing the laws by Administration gives it a large influence with editors of newspapers; talents in Senate not in favor of the administration, yet all its measures have been approved, not by form of agreement but votes;

supporters of [John Quincy] Adams and [Andrew] Jackson will split in every state; next presidential contest will be between Adams and Jackson; when asked whom he would support he said "that unless A[dams] changed his measures, I should not support him, and that I did not wish to see J[ackson] president"; Bible contains great knowledge of the principles of government.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [67]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 84-86.

1826 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Apr. 16 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell Co[urt] H[ouse], No. Carolina.

Has written before on subject of Yancey, not accepting mission to Peru; not pleased that the late Gov. [William] Miller applied for place at Guatemala [Guatemala]; a Carolinian should not take inferior stations in Federal Government; more than 20 applications from the state for the place Col. [John] Williams of Tennessee now fills; administration might have got along well had it been contented to travel a plain and known road; the Panama trip, the visit to the sky, and the attempt to make the constitutional way as wide as the world has embarrassed and will embarrass it; men in it are equal to task of doing these things; [John Quincy] Adams is learned; [Henry] Clay has genius; the two parties now contending for power have some political principles; contest is whether Adams or [Andrew] Jackson shall be next president; Adams made a bad beginning; Congress agreed to adjourn until 22nd of next month; knows no news except what appears in newspapers; Yancey must apply to [Romulus H.] Saunders or [Willie P.] Mangum for it.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm [68]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 87-88.

1826 John MACRAE, Post Office Fayetteville [N. C.]. To Bartlett
July 31 YANCEY, Caswell Co[urt] Ho[use], [N. C.].

Yancey has expressed some interest in success of MacRae's publication of a map of North Carolina; MacRae desires to know how far he will be compensated for the expense and labor in money incurred in the work; encloses prospectus to place in hands of some person who will show it to citizens who will be likely to subscribe and to hand the subscription afterwards to clerk of court and have it laid before the magistrate and other citizens; he is anxious for enterprises to succeed, and much depends upon bringing it before the public; [Robert] Strange candidate for the seat in the North Carolina House of Commons from the Borough [of Fayetteville] and until today had no opposition; now understood that [John A.] Cameron will serve if elected; people much inconvenienced for want of a judge and have asked Strange to fill vacancy made by resignation of Judge [Frederick] Nash.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24½ cm x 20 cm [69]

For enclosure, see entry 59.

1826 Thomas RUFFIN [Jurist], Hillsborough [N. C.]. To B[artlett]
Aug. 25 YANCEY, Caswell, No. Carolina.

Is sending man to serve Dowell's notice and take deposition

according to their understanding and in order to save expense of man, so please acknowledge service by endorsement on one of them; wishes Yancey to be next senator as party has great confidence in him; saw [Nathaniel] Macon at Granville Court and he desires Yancey as his colleague; every Republican he has met with has similar desire except [Joseph] Gales, he giving preference to [William H.] Crawford over [James] Monroe; it is unnecessary to make him a foe, and he dare not come out against us.

A.L.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 21 cm [70]

1826 A[rchibald D.] MURPHEY [State Senator], Haw River [N. C.].
Nov. 6 To Bartlett YANCEY [YANCEY], Caswell.

Has ulcer on his ankle, impossible to walk without crutches, but Dr. Umstead thinks it fortunate ulcer was formed as his rheumatism may disappear as ulcer heals; due to his health he is unwilling to go to Person for trial of Cochran unless necessary; can he get a fair trial in Person since the result of senatorial election?; Colonel Jones will press the trial; Yancey should write him a line by Morcon (?) and let him know what Yancey concludes; say also what was done in the Sally Linders case, and in case on Matlock's securities; asks for Yancey's copy of the Journals of the Continental Congress.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [71]

1826 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Greensborough [N. C.].
Nov. 18 To Bartlett YANCEY, Greensborough, Guilford County, North Carolina.

