

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

VOLUME I.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1829.

NUMBER 21.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,

Printed and published every Saturday morning, by
WILLIAM SWAIM.

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from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars after
the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for
one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding pub-
lication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor, on business re-
lative to the paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not be
attended to.

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,
Whate'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

AN EXPLOSION.

The Address of Russell Jarvis to the Public, which
is copied into our paper of this morning, is calculated
on many accounts to interest the reader. As the
writer has been lauded by his former partner, *General
Green*, as a faithful follower of *General Jackson*;
as "a gentleman of high literary attainments;" as
"one of the ablest organs of the Republican party
in Massachusetts," &c. &c. the testimony of such a
weighty name, in regard to the first of the aforesaid *Gene-
rals*, cannot, it may be presumed, be impeached by
him. This testimony goes to show that the now sole
Editor of the "Organ" prevailed on *Mr. Jarvis*, by
various deceptive representations, to embark a large
amount of money in that Machine, the consequences
of which were its rescue from immediate perdition,
and the perdition of the individual whose
aid had been its vital element. The agency of *David
Henshaw* and *Andrew Dunlap*, two of President
Jackson's recorded Editors, in sustaining the *Tele-
graph* through the pen and purse of *Mr. Jarvis*, in
1827, is now disclosed at a time when it derives
some interest from the recent co-operation between
certain advocates of "Reform" in Boston and this
City, in distributing public offices among partisans.
That the disgraceful scheme, of which "the greatest
and best of men" has been made the instrument in
Boston and elsewhere, had been at a very early pe-
riod concocted among his adherents and managers,
has long been evident; and is equally clear that one
of the leading instruments for effecting this object
was the establishment of a legion of process throug-
hout the country. The seat of Government was se-
lected as the proper position for a central press, from
which light and heat should be imparted to its ali-
quated parts, & in which as a focus, the native rays eman-
ating from these prints should be collected. In fur-
therance of this plan, the *Telegraph* was established
as a depository for the essence of Jacksonism.
Through the means by which this shameless paper
was brought into existence are perfectly understood
in this City. Its purative proprietor had, it seems,
the hardihood, when trepanning *Jarvis* into partner-
ship to assert that the risk, labor, and expenses of
establishing "the *Telegraph*" had been incurred by
himself. These assertions *Mr. Jarvis* pronounces to
be false, and he may so pronounce them with perfect
safety.

In advertg, on a former occasion, to the phrase
"INEXCESSIBLE AND UNAPPROACHABLE INFAMY," ap-
plied to the *Telegraph* by a celebrated forensic
orator, we remarked that the peculiar appropriateness
of the designation was felt by his audience. In
adopting it, *Mr. Jarvis* has no doubt been prompted
by his conviction of its fitness, arising from former
acquaintance; and we would recommend it as a
suitable motto for the "official journal of the Govern-
ment," when it assumes the improved dress with which
the paper makers have been threatened.

We shall republish the future disclosures of *Mr.
Jarvis*, as they appear; for though not partial to that
species of testimony called "state evidence," and
though aware that any further testimony tending to
discredit of *Duff Green*, is utterly superfluous,
we are willing that the people should know what the
Jackson men really think of each other.—*N. Jour.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Few situations, perhaps, can be more annoying to
those who value the good opinion of honest and hon-
orable men, than being compelled to notice the slan-
ders and maledictions of individuals, who, utterly
base and worthless in themselves, are yet elevated,
by a singularly unfortunate concurrence of circumstan-
ces, to a station which gives them some consequence
in the estimation of persons unacquainted with their
unapproachable and inexpressible infamy." Such
is my case. My own name has been somewhat un-
ceremoniously laid before the community, by "the
infamous" *Duff Green*, through the columns of that
false disgrace to the American Press, the United
States *Telegraph*. Were this man so well known to
all among whom his paper circulates, as to those who
have resided, even for a short time, in his vicinity,
whether in the western States or at Washington; and
more particularly to those who have been connected

with him in business or politics, I should fall under
no necessity of contradicting any thing which he
might say or publish; for under such circumstances,
I should consider the allegations of *Duff Green* of equal
importance with those of a convict in any of our
penitentiaries. More particularly should I shrink
from any thing which implied any equality between
him and myself, or which could bring his name and
mine in juxtaposition before the public; for as *Dog-
berry* says "them that touches pitch must surely be
defiled," so, I should deem such association of names
as profitable to my own as would be a similar asso-
ciation with that of a common thief or pick-pocket.
Duff Green, of himself, is indeed too low, too degra-
ded, to deserve any notice from those who can offer
any claims to private respectability. In the city
which has the misfortune to number him among her
inhabitants, he is deeply contemned as a politician
and a man, and admitted by few, very few of its re-
putable citizens, to any other intimacy than the neces-
sities of business may require.

