



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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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 tearing the gums, which always makes the teeth 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.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Tuesday, February 4, 1840.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

Mr. TAPPAN addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: I hold in my hand a number of petitions, purporting to be signed by inhabitants of Harrison county, in the State of Ohio, praying Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. These petitions are signed by both males and females, in the proportion of about two-thirds of the former, and one-third of the latter. It is the constitutional right of every American citizen to petition Congress for a redress of grievances; and I may say here, that whenever any citizen of Ohio shall complain of any grievance, under which he may be suffering, within the constitutional competency of this Government to remove, it will give me great pleasure to present the case to this body, and to be instrumental in removing the grievance complained of.

These petitioners do not, however, set forth what particular grievance—the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia is to them, how they are injuriously affected by it, nor why and wherefore it should be abolished. I am left to suppose, therefore, that the interest the petitioners feel in this matter is not a particular interest, arising from any connection with the subject matter prayed for, not a grievance to them specially, but that they suppose the existence of slavery and the slave trade here is a grievance of a general and national kind, which they, with all other American citizens, have a right to petition Congress to remove. I am very far from questioning the right of any citizen of this Union to petition Congress, or their right to instruct their Representatives here as to such legislation for this District, as will, in their opinion, best promote the general interest of the whole Confederacy; but I mark the fact, that the petitioners were not agreed upon the nature, extent, and bearing of the supposed grievances they pray to have redressed, and were not prepared to assign any reason for their removal, as evidence that they had no particular cause of complaint in the existence of slavery here. Living at the distance of some hundred miles from the District, in a remote State of the Union, and having little or no intercourse with it, it is not to be presumed that they should be as competent to judge what legislation would best promote the prosperity and happiness of the people here, as the citizens of the District themselves, who are to be more immediately affected by such legislation.

The petitioners have, indeed, no right to interpose their wishes, or will, as to such interests as are peculiar to the population of the District, and have no bearing on the general interests of the Union. This, it may be presumed, is well known and understood by them, and therefore the conclusion I have come to, that the petitioners have no claims to a hearing on that account is sufficiently evident.

I have no doubt but that the Constitution, by giving to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over this District, has given Congress the power to abolish slavery and the slave trade here whenever the people of the District assent, or the safety of the whole Union requires it. Congress, as the constitutional Legislature of this District, have, in my judgment, a twofold duty to perform—first, as the Representatives of the District, not elected and chosen by the people of the District, but made by the Constitution the only law-making power for it, and thereby its constitutional Representatives; second, as the Representatives of the whole nation. In the former capacity, the power of Congress extending "to all cases whatsoever," seems limited only by those great principles of equity and justice which lay at the foundation of all our legislation; in the latter they can exercise no powers but such as are expressly delegated to them, or such as are clearly necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly granted. The principles adverted to, require of American legislators that they should make the happiness of the people the end and aim of all their enactments. In their first capacity, therefore, as the Legislature of the District, they are bound to consult the will and wishes of the District, in all matters which concern its inhabitants only. I conceive that the will of the people here should be the governing rule for the action of Congress, in all matters of strictly local concern; unless that will demanded something which would be injurious to the general welfare. The reason why the framers of the Constitution gave to Congress, and not to a local Legislature, the power of legislation over the District, was probably to prevent the possibility of any law being passed here, which might militate against the general

interest of the Confederacy; and not to free Congress from the high moral obligation, incumbent on it as the Legislature of the District, to consult the wishes of the people of the District, and form its laws, so as best to promote their welfare and happiness.

But the people of the District are silent on this subject; they ask for no change in their domestic policy; they have heretofore remonstrated against any action by Congress on their right to hold slaves, and would probably again remonstrate, if they apprehended any danger of such action. They hold that they have a clearly legal and rightful property in and to their slaves; that the Constitution of the United States protects them in the enjoyment of such right. Now, whatever may be the opinion of the petitioners as to the right, abstractedly considered, of men to hold human beings as property, this question was settled before the Constitution was formed—before this ten miles square was ceded to the Union; and Congress, as legislators of the Union, have no power over it.

Next to the people of this District, those more immediately interested are the States who ceded this Territory to the United States. The cession was made by Maryland and Virginia, when, as now, both those States held slaves; and their right to this species of property was no where questioned. It may fairly be supposed, that when the cession was made, it was not imagined by any one that slavery would, or could be abolished here, until it should be abolished in those States. Had such an event been thought probable, the able men who guided the counsels of those States would have guarded against an event so very threatening to their security and repose. But these States are not alone in regarding the measures prayed for by the petitioners as hostile to their interests; all the States in which slavery is held lawful, consider the agitation of this question as full of danger, and the attempt to abolish slavery here, but as a first step in an unjust and unconstitutional interference with their rights. If, then, Congress has the power to legislate for this District on this subject, as I hold they clearly have such power, they have no right to exercise this power against the will of the inhabitants of the District; against the will of those who ceded the district to the Union; and against the will of the other slaveholding States; unless, indeed, the safety of the whole Union imperiously demands such legislation of us.

