



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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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' 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 robbed 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.

From the Baltimore Post.

Twenty reasons why Gen. Harrison cannot be elected President of the United States—I. Because he is not competent from want of the requisite intellectual qualifications to fill the office. In this respect his friends have claimed for him no merit. He was avowedly selected on the ground of his availability, and not in consideration of any qualifications he possessed for the station. Mr. Webster rightly interpreted the general feeling (among the Whigs at least) towards him when he said—"Gen. Harrison is the pity of his friends and the scorn and derision of his foes."

2. Harrison is an Abolitionist. In addition to the fact of his receiving the support of Abolition presses and the Abolition party, he has been, if he is not at the present moment, a member of an Abolition society, and has, moreover, publicly declared himself in favor of placing the surplus revenue of the country in the hands of these fanatics for the purpose of purchasing and liberating the slaves!

3. He is a Federalist of the Reign of Terror stamp; and when charged by John Randolph with being an open and zealous supporter of the secession law and black cockade Administration, he admitted it.

4. He is in favor of internal improvements by the General Government, maintaining that Congress possesses the power to make roads and canals within the respective States, and so voted in Congress in opposition to every State Rights member of that body.

5. He advocates a high Tariff, a protective Tariff; and not only so, but even to the taxing of many of the necessities of life. In 1827 and '8, in the United States Senate, he opposed all reduction of the Tariff, and in June last, capped the climax of his absurdity on this subject by declaring that "he would sooner see the streets of Norfolk and Charleston covered with grass, than consent to a modification or a repeal of the Tariff laws."

6. He is in favor of a National Bank, with branches penetrating every part in the country—an institution unknown to the Constitution of the Government, and, as experience has proved, dangerous to the liberties and prejudicial to the interests of the people.

7. When a member of the Ohio Legislature he voted in favor of selling white men into servitude for debt—a measure in perfect consonance with his black cockade principles. The famed blue law code of Connecticut, the reproach of which that State is endeavoring to remove under the plea that the code is fabulous, contained a similar provision.

8. He contends for the right of Congress to abolish slavery; and insists that with the consent of the slaveholding States there is no constitutional objection to it—"The cause of emancipation," said he in his 4th of July oration at Cleviot, Ohio, in 1838, "is an object near my heart;" and added, that by a zealous undertaking of the work by Congress, "we might look forward to a day, not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave. With the consent of the slaveholding States! so with their consent alone all the other States should be taxed. And there is 'no constitutional objection' to this!

9. General Harrison first acquired notoriety as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, thro' the political Antinomians of Pennsylvania. He avows himself "the oldest Antinomian in the country, having formed his prejudices against masonry as far back as he can remember." The right to disbelief in the utility of this institution no one questions; but the attempt to press such disbelief into service for party purposes and personal ambition, can only be regarded with public scorn and detestation.

10. Gen. Harrison is in favor of distributing the proceeds from the sale of the national domain among the States, or in other words is in favor of taxing the whole people to pay the debts which the improvidence of the few States has contracted; for whatever is withdrawn from the National Treasury to relieve the profligacy of State legislation must be immediately replaced by taxation, direct or otherwise, to meet the unavoidable expenditures of the Government.

11. He is an advocate of the unrestricted fluctuating paper currency system, which has periodically, since its establishment, produced disastrous revulsions in trade—revulsions extending to every part of the country, and through all classes of the community.

12. His votes while a member of Congress show him to have favored every profligate expenditure of the public money, and to have opposed every wholesome measure of reform—to have supported the consolidation of power in Congress at the sacrifice of the rights of the States.

13. He is in favor of that attribute of

monarchy,—an imposing standing army; and whilst a member of Congress gave his vote for a standing army of twenty thousand men.

14. He evinced the absence of every qualification as a statesman and a diplomatist during his mission to Colombia, by his letter to Bolivar, dictating to him the course proper to be pursued in his administration of the Government—an interference, which, when attempted by Genet in our Government, caused him to be spurned from the country, and which in the present disastrous results, Gen. Harrison barely escaped assassination—the interests of our merchants were placed at fearful risk, & the peaceable relations between the Government and the United States subjected to imminent hazard. Timely interference prevented more serious consequences.