But *Duff Green*, through the most unfortunate vote
that was ever given by any House of Representa-
tives, has been elevated to a station to which, indeed,
he is deplorably incompetent and which also he de-
plorably disgraces, but which, among those who are
unacquainted with the full measure of his infamy,
may pass for evidence of his having some claims to
respectability. Such is my apology for condescend-
ing to refute the falsehoods of *Duff Green*.

In his *Telegraph* of Aug. 31, is the following ebul-
lition of vulgar spite and malignity, and which, as I
shall prove, is a tissue of deliberate and wicked false-
hoods. After some remarks about the National *Jour-
nal*, for publishing my affidavit in a law suit, he pro-
ceeds as follows:—

"Nor should we now have deemed it necessary to
notice the poor fellow [Mr. Egg] but for his having
brought another individual on the stage, in the per-
son of *Russell Jarvis*, some time a partner in our
establishment, of whose connexion with us a few
words will suffice.

"*Mr. Jarvis* purchased one half of this paper in *Nov-
ember*, 1827, for eight thousand dollars. The part-
nership was dissolved in *October* last, the money he
had advanced refunded, and the parties bound them-
selves to abide the decision of arbitrators as to how
much more he should receive.—The arbitrators, two
of the most highly respectable citizens of this Dis-
trict, upon the data furnished by *Mr. Jarvis* himself,
allowed him the sum of two thousand six hundred
dollars, in addition to the money he had advanced.
Mr. Jarvis claimed upwards of thirty thousand. Not
content with the award, he moved to set it aside;
and it would seem from the statement of the *Jour-
nal*, that the affidavit in question was filed on that motion.
The award was confirmed.

"If it be true, as asserted by the *Jour-
nal*, that such an affidavit was made, it remains for *Mr. Jarvis*
to recollect his brief *Green* set forth, with his claim
for thirty thousand dollars, as the value of one half
of our establishment.

"*Mr. Jarvis*, it would seem, has returned to Boston,
impressed with the belief that he can do us injury.
He has founded a Press there prepared to second his
object. If the individuals connected with that pres-
s are to the extremity, we have the means of our
own vindication, and their condemnation. Those
who know *Col. Jarvis* will compassionate his weak-
ness—for ourselves we defy his malice."

Precious to mention these falsehoods, I will give
a brief history of my connection with this man, which
I am constrained to reckon among the most unfortu-
nate events of my life, as having associated my name
in any manner, with that of one whom all honest and
honorable men must disown.

In the summer of 1827, a member of Congress from
South-Carolina, while on a visit to Boston, stated to
me, through *David Henshaw* and *Andrew Dunlap*,
that *Duff Green* wished to connect with himself in
conducting the *Telegraph*, some person from the New
England States who was not without experience in
political controversy, and who could furnish some
pecuniary capital. After a correspondence with
Duff Green on the subject, I met him at New York,
at his own request, about the last of *October*, 1827,
for the purpose of conferring with him upon the pro-
posed association. In this interview, he stated that
the patronage of his paper was great and rapidly in-
creasing; that the paper alone would afford a large
profit; and that the profit of printing for the Senate
during the session then to ensue, would not be less
than \$6,000; that he then considered his establish-
ment to be worth, at a moderate computation, not less
than \$50,000; that, in the event of *General Jackson's*
election, it would become, by increase of Executive
and Congressional patronage, worth much more; and
that he deemed it a sure source of a large fortune
within a short time. He then exhibited a statement,
showing the amount of patronage conferred upon the
Telegraph to that time, in subscriptions, advertising
and miscellaneous job printing, and showing also the
amount of his expenses for labor, materials, &c. from
which the net income of the paper alone appeared to
be not less than \$10,000. He also stated that the
debts then due by him on account of the *Telegraph*,
amounted to about \$10,000.

