

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

SENATOR MANGUM.

Mr. Editor: It is not my purpose in venturing to canvass some of the political tenets of Mr. Mangum, to go into any thing like a discussion of the U. S. Bank. This "hackneyed subject," as it has been aptly termed by our worthy representative Dr. Hall, I am heartily sick of. The die is cast, and all that's in it is, the Bank must die at the expiration of its present charter, and neither Gen. Jackson nor Mr. Taney will get a hanging for it.

But the people have an undoubted right to canvass the conduct of their public servants, and reprehend such part of their public conduct as they disapprove. Notwithstanding, I should never have deemed it worth while to call in question the political faith of our distinguished Senator, were it not for the singular and conspicuous part played by this gentleman recently on the floor of the Senate. I recollect perfectly well that when the news of his election reached Tarborough, that I was highly gratified; and some of the citizens so much so, that a salute was fired in consequence.

Now, it may be asked, why this rejoicing in the "old republican and patriotic county of Edgecombe," at the election of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum? I cannot answer for others, but I can for myself; I was gratified, because I believed Mr. Mangum to be a man of talents, a man of republican principles, and withal that he would lend an efficient support to the administration of Gen. Jackson. I recollect well that in a conversation with a member of the Legislature which elected Mr. Mangum, immediately after its adjournment, to have expressed my high gratification at the result. He replied, "you deceive yourself, sir, Mangum is no Jackson man; he is a snake in the grass." This drew from me a warm retort, for which I think it likely I am scarcely yet forgiven.

Subsequent events seem to have verified this assertion. Mr. Mangum has not only said, but pledged himself to prove, that Gen. Jackson has not redeemed a single pledge given to the country before his election. It would be a strange perversion of common sense then, to believe that Mr. Mangum has become anti-Jackson on account of the course pursued by the Executive in regard to the Bank or the deposits. He necessarily must have been opposed to the administration long ago. But when did he find it convenient to unveil himself? Never until a hue and cry is raised throughout the country that Gen. Jackson has become a tyrant, and is ruining the country—never till he imagined opposition would be popular. The Bank and its partizans, united with the federalists and nullifiers, was now to destroy the charm of Jacksonism, and when he imagined the people would follow him in his wayward course, he no longer hesitates to show us what he really is, and substantially confesses he has long been.

The Hon. Senator might learn a good lesson from the speech delivered by Lord Mansfield in the British House of Peers, in which he remarked, "It has been said by a noble Lord on my left hand, that I too am running the race of popularity; if the noble Lord means by popularity that applause bestowed by after ages on good and virtuous actions, I have been long struggling in that race. But if the noble Lord means that mushroom popularity, which is raised without merit, and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken in his opinion." Such may be the Hon. Senator's sentiments too, but when we see a public man always floating with the popular current, always accommodating his motives and his principles to the popular voice, always ready to renounce any principle when it is believed to be no longer popular, we may well distrust the sincerity of the man, and the orthodoxy of his faith.

Some short time ago Mr. Mangum called Nullification a "perfect absurdity." Now he can frank Duff Green's Telegraph without the slightest compunctious visitings. Will he deny that he has done

this? Let him do it, and I pledge myself to prove it. Mr. Mangum no doubt believes that he is secure; he has no apprehension but that the people of North Carolina will follow in his wake. I warn him not to mistake the signs of the times. When the public mind is excited it is not the proper time to ascertain public opinion. Let North Carolina give her voice when she is calm and deliberate—let not the phrenzied efforts of a few hot-headed leaders deceive us. The "experiment" is not yet tried. The test of public opinion has not yet come. By all means, I would caution the Hon. gentleman not to let his zeal carry him too far. If you should even find anti-Jacksonism popular enough for your purpose, you may find it difficult to get along with nullification. It might be advisable not to undertake too much at once, peradventure the whole may fail.

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

CONSISTENCY.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: Dear Sir, I was much gratified to see in your last paper, a short comment on a piece by an aged friend &c. And more especially so, as I find by your remarks that you don't wear quite so broad a collar as some of your brethren.

I have never entered into a political paper controversy with any person, nor do I now wish, or intend anything of the kind, feeling my inadequacy, advanced age, &c. What I now write, and have wrote before, is merely intended for an interchange of ideas on the present and past state of our country, and put a few questions; which I trust will be answered with candor.