"You have understood I presume from Mr. [John P.] Carter that Judge [A. D.] Murphey is willing to go upon any of the South American missions; though he would prefer that to Columbia, or one of corresponding dignity"; knows the respect [Henry] Clay has for Yancey's opinion, and intimated to Carter that it would have a happy effect upon views of Judge Murphey if Yancey would use his influence; object of letter to urge him to write to the Secretary of State [Clay] on this subject immediately; wants Clay to know his sentiments concerning appointment of Judge Murphey before meeting of Congress; He will go from Greensborough to Raleigh, then to Washington.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm [72]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 57-58.

1826 A[rchibald] D. MURPHEY [State Senator], Haw River [N. C.].
Nov. 20 To Bartlett YANCEY, Greensborough, No. Car.

Ankle much improved and general condition better; Dr. Umstead advises him to stay at home and incur no risk by going abroad; he has sent up papers in the case of Welbourne v. Coble with a request to Mr. [Frederick] Nash if he is there and if he is not to Mr. [John Motley] Morehead to try the case; both parties claim under John McGhee (?) the deed from William Ball to John Welbourne containing a full recital of the title; his client William Welbourne agreed to take \$1100 for land, mode of

payment to be settled at this court and Captain Walker was to attend for that purpose; hope that Mr. Welbourne will be content with Murphoy's opinion and decision; he thinks Capt. Walker and Mr. Welbourne should submit to the service of a unit at the instance of Mr. Coble returnable to Guilford Court; sends statement of the case with the papers to Judge Nash.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[73]

Enclosure missing.

1826 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Dec. 24 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, No. Carolina.

No two messages can be more unlike than those of the present President; both much praised; disposition to praise those in power grows out of the paper system which has been adopted by the states and United States; bank of United States depends on Federal Government for circulation of its notes; the banks of the states depend on bank of the United States for general circulation of theirs; he agrees with Yancey on last administration; [William H.] Crawford did more to place [James] Monroe in the presidential chair than any other man; death of [John] Adams and [Thomas] Jefferson on same day will no doubt assist the present chief at the next election; law not passed and negotiations failed in the trade to the British West Indies; great effort will be made for United States Government to pay for French spoliations; if it succeeds it will add the amount to the public debt; woolen manufacturerers had great meeting and determined to petition Congress for more encouragement; if revenue should fall short of the estimate for 1827 new taxes will hardly be attempted but a resort to loans will be had which will add to value of the United States bank stocks; Crawford's health good; [John C.] Calhoun is well; friends of bankrupt bill seem certain of its becoming a law this session.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[74]

Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 89-91.

1826 J[ohn] A. CAMERON [Member of North Carolina Legislature],
Dec. 29 Fayetteville [N. C.]. To Bartlett YANCY [YANCEY], Raleigh, N. C.

Wants Yancey's views and opinions upon passing political events of the day; North Carolina is looked to with much interest by politicians of other states, especially by members of the national Administration; as editor of a public journal, he wants to be accurately informed of political movements; if the course pursued by the N. C. Journal meets Yancey's approval he wants him to assist in the circulation of it among members of the assembly and friends and neighbors.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm

[75]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, p. 58.

1827 J[ohn] C. CALHOUN [Vice President U. S.], Washington [D. C.].
Jan. 14 To Bartlett YANCY [YANCEY], Raleigh, N. Carolina.

Regrets not seeing Yancey on his way out, and return to Washington; after session adjourns, hopes to spend a night with

him about middle of March; not since commencement of our government have institutions been in such "eminent" danger; spirit of coalition more dangerous and daring than that of federalism; hope of successful resistance rests mainly with South; Pennsylvania too firm to be shaken, even with another Missouri question; his appeal to the house has been met on their [the Senators'] part by a committee of which a decided majority [of Clay supporters] are parts; happy to learn prospects in his state and North Carolina are good; the hope of coalition was to break the firm phalanx of the South by an assault on North Carolina, but he cannot believe that a state so honest, so enlightened and virtuous can be intimidated or deceived by all of the arts or wiles of power.

A.L.S. 5 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [76]

1827 J[ohn] H[eritage] BRYAN [Member of Congress], H[ouse] of
Jan. 17 R[epresentatives], Washington, [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY
[YANCEY], Raleigh, N. C.

