NORTH CAROLINA SENTEN

UNION OUR WATCHWORD TRUTH OUR GUIDE.

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FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THOMAS WATSON.

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From the United States Telegraph. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES. Were I to estimate the influence of this press by the efforts made to destroy it, I happiness of our people depends. should find abundant cause to congratulate myself on its success, and to continue with renewed ardor those exertions that have contributed to its reputation.

My agency in demonstrating the bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, the extensive circulation of my paper, and the influence which it was believed to have exercised over public opinion, have made me and his partisans Surrounded by a cordon and by destroying its character, prevent the exposure of the combinations formed, by his disappointed adherents, for the purpose of tability." placing power once more in the hands of the aristocracy of this country.

As the means of preserving union in his own, it was charged by Mr. Clay, that the Jackson party was composed of discordant and conflicting interests, each selfish in its aim; and before his election, it was predicheels of the administration of the President the government to purchase popularity, Mr. Clay was often at a loss to determine bequently, when too late, was induced to be lieve that offices, within his gift, had not been disposed of to the best advantage. Having no other object than his own ad vancement, he lost sight of the influence of public duty, and in his own disappointment. foresaw, as he believed, the embarrassments attendant upon the organization of the new administration * To increase those embar rassments, it was asserted that this press was the property and pledged to support the election of Mr. Calhoun-that my support of the election of Gen. Jackson had been paratory to the general plan, and that Mr. Van Buren would soon establish a rival prot in this district. Such was the utter Journal was openly denouncing me as the President defacto, and attributing to my influence all the appointments of the Execuive, the Intelligencer and Jonrnal were greedily announcing those appointments. and inserting gratuitously, the public ad vertisements, for the purpose of demonstrating that I old not enjoy the confidence or patronage of the Executive. Thus, at the some time, declaring that I dispensed the patronage of the government to others, and could not obtain it for myself. I should not now have noticed this operation of the adversary, were it not intimately connected with the subject of this address. I have been assailed as the organ of the President, and denounced as unworthy of his confidence. I have been charged with controlling other presses, and they have been denounced for copying from this, because while the presses in opposition copy from each other the most flagrant and abusive attacks upon the President and his friends, they seek, by this sort of stratagem, to prevent the circulation of a realy. Nature has implanted in brutes a generous sympathy for their fellows, which impels them to brave death itself in defence of each other. The policy of my assailants is, by artial appeals to the vanity and self love of those who concur with me in opinion, to deter them from a defence of my character themselves, and from copying such defence as I may lay before you.

I use his own words.)

vict in any of our penitentiaries. More particu larly should I shrink from any thing which implied any equality between him and myself, or the special object of attack from Mr. Clay sition before the public; for as Dogberry says, them that touches pitch must surcly be defiled, so, I should deem such association of names as of degraded presses, he seeks to reduce the profitable to my own, as would be a similar asso pocket. Duff Green, of himself, is indeed too low, too degraded, to deserve any notice from those who can offer any claims to private respec-

And again he says.