When this confederacy of States was formed, and even when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, most of the States held slaves. The laws of all (except, perhaps, Massachusetts) recognized the lawfulness of domestic slavery. Since that time many of the States have entirely, and some others partially, abolished it; and it seems to me that it is, and has long been, in a gradual course of extinction. It is, however, an institution of the State Governments, a matter of mere State regulation, with which, as it exists in, or may be regulated by, the States, the Government of the United States, having nothing to do directly, should abstain from interfering indirectly.

Such, Mr. President, is my view of the subject, as it respects the power and duties of Congress; but there is another view which it is my duty to state. I am here as one of the representatives of a sovereign State, meeting with the representatives of twenty-five other equally sovereign and independent States, to exercise with my friend and colleague those strictly limited powers which have been conferred on the General Government, and bound by every principle of duty, of honor, and of inclination, to obey the will of the State whose servant I am.

The State I in part represent, is one of the first in this Union in all the elements of political power; it is not second to any in its entire devotion to those principles of equality and justice, which are the professed foundation of our social institutions; to none in her firm attachment to the Union of the States. She would not permit any interference on the part of other States or societies with her institutions, unless addressed directly to her friendly consideration by those who might consider themselves aggrieved by them; nor would she interfere with the laws and regulations of other States or justify her citizens in doing so, under any other circumstances. Slavery is an institution not only interdicted by the fundamental laws of Ohio, but it is entirely contrary to the genius and habits of her people. If petitions were to be presented here, praying some action of Congress which would, though indirectly and remotely, tend to establish slavery in Ohio, or which her citizens believe would have that tendency, such a measure could not but be regarded as one of hostility to Ohio by her representatives here, and hostility too, not from an individual Senator, but from a co-State; for Senators, being representatives of sovereign States, cannot be presumed to act from themselves merely, but only by authority of the State whose agents

they are. Ohio might, and probably would, treat all such demonstrations with scorn and contempt; but if persisted in and followed up from year to year, evincing a settled determination to compel a change, she could not but regard the States whose representatives here prompted such attacks upon her, as unfriendly towards her.

Ohio will do unto others as she claims that they should do to her: as she will not permit any interference with her own institutions, so she will not permit her servants to interfere with the institutions of other States. I know her will upon this matter; it is clear and unequivocal. Resolutions of her Assembly have repeatedly declared her sentiments upon the subject matter of these petitions, and her decided opinion is, that the attempt making by these petitioners, "is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, and destructive of the harmony of the Union;" and a recent more numerous assemblage of Democratic delegates in a State Convention, than has ever before met in that State, with but three dissenting voices, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, Congress ought not, without the consent of the people of the District, and of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that the efforts now making for that purpose by organized societies in the free States, are hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, and destructive to the harmony of the Union.

"Resolved, That slavery being a domestic institution recognized by the Constitution of the United States, we, as citizens of a free State, have no right to interfere with it, and that the organizing of societies and associations in free States, in opposition to the institutions of sister States, while productive of no good, may be the cause of much mischief; and while such associations, for political purposes, ought to be discontinued by every lover of peace and concord, no sound Democrat will have part or lot with them.

"Resolved, That political Abolitionism is but an infant Federalism, under a new guise, and that the political action of anti-slavery societies, is only a device for the overthrow of Democracy."

I know, sir, that these resolutions express the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Ohio; as to the sentiments of the opponents of the Democratic party, the Harrisonians, I know less. Their conduct is open to observation. By that it is well known that they hold in their fraternal embrace the entire Abolition part of the population of Ohio.

As to the female signers of these petitions, I have a word to say. Nature seems to have given to the male sex the exclusive powers of government, by giving to that sex the physical strength and energy which the exercise of those powers calls into constant and active exertion. To the female a more delicate physical organization is given; and she need not repine that she has not the iron nerve of her protector, man; he has the storms of life to encounter; she the calm and sunshine of domestic peace and quiet to enjoy. Hers is the domestic altar; there she ministers and commands, in all the plenitude of undisputed sway, the fountain of love and blessedness to all around her; let her not seek madly to descend from this eminence to mix with the strife of ambition or the cares of Government; the field of politics is not her appropriate arena; the powers of Government are not within her cognizance, as they could not be within her knowledge, unless she neglected higher and holier duties to acquire it. Bound by her associations, by her education and habits, as the American woman is, to the institutions and manners of her country, let her evidence the soundness of her principles, by guiding the young minds committed to her maternal charge, to that same love of liberty and devotion to their country she feels, and she need not fear but that her sons will correct all the errors of Government, as experience shall point them out. For myself, I cannot recognize the right of my fair countrywomen to meddle with public affairs. Whether slavery shall be abolished in the District of Columbia or not, belongs not to them to say; much less does it belong to the women of Ohio to agitate questions of public policy, which their own State Government has often declared it wrong in her citizens to meddle with.