The committee on [John C.] Calhoun's appeal very assiduously engaged and are investigating his whole official course; bill providing for survivors of Revolutionary Army worried "us" and is barely alive; with [Charles A.] Wickliffe's amendment including heirs and representative of the deceased officers who were entitled to provision of 1780 he hardly thinks it can get along; were forced into committee of the whole on the state of union to consider a bill from the commission on manufactures reported by [Rollin C.] Mallory, imposing highly increased duties on imported woolen fabrics; Bryan is not as well qualified to answer question in regard to prospects of [Andrew] Jackson and [John Quincy] Adams as many others; believes the Administration regard defeat of [John] Randolph as a signal triumph; Pennsylvania would demand that Jackson should come out in favor of internal improvements "and I think of the Tariff"; Bryan would like neither gentleman to rule over him; free Negro bill very important one; wishes to be presented to [Isaac] Croom, [Richard D.] Spaight, [Daniel M.] Forney.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [77]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 59-60.

1827 R[omulus] M. SAUNDERS [Member of Congress], Washington
Jan. 20 [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY.

In regard to his proposal to the bank, thinks they ought to take the property and let him pay his debt; if they decline he will sell it but the proceeds must go to other objects; glad to hear of the opposition settling down upon [Andrew] Jackson and against Administration; he [Jackson] is the only man that alone can be run with success; he [Saunders] has had several conversations with [Martin] Van Buren and has read his letters from Albany; Van Buren is disposed toward [De Witt] Clinton; Van Buren's party are fixed against him and seem resolved to frustrate him; his election comes off 6th of next month; his party "despise Clinton, hate Adams & have no love for Jackson";

if Clinton comes out for Jackson, it will be difficult to carry the bucktails with him and the old Federalists of his own party are for [John Quincy] Adams; Republican Party in New York may be brought to support Jackson; [John C.] Calhoun much disturbed at idea of being dropped; legislature of Pennsylvania to go into nomination of Jackson; if nominated without Calhoun he goes down; Saunders does not regret it as "[Jackson] is now reaping the fruits of his 4th of July letter and other misdeeds"; Senate upon bankrupt bill; fate doubtful; prohibitory law of the West Indian trade will be introduced Monday; Saunders would be glad if Jones remained with the understanding of resigning next fall; unless Yancey offers, [John M.] Morehead or [Augustine H.] Sheppherd will.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm [78]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 50-62.

1827 J[ohn] C. CALHOUN [Vice President U. S.], Washington [D. C.].
Feb. 13 To B[artlett] YANCEY [YANCEY].

Wishes to see Yancey on his return; leaves Washington 3rd or 4th of March, and hopes to reach Yancey's residence on evening of 11th; no more important crisis has ever occurred in this country, more so than in '98; South ought to send to next Congress all her talents, character and experience; trust nothing will prevent Yancey from being a candidate; the Clay Men's committee reports today; Calhoun has not seen the report, but while the committee is constrained to acquit that the manner of the report will show why the committee was constituted in the manner that it was and why so much time was consumed in the investigation.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [79]

1827 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Buck Spring, Warren Co.
Nov. 3 [N. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse], No. Carolina.

Unable to attend Commencement at Chapel Hill due to sickness, and so informed the Gov. [Hutchins G. Burton]; University has his best wishes for success and prosperity; glad that [William H.] Crawford's health continues to improve; National Intelligencer changed its character, cause not known by him unless it be that Senate did not elect the editor its printer; compare it now to what it was when it supported Crawford, and early period it came out for [John Quincy] Adams and the late one for Crawford; Register [Raleigh] follows Intelligencer, neither one for interest of North Carolina; politics of Republicans began to change under [James] Madison; bank of United States proves the fact, and this ought to be considered beginning of what is termed the amalgamation of parties; tariff of 1816 and bill to appropriate bonus for the bank for internal improvements completed it; late administration went far towards establishing the construction of Federal party to Constitution and to extend executive power; attempt to pledge the United States to Spanish Americans was a strong measure, "& might have been the case, on which Adams bottomed his claim for power to

send ministers to Panama without a nomination to the senate"; United States Government must be gaining or losing character very fast when candidates for presidency are electioneering for the office; James Monroe probably appointed Adams Secretary of State because he had been of all parties, was a New England man and was oldest minister to foreign courts; administration will make great exertions for next elections especially in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky; bank of United States and internal improvements have changed the Constitution; neither Adams nor [Andrew] Jackson would be Macon's choice for president, but of the two he prefers Jackson; bank was foundation of the tariff of 1816; let United States Government be concerned in improvements and bank will suppress not money but notes; his going to Washington will depend on state of his health.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm

[80]

1827 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.]. To
Nov. 30 Bartlett YANCEY.