"But above all, he was deficient in that politi cal morality which discriminates between the means of attaining an end, which acknowledges | against me-to wit : dissolving the partnersome other criterion of right than success,' and ship which existed between us. I shall not which deems principles more valuable than roles. Nor was his oblique morality confined to politics, as will appear from another characteristic anected that disunion would tread-upon the dote. At an early period of our partnership, he public, with whom invective and abuse will stated that, by certain operations, he could ob not pass for argument, nor jaundiced statetain for our merchants their claims upon the or your choice. Acting upon the principle French Government, and pocket large sums of of bargain, and relying on the patronage of money for himself and his partner. The plan ambition for fact. Facts are stubborn was as follows: These merchants were willing things, and on them I rest my reputation to allow, said he, on obtaining their claims, a for truth and honor. certain proportion, which would amount to \$3,ween conflicting interests, and not unfre- 000,000. Mr. Villele had sufficient influence with his government, to procure the allowance of these pen of Mr. Jarvis. In that he promises to claims and would effect it for a compensation of give in a succeeding number my first letter \$1,000,000. One of us might be appointed as to him with his reply. These letters will agent for these claims, and thus each of us might pocket \$1.0.0.000 !!! My reply to this was given in a single word, and that word was-BRIBERY," In this statement, Mr. Jarvis has overreached himself. He estimates me as a convict of a penitentiary, as a common thief or pickpocket; and charges that, at an early period of our partnership, I pronosed to him to become a participant in a splendid scheme of bribing the French Minister, to do justice to our civizens. Now what reliance is to be placed in the asser tions of Mr. Jarvis, if it shall appear that after this proposition was made to him, I distegard of consistency, that whilst the had literally to kick him out of my company-that he was desirous to continue a partnership with one of whom he had so bad an opinion ? That I had a conversation with him on the subject of the French spoliations, is true; but that I made any proposition to him such as he states, is false I recollect that one evening, speaking of these claims and the French Minister, I said that a gentleman of intelligence had expressed his opinion that Mr. Villele was poor, that he was ambitious and unprincipled, and that the only chance which the merchants of this country ever would have to obtain an indemnification for their losses, would be to give a douceur for his influence. Me. Jarvis, ever keen scented when money came in the way, immediately set to work to calculate how much could be made out of such | ment." a speculation. Those who know his aptiude to figures, and have witnessed the restless avidity with which he makes his ted to be true in his reply, both of which calculations, alone can form any idea of his will be given in my next, and it will be look or his manner. The figures, and all seen that although that patronage did not beyond this, are the addenda of his fruitful enter into the inducement with me, and unagination. Mr. Jarvis now pretends that although the contract was made before he considered it at the time a proposition he, under pretences which I then believed ot bribery ; and the Journal owned in part by Doctor Watkins, exclaims :--" It appears that while Duff Green was the Organ of the Combination, in fabricating tales of duce him to remove to Washington, appears bargain and corruption against the late Adminismaking corrupt political compacts throughout the and his declaration that he intended to leave tration, as a text for virtuous declamation, and in country, he was also engaged in an attempt to Boston at any rate. That he has not lost bribe a foreign minister of State! Declaring by his association with me, appears from that our merchants were willing to allow three millions of dollars as a compensation for obtainthe coalition prints copied the charge, that ing payment of their claims on the French Government, he proposed to Mrs. Jarvis that one of to receive about three thousand dollars for them should obtain the appointment of Agent for the few short paragraphs written chiefly these claims; that they should divide equally between then two million of dollars, and give the other million to Mr. Villele, a French Minister quired over American politics, and that I of State, as a "bribe" for procuring from his go- establishment from an execution, and myvernment the allowance of the claims !" Now Mr. Jarvis admits that this conversation was at an early period of our partner- office-during the year exceeded \$ 200,000, ship. It it was such as he represents it to he does not pretend that he advanced one be, why did he not immediately dissolve all cent to support its credit or defray its exconnexion with me ? Why did he continue penses. And, whilst I admit that I laboured the partner of a man capable of making to under great pecuniary difficulties, and asso infamous ? I know that had my oppo- operations of the paper, as far as all my nents been in my situation, they would resources would allow, I cannot believe that have denied the conversation and relied I was at any time unable to raise the sum the influence of an enlightened, virtuous upon this circumstance to discredit, Mr. of five thousand dollars, if the preservation Jarvis. I fear not the truth. I have writ- of my establishment or my personal liberty ten many private letters and had many pri- depended thereon. vate and confidential conversations : my opponents are at liberty to use all these, the charge of having invited Mr. Jarvis to and they will be found strictly in accordance with the opinions and principles, openly avowed through this press, and which have been approved by the public. nounced before that election was termin-Doctor Watkins and his associates are wel- ated, and that my desire to desolve was come to all the advantages to be derived made known as early as the first of July, cannot expect, profitably, to change my from the misrepresentations and malevo- many months before the dissolution took lence of Mr. Jarvis. I did once believe place. That he invited himself appears Nors .- The following anecdote, published by him to be a man of honor; as such I admithis partisan prints, illustrates the truth of this re- ited him to a most unreserved confidence, mark. It was said that as Mr. Clay was return- and, although I am incapable of following his example, even in self-defence. I defy the said, gentlemen you find me here among his malice, and challenge him to make dice. This challenge is likewise, thrown was commissioned by yourself, to find some genthe outs, but my situation is much more agreeable known all that he can totture to my preju-