On my stating my readiness to hear and consider
of any proposition which he was then prepared to
make, he said that, having incurred the risk, labor and
expense of establishing and building up the *Telegraph*,
(which assertions were false,) and being able to pro-
ceed without an associate, he was not disposed, in
selling any portion of it, to relinquish a controlling in-
fluence over its editorial department; for, as, in case
of disagreement between its editors upon any impor-

tant national question, the paper must be silent and
useless, or one of them must decide and prescribe its
course, the right of such decision would equitably
belong to him who had incurred the labor and re-
sponsibilities of founding it. I admitted the equity
of this claim; but saying that I would enter into no
connection that presented the remotest probability of
collision with my associate, requested an interchange
and comparison of political views, for the purpose of
ascertaining whether such collision were probable.
A conversation ensued, the substance of which I feel
compelled to repeat; for so deplorable is the base-
ness of *Duff Green*, that I cannot consent to the im-
putation of having agreed with him in any thing,
without giving to the public a full explanation.

In this conversation, I frankly and explicitly stated
my views concerning some of the questions that would
probably be agitated, either during the contest then
pending, or after the election of *General Jackson*;
& particularly concerning protection to manufacturers,
and the Presidential election after *General Jackson's*
retirement, for even at that period, before his elec-
tion, a contest for his successor was anticipated.
Upon the first question I stated that, although decid-
edly in favor of the protective system, I was the ad-
vocate of a tariff that would equally protect the ag-
riculture, commerce and manufactures of the Union,
and opposed to all violent changes in the domestic
or foreign relations of the country, or to sacrificing
the interests of the whole to those of any one section.
Upon the second question I stated that I had some-
times heard two distinguished individuals, the one
from New York, the other from South-Carolina,
mentioned as likely to become opposing candidates,
and that of these two, my individual preference
might be for the former; but that, having always
been a republican of the strictest school, I should
support the candidate, whoever he might be, that
should be designated by the republican party of the
nation. This apparently coinciding in opinion, we
agreed that, should we associate in conducting the
Telegraph, and differ upon any question of great na-
tional importance, he should prescribe the course of
the paper on such question, and I should retain the
right of exonerating myself, through the same paper,
from any participation in such course.

I then proceeded to Washington, for the purpose of
examining the pecuniary concerns of the *Telegraph*,
and agreeing with *Duff Green* for the proposed pur-
chase. I perceived that the subscription list was
large, but did not then learn, from his books, the ex-
act amount of debts due for it; nor could I then learn
it, for his extremely loose and careless habits of busi-
ness, which I discovered soon after the commence-
ment of our partnership, rendered it impossible for
me to acquire any accurate information of his pecu-
niary affairs. To show how correctly and prudently
his business was conducted, I would state that he fre-
quently accepted drafts, or paid or received money
in the street, without recording the transaction, or
giving any notice of it to his clerk; whereby his ac-
ceptances were often protested, for want of provision
to meet them, and whereby also, he was liable to pay
the same debts twice, or his partner was liable to be
defrauded of his rights. We agreed upon the follow-
ing terms: As I wished to avoid all liability for debts
then due by him, and enter as a partner into a con-
cern entirely new, he was to pay such debts, and re-
tain, as a fund for paying them, all subscriptions to
the paper made before *November 6*, 1827; all sub-
scriptions made or received on or after *November 6*,
1827, the printing for the Senate, and all other pa-
tronage, public or private, then in possession or ex-
pectancy, were to become the joint property of the
partners; and in all things pertaining to the part-
nership, with the exception before mentioned, our rights
were to be equal. It is needless to say that, in this
contract, the patronage of Congress was a leading in-
crement. For these rights, I was to pay \$5,000 on
signing the contract, \$1,500 in one year after, \$1,500
in eighteen months after, and one half of the expense
of preparing to print for the Senate, on demand, which
was not to exceed \$2,000.

During the negotiation, and on executing the con-
tract, *Duff Green* spoke much about the probable per-
manency of the connection during the joint lives of
the parties, and of the unlimited confidence and per-
fect cordiality that ought to subsist between them.
Not then knowing his infamy, his utter destitution of
principle, both moral and political, I believed in the
sincerity of these professions, and met them in a spir-
it of reciprocity. I did not, and could not have sus-
pected that, while this craft, like *Joseph Suriace*,
was canting about confidence and good faith, he was
narrowing the base design of terminating our relation,
so soon as the contest in which we were then engaged
should be successfully terminated, and almost
immediately after my money had saved his establish-
ment from an execution, and his person from a jail.

Such is an accurate history of the formation of my
partnership with *Duff Green*. Hereafter I will give
an account of its progress and termination; in the
course of which, I will prove him, by documents un-
der his own hand, to be a profligate and "shameless
liar."

RUSSELL JARVIS.

Sept. 13, 1829.

Editors throughout the Union who exchange with
the *Telegraph*, or in whose vicinity it circulates, will
confer a favor by publishing the foregoing statement.
Boston Evening Bulletin.