Sends receipt of [Joseph] Gales and [William] Seaton for payment of subscription to [National] Intelligencer; much talk about election of speaker; [John W.] Taylor will prevail; request Yancey's attention to a petition from citizens of Surry County requesting erection of a court house; petition in hands of [Ephraim] Hough one of the members in Commons from Surry; Williams refers Yancey to [Thomas] Settle for a full detail of disadvantages and inconveniences if court house should be permitted to remain at Rockford; no intention of taxing people to effect object; wish to make an experiment of putting up all public buildings without resorting to any tax by the sale of lots.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[81]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 65-66.

1827 Lewis WILLIAMS [Member of Congress], Washington [D. C.]. To
Dec. 11 Bartlett YANCEY [YANCEY], Raleigh, North Carolina.

In conversation with [Thomas W.] Cobb, Williams asked him if [William H.] Crawford would consent to be run as Vice President; Cobb said he would but added that he would not run as the partisan of either of the candidates for the presidency; Williams told Cobb he would not like to see Crawford run as the [John Quincy] Adams or [Andrew] Jackson candidate for office of Vice President; Cobb told Williams that [Charles E.] Haynes told him that Crawford would be nominated by Legislature of Georgia for Vice President; Williams thinks he would beat Calhoun in every state except South Carolina; Calhoun was elected Vice President by friends of Adams, Jackson, and [Henry] Clay; no reason why Crawford should not receive votes of the friends of Adams and Jackson; nothing known yet as to the person who will be run for Vice President on the Adams ticket; [John Andrew] Shultz [Shulze] of Pennsylvania, Gov. [James] Pleasants of Virginia, and Crawford all talked of; conventions to meet in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio; if Crawford is backed by North Carolina as a candidate, other states would be induced to back him.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[82]

1827 A[ugustine] H. SHEPPERD [Member of Congress], Washington
Dec. 13 [D. C.]. To B[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY], City of Raleigh, North
Carolina.

Has been in city 8 or 10 days but has gathered little interesting information; election of [Andrew] Stevenson no doubt a favorable result as his elevation proves that a majority of the house are opposed to re-election of [John Quincy] Adams; but upon some of the important subjects thought to be favorites of the administration the same decision cannot be anticipated; many advocates of these measures were hearty [Andrew] Jackson men and voted for Stevenson; particularly true of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and New York; [John] Randolph, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, but his constitution so shattered he cannot converse understandably; [George] McDuffie, is, therefore, essentially chairman of committee; called on Adams but did not see him; spent an hour with [Henry] Clay and found him pleasant but not so agreeable and interesting as [John] McLean, the Postmaster General; opinion here is that [McLean] is in favor of Jackson; [Daniel] Webster not yet arrived; [John] Rowan of Kentucky entitled to prominent station; has heard Yancey speak favorably of the talents of [John] Sargeant [Sergeant]; among younger gentlemen of the house [Peleg] Sprague of Maine entitled to respectable rank; [John C.] Wright has most shrewd, cunning, sarcastic and distinguished face he has ever seen; developments at Raleigh, unusually momentous; "what measure can we indeed affix to consequences resulting from disclosures in the Treasury department!" what a stab to public confidence; asks for information relative to what is thought about brothers who all concerned in the management of the banks; gratified [Thomas] Settle's success in being placed in the chair of the Commons.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[83]

1827 A[ugustine] H. SHEPPERD [Member of Congress], Washington
Dec. 29 [D. C.]. To B[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY], City of Raleigh, N. C.

