



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

Doctor Wm. EVANS'

SOOTHING SYRUP

For children Teething,

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

To Mothers and Nurses.

THE passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts, the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans's Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use. I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth, shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to obtain it at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENTS.

J. M. REDMOND, } Tarboro'.
GEO. HOWARD, }
M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City.

January, 1840.

POLITICAL.

The Plan of the Campaign Disclosed.
On Friday week, the Senate engrossed the Independent Treasury bill for a third reading. As the battle, upon all measures of importance, is usually made at that stage of the proceeding, it was supposed, as it had passed, by a decisive majority, that point in its progress, the struggle was ended, and that the bill would be read and passed to-day, without further obstruction. The filling of the Senate galleries this morning, gave a sign that the Federal light troops in this city had received notice that the war was to be commenced upon a grand scale. Accordingly, so soon as the bill was called up, Mr. Clay took the field again, in earnest for his Federal associates. He has certainly received a new commission. He laid down the plan of operations on the most comprehensive system—condemned, in the most emphatic manner, the whole scope of the President's message—embraced for the present the whole paper credit system, as it exists, with its privileged corporations and their abuses—looking forward to a great National Bank, connected with the Government, as the reformer, and only reformer, of the evils he depicted. He admitted that British influence and control swayed through the paper and credit system, but held that it resulted from the removal of the deposits and the divorce between the Government and National Bank. He alluded to the State debts, and sneered at the repudiation of the plan of national assumption, as proposed by the resolutions introduced in the Senate. In a word, he boldly took the ultra ground of the Hamiltonian policy, and showed that the Federal party had resolved to stake all its hopes by giving the widest range to the principle of corruption.

The country now have before it the broad and distinct platforms upon which the two parties have taken their positions. The Democracy on the President's late message; the Federalists upon the Hamiltonian system of implied construction—unrestricted corporate paper system and illimitable corruption.—*Globe.*

From the Ohio Statesman, January 22.

Four years ago the friends of Gen. Harrison acknowledged he was very old, but as he would only serve one term, he would do for that. They all admitted that eight years would be too long for one of his age to serve. Thousands then believed the story that four years might be risked. Now, after the four years have expired, we again have the same old song rung in our ears. Four years only! And the Federal papers, to deceive the people, and by it they acknowledge all we have said, set him down some eight years younger than he really is. But if General Harrison is not superannuated, why does he not perform the duties of clerk to the court of Hamilton county? It is the most profitable office west of the mountains, yet he is not in it for months together, and, by unanimous consent, he is incompetent to fill it. Will it be said that he never was competent to perform the duties? We presume not. No one pretends it. Then age alone must be the deficiency now. We state these facts, not out of any ill will to Gen. Harrison, but to expose the fraud the Federal party are attempting to palm upon the nation, merely for "availability." We appeal to every man of sense if what we state is not the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Harrison an Abolitionist.—The Cincinnati Advertiser states that Gen. Harrison is a member of an Abolition Society, and says the fact can be proven, if any of the Whig presses meet the charge with an explicit denial.

The Whig of yesterday gives us a very precious article indeed.—It publishes a paragraph from the Emancipator of the 16th January, "containing a regular denunciation of Old Tippecanoe for his opinions against Abolition"—and asks us what we think of it.—The answer is promptly given. The candid and honest mind can hardly believe, that the whole article of the Whig is gross deception, to mislead the Southern People. The reader cannot have forgotten the first article, which was published in the Emancipator, as soon as the rejection of Mr. Clay and the nomination of Gen. Harrison were known.—It cried out, in the extremity of its delight, "Praise to God for a great Anti Slavery victory. Let the winds tell the tale! Let the slaveholders hear the news. Let the slaves hear it." It hailed the result of the Harrisburg Nomination "as the most decisive evidence of the power of the Abolitionists and their control in the National Convention." The Liberator of Boston caught the same spirit—expressed the same exultations—and exclaimed, "we have faith to believe, that no slaveholder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential Office in this Republic." But in a few days, a change comes over the

spirit of their dream—and the hollow and insincere article which is published in the Whig, is ushered forth. Now, why this change? Will not the Whig tell? We hope they will (to use its own words;) "for we love to see magnanimity—it is a spectacle which ennobles human nature to see men rise above the contracted and selfish views of personal or party interest, and regardless of consequences, do justice though the Heavens fall."—But unless they affect ignorance, we will tell our readers, that as soon as the first article from the Emancipator made its appearance in Washington, it produced a powerful sensation among the entire Southern Delegation. Some of them apprehending that this sensation would extend throughout the country, and preferring a party association even with Abolitionists, to their country's cause, wrote immediately, as we understand from the most respectable authority, that such articles would ruin the Whig party in the South, and that the Emancipator must change its tone. Hence we understand, the extraordinary and contemptible and unmeaning articles which have been paraded in the columns of the Whig. Is the Whig ignorant of these facts and designs?

Richmond Enq.