"HARRISONIANS.—A large meeting of the Whig party at Chillicothe, in Ohio lately adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By this meeting, that the cause in which we are engaged is the cause of civil liberty, and the perpetuity of our happy, but at present deranged institutions. And knowing as we do, that political names alone keep many from our ranks whose hearts are with us, now be it known and resolved, from this day forward, that all political names, such as Loco Foco, Democrat, Republican, Whig, etc. be now merged in the general and heart-stirring appellation of Harrisonians.

For these reasons, I decline presenting these petitions to the Senate.

Mr. PRESTON said there was nothing before the Senate to excuse his remarks but he could not repress the feelings of pleasure and satisfaction with which he had listened to the eloquence and patriotic remarks of the Senator from Ohio. Should the same sentiments be expressed from other sections of the country, the incendiary spirit of Abolitionism would soon be trampled down and extinct. Standing in the political relations he did to the Senator, he could express his feelings more freely; and for himself, and in behalf of the section of the Union more particularly interested in this matter, he tendered to the Senator his sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Late from Texas.—Advices from Galveston to the 5th, received at New Orleans, state that a splendid dinner was given at the "Tremont House," in that principal seaport of Texas on the 13th, to Gen. Henderson, just returned from his successful mission to France. The General, in reply to a complimentary toast, hoped the reluctance of England through O'Connell's instigation to recognize Texas, would be met by discriminating duties favorable to all nations that had recognised the young republic. In the evening, a ball was given to the General and his lady. There were seventy ladies present.

Prices at Austin.—Coffee \$1 per lb.; sugar 75 cents; whiskey \$6 50 per gall.; flour \$70 per bbl.; corn \$2 per bushel.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Whig of the 16th ult. says—A letter received in this city last evening from Jackson, in this State, advises that a gentleman had just arrived at that place, direct from Texas, with the news that General Samuel Houston had been shot, in a personal rencontre, by the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives—no hope is entertained of his recovery. Houston was a member from St. Augustine county.

Texas.—The report that Gen. Samuel Houston had been shot by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Texas, turns out to be incorrect.

Signor Ruiz.—A writer in the Express says, that Signor Ruiz, who has been incarcerated in the Egyptian catcombs four months, after having been robbed and nearly murdered by the pirates of the Amistad, was arrested at the suit of Lewis Tappan. Really, it is time that the community should come to some understanding with Mr. Tappan. He is doing great injury to the character of this city in his fanatic course—daring, audacious, and bold. No stronger case of false imprisonment exists than this; none more cruel and unjust. Signor Ruiz sails from Havana according to law with his property, in a Spanish vessel; his negroes rise on the crew, murder the captain and cook, rob the vessel, and nearly kill the owner. They are captured and brought in here; tried, liberated and Tappan throws the owner in jail on a pretended suit of false imprisonment of the Chief Pirate. Now where is this to end? Before long, a citizen from the South will be arrested here and thrown into prison, on the oath of his servant procured by the abolitionists. Unless the proper authorities move shortly in this affair of Signor Ruiz, inquire into his case, and liberate him, a public meeting ought to be called to take the matter in hand. Such proceedings would be scouted at in Turkey; why should they be tolerated here?—N. Y. Star.

Miraculous Preservation of Human Life.—We have received from Messrs. H. B. Greenwood, W. Bleakley, jr. and S. H. Mills, a particular detail contained in the Peckskill Republican, of the miraculous preservation of a man's life at Verplanck's Point on Saturday last. But for such respectable authority, the account would be utterly incredible. A shaft was being sunk for a well on the property of Mr. Mills—and after the excavation had proceeded 40 feet deep, the superincumbent wooden curb, loaded with stone, gave way, and the whole mass fell in, covering the man at work beneath the depth stated. He was heard to cry, but then it was believed must have been instantly crushed to death; still against hope, and in the midst of severe inclement weather, the neighbors immediately assembled, and commenced the herculean task of removing the stones and sand which filled the well. They pursued their task steadfastly all night, in the course of which a large reinforcement of generous citizens arrived from Peckskill. At dawn they came upon the man, and marvellous to relate found him peculiarly wedged in by the wall and timbers on the side and above, that he was in a perfectly sound condition without a bone broken, or scarcely a serious bruise! The humanity of those who performed this good work is beyond all praise, and shows that we should never despair.—ib.