I recollect well the time of the adoption of our Federal Constitution; and never have I seen such a time since, in a time of profound peace; and the political atmosphere appears still darkening. Where are all the old patriots of '76? Most of them have gone to reap the rewards of their labor; but I hope many of their sons retain the same patriotic spirit of their sires; while I fear many of the present generation have forgotten their origin. It is time to be wide awake. As to your definition of Whiggism, as being a triple-stranded cord, composed of heterogeneous materials of nationalism, bankism, and nullification, it is quite different from what I should define it. In the present crisis, I should say it is a three-fold cord of Union, (striving for liberty); which is not easily broken.

You say the internal improvement system lies prostrate beneath the veto. I think if you will examine the appropriations made for internal improvements, and sanctioned by the President since his veto on the Maysville Road, you will find a considerable sum thus appropriated. I like consistency in the conduct of all.

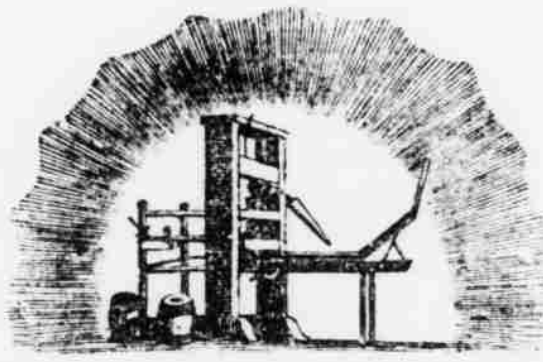
You say something about the "Mammoth." Now will you be so good and obliging as to lay down a plan whereby this country can get along as well without, as with a "Mammoth," as you are pleased to call it. What will there be to regulate the value of the notes of our local Banks? Answer, the brokers, who will reap a rich harvest, as they did from 1811 to 1816. I have lived to see one U. S. Bank chartered, and expire at the time limited. After which there was an interim of five or six years, when we had no institution of the kind. And what was the consequence? Brokers' harvest, as before observed—beside some local Banks made large sums of money by suffering their notes to depreciate, and then employing agents to purchase. I could not pay a debt in Petersburg with our State notes, without sacrificing 7 per cent. And so we may look for it again, unless there is some remedy provided. And it don't appear to me there can be any better remedy than a U. S. Bank properly conducted, to answer all the purposes necessary; to answer the purposes of the Government, and to facilitate commerce it must be what you term a "Mammoth," for this large and extended country. If you or any one else will adopt a plan, better, or even as good as a U. S. Bank, to answer all the purposes

of the Government, and commerce, I shall readily acquiesce.

From whence originated the large amount of unavailable funds in the U. S. treasury? Mostly, as I have been informed, from broken Banks in which the public money was deposited. Has there been any loss to Government by depositing the public money in the U. S. Bank? I presume not; but a great gain of one and a half millions of dollars, besides the great facilities afforded to Government. Now I will again request and intreat you to point out some mode better or even as good, whereby we can get along as well, without, as with a U. S. Bank; for something is highly necessary, to regulate our currency, so that we may all know, when we have the good fortune to receive a little money, we may, at the same time, know the value of it.

I would say much more, but I am weary, and will wind up by putting a few questions, which I shall leave to you to solve. In what does the retrenchments consist, which was promised by the present Chief Magistrate? What was the expences of the General Government the past year? And what was the expences of the same the last year of the former Administration? How stands the affairs of the General Post Office department at this time? And how was it left under the former Administration? All the above is written in good friendship, and I trust it will be received in like manner.

Yours, very respectfully.



TARBOROUGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1834.

Our aged friend has favored us with another communication, in reply to the remarks we made in our last paper on his former epistle—and we concluded to insert it entire in our columns. Had we leisure, we would endeavor to answer his present questions in extenso, notwithstanding we have as little disposition to enter into a "paper controversy," as our correspondent professes to feel. We will now only briefly remark, that in regard to the prostration of the internal improvement system we used the language of Mr. Clay, thinking that an acknowledgment from him would prove entirely satisfactory—and that we will wait the result of the "experiment" with the State Banks, which has not been yet fairly tried, before we think of any other substitute for the "Mammoth."