Demolition of Turkish fleet by allies hailed as an auspicious event leading to conformation of Greek liberty; "from the jealous and selfish views of those concerned in effecting the result we can scarce believe that their interference has been with any other view than that of caring for themselves or dictating to the Greeks that form of government which shall suit the crowned heads of Europe--but any state of existence is really preferable to their miserable Turkish thraldom"; Intelligencer gives news from Constantinople, that the porte will at last seem to submit by propositions of the allies; Turks determined to fight it out to the last; will admit no interference from other powers; interesting reports will come up for legislation, private claims, especially those for land in Florida and Louisiana; interesting discussion held upon [John S.] Barber's [Barbour] resolution to sell the government stock in the Bank of the United States; Graham quite a financial gentleman; his mind is mercantile and stored with information suited to question presented by Barbour; vote of rejection 174 to 9; [Charles F.] Mercer, [John

H.] Bryan and two men from New York live together on Pennsylvania Avenue.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [84]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 71-73.

1827 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Dec. 30 Bartlett YANCEY, Raleigh, N. C.

No information from Europe; cannot in satisfactory manner answer Yancey's question; destruction of Turkish fleet by Allies has not produced single speculation in produce; if war between Allies and Turks should last few years, prices of some articles we grow for exportation might be raised, most likely wheat; war between Russians and Persians not felt here; friends of [Andrew] Jackson appear certain of election; friends of [John Quincy] Adams not without hopes that he will be elected again; passing of a new tariff act may have some effect on election; judging from opinions of State Legislature as declared in newspapers, Jackson now has best prospects; postscript: a gentleman called on Macon and said that [Henry] Clay had written and mailed a pamphlet, trying to justify his conduct about the election of President.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm [85]
Published in J. S. H. M., no. 2, pp. 97-98.

1828 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 16 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse], No. Carolina.

Unless his health improves he will not attend another session of Congress; whole plan of legislation seems to be to pass claims not authorized by law and to pass acts, the operation of which gives the profits of labor of one part of the union to another part; much talk of this when Yancey in Congress; also talk of the conquest of Spain, forgetting that great conquests mean poverty; about the same time Redheffer and his perpetual motion appeared, mill seats and steam engines seemed outmoded, and people were anxious to sell valuable mills because Redheffer's inventions would render them useless; the end of such notions is ruin; science to be useful must be used with common sense; has long believed the Constitution of the United States dead and gone; the present scuffle for presidency a scuffle for men rather than for principle; this does not prevent trying to get the one he prefers, hence he goes for [Andrew] Jackson.

A.L.S. 13 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm [86]
Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 99-100.

1828 Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To
Feb. 18 Bartlett YANCEY, Caswell C[ourt] H[ouse], No. Carolina.

Southern country begins on south bank of James River; the eastern parts of the states south of that river are flat, level, and unhealthy and full of swamps; swamp and low ground of the river are rich; both until cleared have valuable timber; no natural waterfall in country above mentioned; the mountain rivers south of James have no good inlet or outlet to or from the sea;

country except for swamps and river land too poor to contain dense population & too sickly for a large establishment of any kind; though the Appomatox is to north or it [the James], the mountain rivers are navigable to the falls or very near them for sea vessels; those facts are offered for Yancey's consideration for establishing large manufacturing houses in the two parts of the Union; Gen. [William Henry] Harrison told Macon that he sent a parcel of merino sheep wool to Boston and got only 25¢ per lb for it; southern country nearly ruined; must save themselves by not buying what is not necessary; no long leaf pine north of James River nor live oak north of New Point Comfort; Petersburg the last southern place where large manufacturing can be profitable; country south of James River and its waters cannot be a "navigating one" for want of inlets deep enough for large vessels; towns in that part of the Union have not grown much since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 32 cm x 19½ cm

[87]

Published in J. S. H. L., no. 2, pp. 100-103.

1828
Mar. 28

J[ohn] C. CALHOUN [Vice President U. S.], Washington [D. C.].
To B[artlett] YANCY [YANCEY].

Transmits by this days mail the first number of the Southern Review, by request of friend who takes great interest in success of the work; need for work like this in order to represent more freely the interest and feelings of this section of the union; much talent enlisted in its favor; would be gratifying to those who take interest in the success of the work to see it receive a due share of its patronage from Macon's state both in the circulation of its contents and in the contributions of its pages.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm

[88]

1828
Apr. 17

A[ugustine] H. SHEPPERD [Member of Congress], Hall of
Rep[resentatives] [Washington, D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCY [YANCEY],
Milton, Caswell County, North Carolina.