Ohio.—The House of Representatives of Ohio have adopted a resolution, on which a bill is to be founded, making it an offence punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary, for any length of time not exceeding seven nor less than three years, for the directors or officers of any banking institution within the State, to issue, for circulation within the State or elsewhere, post notes or bills payable on time. The same committee were at the same time directed to inquire into the expediency of making all post notes previously issued, payable on demand in gold and silver, at the counters of the Banks issuing them.

They have also passed a resolution (two only voting in the negative) declaring that slavery is an institution recognized by the Federal Constitution; and another, declaring that "the unlawful, unwise and unconstitutional interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the North, with the domestic institutions of the Southern States, was highly criminal.

Michigan.—This wise Whig Legislature has a new-fangled project of a Bank before the Senate; every county in the State to have a branch, if it has five thousand inhabitants; and will take stock to the amount of twenty thousand dollars or upwards—one fourth of the amount of shares to be paid down in specie, and the residue to be secured by bonds and mortgages.—Their new Whig Governor, (Woodbridge,) in his message, expresses himself in favor of a National Bank.

Alabama.—According to the Treasurer's Report, her debt is \$15,400,000. It is comprised in two classes of bonds, called *long and short bonds*. The latter are issued at two, four and six years, amount to \$5,000,000, and bear an annual interest of \$300,000. The other class of bonds amount to \$10,400,000, fall due at different periods between the years 1850 and 1886, and bear a semi-annual interest of \$260,500.

Mississippi.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Mississippi, by the President and Directors of the Brandon Bank, offering a surrender of the charter, and begging the State to take what Rail road the Bank has made, and consider all things squared off. After reading, the petition was laid upon the table.

The chartered banking capital of this State amounts to \$56,750,000.—Gov. McNutt recommends to the Legislature the repeal of the Bank charters of that State, under certain conditions. He recommends, with respect to the Union Bank, for the whole of whose capital stock the faith of the State is pledged, either to place the institution in liquidation, or to repeal all that portion of the charter giving to private individuals the power of holding stock, and enjoying privileged loans.

Curious case of Divorce.—In the Senate of New York, on Friday, Mr. Tallmadge reported a bill to divorce David Frost from his wife. This bill relates to a notable case of conjugal infelicity, which made a good deal of noise here last winter. It seems that this Mrs. Eveline Frost was a short time since a young single lady with a lover named—but no matter. This lover grew tired of her after an acquaintance of great intimacy, and devised a plan to get rid of her. Says he to Eveline, "There is old Frost—a simple, rusty old fellow—would give his two eyes to marry you; do you just coax him on to do so and when the ceremony is just beginning, I will step in, take you out of his hands and marry you myself. It will be such a good joke, that all the country will go into convulsions upon it." The lady bit or was bitten; executed her part of the Beau's Stratagem; but when the proper time came, Lothario did not step in and Miss Eveline became Mrs. Frost before she knew it—all the time hoping that the next minute would bring Lothario to

the rescue, and thinking only of him. The moment she was told she had become Mrs. Frost, she spurned him and has never thought of recognizing or treating him as her husband. On the contrary, she declared herself devoted to the false Lothario, and him alone.—David Frost, who was in raptures with the thought of taking to his arms a bouncing blooming bride, but whose "Dead Sea fruits" have tempted the eye but to "turn to ashes on the lip," now cries mightily for a divorce. Ought he not to have it? "Mr. Speaker, I confirm he ought."—*N. York Signal.*

Newspapers and Publishers.—It must be admitted by every one of the least conversant with newspapers, that there is no fiction, but on the contrary much sober truth, in the following, which we copy from the Alexandria Gazette.

"We notice that several of the newspapers in the North and West have raised their subscription and advertising terms. This is induced by the corresponding increase of all kinds. At best publishers of newspapers are more hardily dealt with than any other people, notwithstanding their services are valuable and every way worthy of an ample 'recompense of reward.' If ever the saying, that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' was especially true, it is in the case of publishers of Newspapers. No men work harder for what they earn, and no men ought to be paid with more promptitude. The fact is, their terms, in general, when compared with the prices and profits of others, are entirely too low. How few of them grow rich or are even in comfortable circumstances, although they devote their lives sedulously to their business! if the public was always just and true to its own interests, this would not be the case. Newspapers now have become as important to the community as almost any thing else we can name, and the better they are supported the more valuable they become.—They always yield a full return of advantage and usefulness for every accession of strength and success they receive."

We learn from a gentleman, a passenger by the stage line from Tallahassee, that an assault was made by Mr. Alston on General L. Read in that place on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant. It took place in the dining-room of the hotel, while the inmates were at supper. Mr. A. discharged two pistols at General R. the ball of one of which passed through his side and then cut him severely with a Bowie knife. General R. was alive at the last accounts, and expected to survive. It will be recollected that a duel took place a few weeks since between General R. and a brother of Mr. A., in which the latter was killed.—*Brunswick (Georgia) Advocate.*

A wild child is said to be running at large in the vicinity of Michigan City, Indiana. It is reported to be about four feet high, covered with a light coat of chestnut colored hair, runs and swims with great velocity, and when pursued, utters the most hideous yells. It has been seen during the summer months on the borders of Fish Lake, apparently in search of fish and frogs.

Revolling.—The Baltimore Clipper of Jan. 20, contains the following revolting facts. Are those officers still retained by the authorities of Baltimore?