It is always a mark of a little soul to persecute a
prostrate foe.

SHERIFF AND CONSTABLE'S SALES.

A correspondent of the *Warrenton* (N. C.) *Report-
ers* says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly im-
pressed with the idea that Sheriff and Constables'
sales of property levied on to satisfy executions,
should be advertised in some newspaper printed in
the county, and in cases where there is no paper
in the county, these officers should be compelled
to advertise them in the nearest paper to them.
At the first view of the subject, it would appear to
be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten
cases out of twelve, it would make property sold
bring 40 per cent more than in the way these sales
are now effected; for this very important reason,
that but very few persons see these advertisements,
they being posted only at the Court House and at
one or two public places. Many times a man's
property is offered for sale, and he is entirely ignorant
of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many
cases he never sees the advertise ment at all. These
notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to
draw together any thing like a proper number of
people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at
its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to
advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper
for such length of time, as they might think suffi-
cient.

I am aware that many will be opposed to this
method in the commencement, but after it is tried,
they will find it to be the best policy. Most other
States have all their public sales advertised in the
nearest newspaper, and I am sure that property
sells for much more, in most of them, than it does in
others.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in
this way, I should be under the necessity of making
these remarks. Conducted in this way, allow
the officers thus to get an opportunity of buy-
ing the property themselves, many times at what
they know to be not more than half its true val-
ue.

NAVIGATION ON THE CAPE-FEAR.

We are gratified to communicate to our readers
renewed evidence of the safety and convenience of
the navigation of the river from *Haywood* to
Fayetteville. *Mr. Murphey* has just returned from
a trip with his boat. He carried a load of flour to
Fayetteville, & returned to *Haywood* without any ac-
cident or hindrance of any kind. The flour was
sold at 4, 50 and 5 dollars per barrel.

We learn that the work of *Smiley's Falls* is suc-
cessfully progressing. The river for the first time
this season, is now in good working order, and no-
thing is wanting but hands, for which liberal wages
are offered. The skill and preserving industry
with which the work is now prosecuted, we trust
will speedily make perfect the navigation of the whole
length of *Cape Fear* river to *Haywood*.—*Loc.*

"TAXING THE CONSUMER"

A distinguished planter in one of the Southern
States being lately at Boston, was invited by a ex-
tensive dealer in American cloths to visit his store,
and see for himself how the manufacturers were tax-
ing the consumers." He attended, and instantly
agreed to take ten pieces of cloth, for his own supply,
though not fully believing that the price asked would
be really taken, until repeatedly assured that it was
the regular one, and his bill was made out. He had
for many years purchased such goods, and confessed
that these were 25 per cent cheaper than any that
he had ever before met with; but concluded with a
sigh, "the tariff."

An article from *Galena*, dated August 2, says—
"This country, and the business of this place is com-
pletely prostrated by the great, sudden, and unex-
pected fall of lead. It now sells at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb.
Galena is almost deserted. The waters of every
river are at present but seldom disturbed by the
crafts of commerce. A complete revolution has taken
place, but many are, however, obliged to stay in
hopes of better times."

By the late tariff, a duty of three cents per lb, was
laid upon lead—we see that it sells for 1 1/2 cents at
Galena and believe it is worth about three cents in
Baltimore—so the "tax laid upon the consumer" is
fully equal to the whole selling price of the com-
modity, tax and all! Such is the queer logic of the
statesmen of South-Carolina. Before the tariff, the
price was six cents and upwards; but the domestic
market being secured, the domestic competition has
reduced the value of the commodity so low as to check,
or prevent, its production. It is thus that all the
goods will regulate themselves, and that the danger of "mo-
nopolies" is dissipated. There cannot be any mo-
nopoly in the United States, except because of soil
and climate, unless in mineral productions; and even
in respect to lead, though its supply is local, we see
that competition among the makers renders the con-
sumers safe. It is so in regard to all our chief man-
ufactures. There is no exception to this principle.
Reduction in price has universally followed pro-
tection extended. It is soon to be seen, even as to sugar
and molasses; indeed, it is so already in part. The
things conclusively shew the immense advan-
ces derived from security in the home market—and fulfil
all the prophecies of the Friends of the American
system. What has become of the predictions of its
enemies—of the rise of commodities and depression
of the poor, about which the *aristocracy* of Congress
was so sensitive? Where is *Mr. M.'s* logic, and
Mr. Calhoun's logic?—*Logan's* net