Yancey has no doubt watched with much solicitude the progress of the bill proposing additional duties upon imports; many southern members looking to features of the bill as reported, and believing its features offensive to members of the East and that in discussion between East and middle states "we of the South should remain silent"; molasses regarded as pivot on which controversy was to turn; the indiscretion of the foolishly zealous temper of some from our section of the union induced them to tell gentlemen of the East that they voted molasses and some other articles with view of making bill odious to them; [George] McDuffie, "has exhausted his curses on some of our friends on the subject"; strong opposition to the bill from Massachusetts and Maine, yet there has appeared in its support a majority of 18 on questions of engrossing the bill; [Dulce J.] Pearce of Rhode Island is not anathematizing a bill upon the pending question to postpone it indefinitely; "little hope left of defeating it in our own house"; Yancey's letter on subject of mail stage route laid before [Daniel?] Turner; regret that he [Shepperd] cannot

obtain the co-operation from his which he hoped for.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[89]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 73-74.

1828

May

Nath[aniel] MACON [U. S. Senator], Washington [D. C.]. To Bartlett YANCEY, Milton, Caswell County, No. Carolina.

"Your letter of the 17 - instant has been received; you know how a session ends, I am too tired & too busy to write, & have something to do before starting tomorrow God bless you & yours."

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm

[90]

1828

July 16

J[ohn] C. CALHOUN [Vice President U. S.], Pendleton [S. C.]. To B[artlett] YANCEY [YANCEY].

Forwarded list of subscribers to the Southern Review to friend in Charleston who will pass it to the editor; pleased that he [Yancey] thinks well of first number; hopes second issue will be as good; "government rapidly degenerating into a struggle among the parts to aqúeeze as much out of one another as they possibly can"; South being the least, and less avaricious than the other, is destined to suffer severely in struggle; election of [Andrew] Jackson, will contribute to a better state of things; tariff causes much excitement in his state; attachment of the great body of our people to the union remains unshaken; "they look only to Constitutional remedies under their severe sufferings"; has no idea legislature will be called; would be unwise under any view; the course Yancey indicates is a safe and natural one and ought to be relied on "till it fails" [crossed out]; should it prove inadequate only other remedy is sovereignty of the state; "that they have adequate power, when all other fails, to apply Constitutionally an efficient remedy I do not doubt; resolutions in '98 are conclusive on that point."

A.L.S. 3 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm

[91]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, pp. 75-76.

1828

Dec. 2

W[illiam H.] CRAWFORD [Judge of Northern Circuit of Ga.]. To Bartlett YANCEY, Milton [N. C.].

Georgia papers carry news that Crawford has been nominated by legislature for Vice President; nomination made without his consent and knowledge; while at Milledgeville some friends of his not in the legislature mentioned this to him and prevailed upon him that if he should be put in he would not pay any obstacle in the success of the measure; received a letter from Lewis Williams who suggested that he write to Yancey; if he consulted his own feeling he would decline a competition for this office, but as his name has been put up he does not want to fail; prefers nomination by North Carolina than one by Georgia or Virginia, expected to have been at Washington this winter; [Thomas W.] Cobb was anxious to make the vacancy, but his place on the bench could not be supplied to the satisfaction of the bar; [George R.] Gilmer only man who would have been acceptable, without knowledge of Crawford's intention to quit bench, consented to go to Congress;

he will hold the office of judge thro' until Gilmer is in situation to take it, and [Crawford] will then resign and go to the Senate of the United States.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

[92]

n. d.

[A. D. MURPHEY].

Whereas it is desirable that the history of North Carolina should be written and published in a style becoming the character of the State and whereas without the patronage and support of the General Assembly such a work cannot be expected; resolved that speakers of the two houses of the General Assembly be and are hereby requested and authorized to contract on behalf of the State with a suitable person to unite and publish the History of North Carolina and to draw on the Treasurer for such money as may be necessary; their draft shall be a voucher for him in the settlement of his accounts.

A.D. 1 p. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm x 20 cm

[93]

Published in J. S. H. P., X, p 38.

Enclosed with entry 28.

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