of an editor as a profession, it has been my with whom he is associated, and who, with conducting the Telegraph, I replied that I would object at all times to elevate the character, the desperation of their protession, and a as well as the influence of the press Re- fidelity resulting from a sense of their defilying upon the intelligence of the public, I ciency, as well in numbers as in principle, have believed that the only means of accom- make common cause, expecting, by a conplishing the one or attaining the other, was stant reiteration of calumnies and of bole a strict adherence to truth, and a bold and unsustained assertions, to destroy my repufearless advocacy of the great principles tation, and thereby accomplish the ruin upon which our republic was established, of my press. The avidity with which they and upon the maintenance of which the seize upon the disappointed malcontentand pretenders of our party, and the exten Fortunately for me, Mr. Jarvis and his ded circulation which they are giving to the copyists expose their own want of these es- attacks of Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Orne, desential qualities. Speaking of me, he says, mand of me a departure from the rule which I had prescribed for myself .- I have "I should consider the allegations of Duff always relied on the virtue and intelligence Green of equal importance with those of a con of the people. I never yet have been deceived by them. I have too much confi dence in the integrity and disinterested pat which could bring his name and mine in juxtapo- riotism of the conductors of the public press of this country, to believe that they will stand by with folded arms, or that they will permit me to be condemned unheard. press itself to the level of his own agents, ciation with that of a common thief or pick have been assailed by Mr. Jarvis my late partner, with a malevolence as undeserved as it is desperate, a violence which must recoil on its author. He deals in round as sertions and abusive epithets, and furnishe in his own production, the strongest justifi cation for one of the principal charge in this respect follow his example. This vindication is intended for an intelligent ments of mortified vanity and disappointed

I have seen publication No. 2 from the

pursuits, and having selected the vocation in the teeth of those pirates upon character theman in New England, disposed to join you in go to Washington, provided the object were important; and as Mr. _____, an active and in seen something of Old Hickory's " salutary telligent republican gentleman of this city, was energy," (as Mr. Jefferson called it;) they then proceeding to Washington, I requested him to consult you on the subject. He informs me that you had no intention of relinquishing any portion of your establishment, and were merel desirous of obtaining a suitable associate in your professional business,

This being the case, I am induced to enquire o you concerning such business, and your presen intentions respecting it; and to inform you that I am disposed to an association, provided it would promote my own interest."

I will renew this subject; and, in my next, will clearly prove, from under his own hand, that so far from considering it disreputable to be associated with me, it was who dissolved the partnership between us, June until October, to accomplish it.

Respectfully the public's humble servan D. GREEN.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; OR OBJECTIONS TO GEN. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

War was declared against Gen. Jackson's Administration before he entered on the

man with the necessary energy and discretion in this respect The Nation has seen something of Old Hickory's " salutary knew he was honest; that he had no ambition to gratify, for he was overshadowed with laurels, and had even " filled the measure of his country's glory" they, therefore, selected him for the delicate and important task of reforming abuses. For my part, I bink, he is very reprehensible for not moving forward with more determination ; and reforming many offices that seem to have escaped his notice. I appeal to the reader most solemnly-Look around you-Do you know no federal office held by an infuriate, uncompromising opponent of Gen. Jackson's administration ?- Do you and that it required a continued effort, from know of none that are held as virtual sinecures ? Do you know of none that are held by men, whose places might be supplied more to the public convenience and satisfaction ?

NO. 601.