"An Observer," in reply to Mr. Finch's communication—"Brougham," to Phileter—and "Nero," to the Harp of the Gossips—have been received. We are satisfied that enough has been already said on the several subjects referred to in the above communications—and that we consult the wishes of our readers, no less than our own, in putting a stop to the discussion.

The harvest will commence in this vicinity in a few days, and we are pleased to learn that the wheat is not so much injured as was anticipated. It appears that this is the case also in other parts of the State, and that a larger crop than usual may be confidently expected. In the present scarcity and high prices of bread stuffs, a tolerable good wheat crop will be doubly acceptable. We are informed that through the middle and upper sections of the State the price of Corn ranges from 5 to \$7 per barrel, and that in some places the poorer classes have considerable difficulty in procuring bread for their families.

We learn that a destructive tornado, equaling in violence those recently experienced in Virginia, passed down the Chowan river within two miles of the town of Windsor, on last Tuesday week. Trees, fences, houses, &c. were levelled in its devastating track, but happily so far as heard from, no lives were lost.

Congress.—The joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst. has also passed the Senate, and consequently both Houses are rapidly disposing of the business before them.

In the Senate, the majority and minority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the General Post Office have presented their reports, and as usual they differ widely in their statements, both as to matters of fact and of inference—a deficit in the funds, however, varying from \$300,000 to \$800,000, is admitted,

and numerous irregularities discovered, to obviate which a bill has been introduced.

In the House of Representatives, in the case of the contested election from Kentucky, a new election was ordered by a vote of 114 to 107. The joint resolutions from the Senate, in relation to the removal of the deposits, were taken up and after some discussion, laid upon the table; the first, declaring the Secretary's reasons insufficient and unsatisfactory, by a vote of 114 to 101; and the second, ordering the revenue to be deposited in the Bank of the U. S. by a vote of 118 to 98.

The commissioners on the French treaty have reported that there are due to Americans \$51,830,000, with interest, for spoliation on their commerce; so that the amount stipulated to be paid by Mr. Rives' treaty is but a small portion of the debt even when paid. An active correspondence we learn is carrying on between the French minister and the Secretary of State.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, under date of the 7th instant, says—"There was an unpleasant altercation in the Senate yesterday, between Mr. Poindexter and Dr. Linn, the new Senator from Missouri. It is said that Mr. Clay endeavored, but not with his usual success, to reconcile the contending Senators. That there will be a call to the field of honor, by Mr. Poindexter, seems to be the general opinion here."

Supreme Court.—This tribunal commenced its Summer Term last week, all the Judges being present. Mr. B. McEdney, of Buncombe county, has been admitted to County Court practice. Hugh L. Henderson, of Lincoln, has received a Superior Court licence.

Kal. Reg.

Wheat Crops.—The Wheat harvest is just commencing, and from our own observation and information received from others, we are happy to be enabled to state that the crops are generally abundant and of excellent appearance.

Oxford Exam.

The Fayetteville Journal, says, "we learn from many of the Western counties in this State, that the prospect of an unusually abundant Wheat crop is highly flattering."

On the 4th instant, this city and vicinity were visited by a violent hail storm. The hail were generally about the size of partridge eggs, and had there been much wind at the time, would unquestionably have been very destructive to the crops. We learn that the hail, which fell in other sections of the State about the same time—particularly in Northampton—were much larger, and proved very injurious to cotton, corn and wheat.—Kal. Star.

Tornado.—We learn that a tornado passed through the upper part of this county, on Wednesday last, which did great damage to several plantations. The house of a Mr. Campbell, on Barbacue creek, was destroyed and four of his family severely injured, all the houses including the dwelling house were destroyed on the plantation of John M'Neill, Esq. though his family fortunately escaped without injury. We have not learnt any further damage.

We learn since writing the above, that on the same day, a tornado passed along through the lower part of Sampson and the centre of Duplin counties, that the destruction of property was immense, though we have heard of no loss of human life: at Kenansville, the county town, it was partially destructive. This happened on the same day and was probably a continuation of that experienced in this county.—Fay. Jour.

We are informed the tempest of Wednesday 4th inst. was very destructive in its progress in some of the neighboring counties, of N. Carolina. A citizen of Camden, whose name our informant thinks was Stokely while on his way home from attending court that day, being overtaken by the storm, dismounted and led his horse into a meeting house on the road's side, for shelter and while there, the building was blown down and both man and horse were killed! The