"To give our readers a small insight to the misery and wretchedness at present existing amongst the poorer class of people in this city, we will merely state an occurrence which, we have been told, transpired a few days ago. A watchman, while travelling his rounds, arrested a woman with several billets of wood on her shoulder. He demanded of her where she had obtained the wood? She replied that she thought it no harm to steal it from the rich in order to keep her three children from freezing to death.

This confession induced the watchman to take her to the watch-house, where she begged and prayed to be let off, or to have her children brought to her before they perished. Her prayers we blush to say, were not attended to, and she was kept all night. In the morning, the hovel of the poor wretch was visited, and the bodies of the three children were found in the ashes, frozen to death.

A New Governor, and an escort of Blood hounds.—The Quincy (Florida) Sentinel of the 10th inst. states that Gov. Reid and family arrived at Tallahassee on the 4th inst., escorted by a company of U. S. Dragoons. He was received with military honors, and cordially welcomed by many of the citizens of that place.

The same paper states that Col. Fitzpatrick had arrived from Cuba with 30 or 40 bloodhounds, and that they had been placed under the command of Major Bailey and Captain Collins.

The Florida papers announce the arrival of Col. Fitzpatrick, from the island

of Cuba, with a pack of blood hounds, imported, as we understand, by the authorities of the Territory. We have ascertained that the War Department is only acquainted with the circumstance through public rumor, and knows nothing of the matter officially. It does not surprise us that the inhabitants of a country, which has been so cruelly desolated, and when every hearthstone is sprinkled with blood, should resort to any imaginable means to protect their families from the prowling and murderous savages.—*Globe.*

Dreadful and fatal Explosion.—On Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, a terrible explosion was heard in the neighborhood of No. 215 Fulton street, which shook the adjacent buildings and eventuated in the loss of life. It appeared that a young man named Peter Eustace, aged 28, a fire worker, who had been in the employ of Mr. Edge, the pyrotechnist, procured a keg of powder from the magazine in New Jersey, and took it over to the rear of No. 215 Fulton street, to manufacture some fireworks for himself. The article he was engaged in making, was what is called Roman candles and is of that species of pyrotechnical device that evolves various colored stars in the air after its explosion. In the room was no elemented fire at the time, but by the process of friction, as he supposed, some scintillations were struck out which set fire to some powder and produced the explosion that had been heard, and soon after a second of a more fearful & fatal character. In attempting to escape from the room, and in the act of Eustace descending the stairs, the second explosion took place, which tore his head to pieces scattering his brains on the stairs, horribly mangle his face, and setting fire to the house, which was however soon extinguished. On the firemen and some neighbors getting into the house, they found a woman half dead with fright, and the man horribly mutilated, whilst part of the roof of the building had been forced by the concussion into the adjoining yard. The man was immediately removed to a doctor's, where he expired in fifteen minutes. Medical aid was got for the woman, when it was ascertained that she was not hurt. *New York paper.*

Safe Cargo.—The Steamer Belle, which took fire 80 miles below St. Louis, was immediately run ashore, and though full of passengers, all escaped before her explosion, which was found to have been caused by sixteen hundred kegs of powder on board.

New Inventions.—It is no slight evidence of the inventive spirit of the age that, almost at the same time, three apparently important discoveries in the departments of the fine arts should be made in Paris, Petersburg, and Berlin. While Daguerre, in Paris, found out how to produce the most accurate copies of objects in a chemical way, by means of the action of light—while Jacobi, in Petersburg, transformed, by a galvanic process, engravings on copper into works of relief, without destroying the former—an invention, by means of which it is possible to multiply in a mechanical way, oil paintings, with all their brilliancy of colors and that with a fidelity hitherto unattainable, is approaching to perfection at Berlin. The inventor, Jacob Leipman, has been led by his studies of coloring and the mixing of colors, to the idea on which he has been already engaged ten years, till he has recently been enabled to accomplish the difficult object which he proposed to himself.

Attempt to Burn a Bank.—On Sunday night last, an attempt was made to burn the Farmers' Bank of Petersburg, in the following manner. A straw bed was placed in a closet under the staircase, fire was then communicated to the bed, and the closet door locked. Fortunately the smell of the smoke alarmed an inmate of the Cashier's family, who broke open the closet and extinguished the fire before any injury was done. The fire was discovered at an early hour in the evening.—*Ral. Reg.*

Beet Root Sugar.—It is estimated, according to a paragraph in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the amount of Beet Root Sugar, manufactured in France during the last year, was 100,000,000 lbs. In Prussia and Germany 30,000,000 lbs. The Troy Whig states that in the Western part of Michigan, 240,000 lbs. were manufactured the last season, and there is every probability of its forming a valuable portion of the products of that section of the country. Indeed, there can be no doubt that sufficient sugar might be manufactured from beets raised on the fertile soil of the West, to supply all the demands of the inhabitants of that region; and this too, without interfering with other products.

We may add, that Mr. Child of Northampton, Mas. recently received a prize of \$100 from the Agricultural Society of that State, for having made a successful experiment in the manufacture of Beet Root sugar.—*ib.*