Immal

It has been too much the practice in our State and federal governments to appoint men to office from a regard to powerful family influence; to the mere reputation of a duties of his office .- Mr. Clay, in his Bal- name, or to the claims of distinguished and timore Speech, gave an authoritative signal meritorious ancestors-In all these instanfor the most furious onset. The cry was ces, the finess of the man, or the public instantly opened with ardor and animation convenience has, probably, had as much The pledge of Reform, which the President influence, as the color of his eyes, or his, felt called upon to give to a dissatisfied na- corporeal weight under the scales. The tion, in entering on the high trust to which neglect of the public business, the waste of they had called him, was the first bone of the public means, and the tardy progress contention seized upon. It was held up as of public measures, all are appealed to in an invidious an unjust attack upon the last proof of the justice of this remark. Mr. administration. For a time, "the welkin Jefferson was called upon to reform the rung" to this note. But, the Nation was abuses of the elder Adams. He took hold diseatisfied with the Coalition. They de of his work with more energy than even manded Reform-called upon the tried en- Jackson. But Mr. Jefferson, abused and ergy of Jackson, and, in his first official vilified as he was, had confidence in the breath, received the gratifying indication honorable support of the nation. He lookthat he understoad the great purposes for |ed to them, not to his enemies; they conwhich he had been called from the tural stituted his judges-and if his measures pursuits of his favorite Hermitage. Those met their approbation, he heeded not what who voted for him had that very Reform in his enemies either thought or said. It is view which he promised, and upon which true, that General Jackson was the second choice with thousands; but even they looked for the same reform desired by his oriallow that we knew our own motives-and ginal friends. Let him, then, obey the public voice-let him remember to imitate times to reason with us, to prove, that we the example of Jefferson-All will be uniueither contemplated nor wished that the led in his support with equal sincerity and Augean Stable should be cleansed, or that cordiality. It is impossible that he should a change of principles or measures should avoid occasional error in passing upon the take place. When we take counsel from almost innumerable cases and subjects that our enemies, or permit their clamors to di. call or his decision His friends do not vert us from our well-weighed purposes, we look for perfection, or exemption from the will frankly acknowledge that the presump- fallibility of man. If his great objects be tion which they display, is fairly played off praiseworthy and his motives pure, they The reforming energies of Jefferson remorous fault finding. Until then, all the moved more officers in a few weeks, than noise they make must go for what it is have been removed by this administration worth, with every firm and decided friend in as many months. He was abused more than Gen. J .- he relied upon his friends Nothing has transpired which goes to in [for support; confident that the results would be approved by the people. In that case,

To this end has Mr. Jarvis asserted, and I had boasted that I was the setter up, and the putter down of Presidents; that I had frequently congratulated myself upon the predominating influence which I had ac had said that the presses of the party were subjected to the Telegraph; obliged to re ceive their tune from it, and afraid to op pose it; and that I could, therefore determine who should, and who should not be President, and what should, and what should not be the policy of any administration.

show, that so far from considering it a disgrace or unprofitable to be associated with me in business, it was I who made the etfort, and that it was with great difficulty that I could disengage myself from his avaricious grasp. He charges me with decoying him into partnership and says :

" I did not, and could not have suspected that while this caitiff, like Joseph Surface, was canting about confidence and good faith, he was har. boring the base design of terminating our rela tions, so soon as the contest in which we were then engaged should be succesfully terminated, and almost immediately atter my money had saved his establishment from an execution, and his person from a jail."

My day books show that the transactions for the current year commencing with the date of our partnership amounted to more han two hundred thousand dollars, and the following letters will show that while I was prompted, throughout the whole negocia tion by a spirit of liberality and disinterested fidelity to the party, whose couff dence it was my desire to propitiate and whose prosperity I labored to promote, he was actuated by a heartless avarice which would sacrifice his country and even his soul for pence. Indeed, in his extreme desire to injure me, blinded by his own passion, speaking of the partnership he says "It is needless to say, that in this contract, the patronage of Congress was a leading induce

Let this be taken with the circumstances stated in my letter of the 12th July, admit to be sincere, avoided closing it until after the vote of the Senate confirming my appointment as printer. That I did not inby his letter soliciting to become my partner. the fact that he admits that the five thousand dollars advanced was repaid, and that he is under my dictation and correction. That his charge that his money had saved my self from a jail, is untrue, appears from the fact, that although the transactions of the

nany of us trust he is but fairly commencing. Yet, the Coalition Presses will not they continue to quarrel with us, and some upon us, and they have a right to control will sustain him. us, and deter us from our purposes by cla-

of Reform. dicate either the peculiar policy or mea-

ture tranquillity of the nation. And what by artful clamor. is it all about ? Merely because the President has removed from office sundry defaultheir dismissal ! These removals were de manded by that spirit of reform, which sent Mr. Adams to the retirement of Quincy. and Mr. Clay to the repairing of his fences. It is quite natural that those who weep for must bow to it, (although we have had one

sures of the administration, as to our do- the friends of the administration were not mestic or foreign affairs. But the presses alarmed by the outcries of abusive and perof the country contain incessant attacks and secuting enemies-so ought it to be in this: defences of the administration, breathing a let us wait the results, without permitting spirit of political rancor ominous to the fu- our fears to be waked into visible existence

Thus far, nothing has transpired from the administration to censure or approve, ters and peculators, and other office nold. but mere removals from, and appointments ers, whose manner of transacting the public to office. To the great body of the people, business, or their neglect of duty, called for what is done in this regard, is emphatically a matter of sheer indifference. For, why should they so much care who does the public business or waits upon them, so it be ably, honestly and civilly done?. But to fat .fice-holders and hungry office-seekers. the fate of those big men, should mourn for this subject of removals and appointments. that of the little ones who have followed is all-important. They make a clamorous and are still to follow them. They were noise; and are apt to imagine that the hoall alike condemned in the High Court of nor of the country ; that great principles : the Nation. Their sentence is recorded on that our sacred constitution, all, all, are at the polls of November last. Ours is a go, stake; and are either violated or preserved, vernment of public opinion. The public just as their interests happen to be affected. will, thank God, is the only Sovereign a [" We, the people," poor good souls, are mong us. All, even the President himself, sometimes almost stirred up to mutiny, because Tom, Dick or Harry has been remo-President who affected " not to be palsied ved from office ! He has lived in affluence : by it.") General Jackson can hardly have been courteous, hospitable ; generous ; and more than commenced that reform which has consequently made many social friends. the nation elected him to make. He will We don't know how his accounts standnot be deterred by clamor or abuse. It we don't know what degree of personal atwas this expectation that united many, very tention he pays to his office-we don't many, votes in his favor .- But let him per- know how fit he is for it; how much the severe as he has commenced ; let him move public losses by his want of tact or his love on in the great work with circumspection. of pleasure .- The government cannot and

That the success which has attended my editorial labors ; that the flattering notices taken of them by my cotemporaries; that and independent press over public sentiment, and consequently over the policy of any administration, have been the subjects of unreserved remark, with my late partner, I will not deny; but that I ever was so vain as to believe, or so foolish as to boast, that I could control the political destinies, the emoluments or the honors of this republic, is absolutely and unequivocally denied Having arrived at that time of life, when I

ing home some of his friends went to meet him, and found him riding outside with the stage drithan that of the ins, behind me.

him a proposition which he now considers sert that I never hesitated to extend the

The object of this article is, to disprove Washington, and of having dissolved the partnership after the presidential election. It will be seen that dissolution was anfrom the following :

Extract from a letter from Mr. Javie to D. Green, dated.

" Boston, Mass. October 17, 1827. A few weeks since, I learned through my friends,

with firmness, and he may look forward to ought not to publish the causes of every rethe grateful thanks and admiration of many moval .- Yet, because he has been turned who did not vote for him, and to the in- out, our sympathies are invoked-and we creased confidence and regard of those who are called on to swear that it was wanton. did. Power, from its very nature, is cor- cruel, unpardonable tyranny in old Jackson rupting. The holders of office too, soon to do it !

feel a sort of superiority over the people. If crumbs of comfort are to be enjoyed Living in luxurious ease out of the public by individuals out of the Treasury, in concrib, the buckram dignity which stiffens the sideration of public services, why should joints of weak men, soon becomes insuffer- they be monopolized by one set of persons able in them; they imagine the place be fall their lives, and even become bereditary? longs to them of right, and they make it Power in the hands of so imperfect a being subservient to private interest or political as man must be expected sometimes to be teelings. That this is apt to be the case, abused and misused. Did not Messrs, Clay even with men of original purity and good and Adams appoint some men to office. manners, I think will be agreed to by the and retain others, who were furioust pulitireader, if he will pause awhile, and think cal partizans, capable of villifying and of the character and conduct of all the office blackening even private character, proviholders he knows, and particularly under ded its destruction would gratify the rethe Federal Government. Now, I ask him, venge or promote the interests of their idols if all such, ought not to be turned out as and employers? Is it not the duty of soon as that buckram, to which I have al Jackson to remove all such ? And what is luded, begins to sustle in their movements? more ridiculous than the clamor raised in It is very disagreeable to turn a man out of consequence of such removals? The coaoffice, under any circumstances which do lition got into power against the will of the not involve crime; but it is often an incum- nation, and by means so auspicious, that at bent duty. The only difficulty is, to find the next election they were indignantly