15. His supporters acknowledge his disqualification for the office of President of this Republic, and contend that his defects will be supplied by the talents of the men who will be called into his councils; or in other words, that the office of President of the United States will be farmed out, Gen. Harrison enjoying the honor and emoluments, and Henry Clay, or whoever can most shrewdly direct his imbecility, will be the President in fact. It is on this principle that he now retains the office of Clerk of Hamilton County Court.

16. The election of General Harrison would give ascendancy to principles at war with the Constitution and spirit of our Government—principles repudiated at its organization, and which Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Van Buren have patriotically withstood.

17. The officers in every department of the Government would be filled with profligate politicians and demagogues, now bound together as leaders of a party, by no other tie than their ambition for power—a party, numbering, to be sure, many men of the various factions of the country—Federalists, Abolitionists, apostates, Antinomians, stock jobbers, speculators, and disappointed politicians.

18. Congress itself has pronounced the incapacity of General Harrison. When a resolution was before the Senate of the United States, directing medals to be struck in honor of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, a motion to strike out the name of Gen. Harrison was decided in the affirmative, a decision too unequivocal to be mistaken, that his services were not entitled to this mark of approbation from the Government. Harrison himself considered that by this act he had been disgraced in the eyes of the nation, and in a letter on the subject says; "A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name A DISGRACE, which I am convinced that no time or no efforts of mine will be able to efface, and which will cause the blush to rise upon the cheek of my children."

19. There is a canker which lies at the root of all his opinions. He is a Federalist in all his principles, whatever he may have assumed to be in his letter of 1822. He denies the right of the States to interpose, in their sovereign capacity, whenever they think their most important rights are assailed by the General Government. According to his doctrine, they have no remedy in their own hand. He thinks with the Federalists of '98 that their only resource is to appeal to the Federal Judiciary; who may right them, if they see fit—tho' from that *esprit du corps*, which more or less runs through all departments of the Federal Government, it is scarcely to be expected that a Federal Judge would decide against his own case. In carrying out the same doctrine, Gen. Harrison pronounced the Proclamation (without the slightest modification, and strip of the authoritative exposition of Gen. Jackson,) as the true text of the Constitution, and Mr. Webster's speeches as the best exponents of the principles of our Government.

20. After all that we have said, there is one reason of more weight in the coming contest, than any we have advanced, as its effect is immediately connected with the ballot box. Indeed it is an obstacle that the hero of Tippecanoe, in 1837, with all his pseudo military reputation, failed as was his custom on the field, to encounter with success—and again it will, as sure as the election season shall wear round, prove a dire impediment to the Presidential Chair—it is no more nor less than the want of the votes of the people!

Grand Disclosure.—At the sitting of the commission taking testimony for the third Congressional district in the Northern Liberties yesterday, after the messengers had proved the service of the subpoena on John C. Gill, his promise to attend, and his non-attendance, and the impracticability to find him, the first witness called was Andrew Miller, (the Democratic candidate last year for Senator,) who proved that he saw Gill at Harrisburg on Thursday night, which was the night of the day he was subpoenaed to testify at eleven o'clock, and that Gill told him he was obliged suddenly to leave Philadelphia, or it would have

been a loss of a thousand dollars to him, which, said Mr. Gill, is a sum not to be despised these hard times.

The next witness sworn was Hugh W. McGinity, who was examined the whole afternoon—a remarkably clear, prompt, and intelligent man, whose testimony, in brief, was, that John C. Gill was an officer under Sheriff Watmough in 1833, an active Whig, a partisan of Mr. Naylor, and one of the clerks of the election that year. After Filer was elected Sheriff, to succeed Watmough, Gill was discharged from the place he held in the Sheriff's office, on which, being a very poor man, with a family, he told his friend, Mr. McGinity, that Filer was not lawfully elected Sheriff, nor was Naylor lawfully elected to Congress. By degrees he finally disclosed to Mr. McGinity how the election was effected, viz: by adding three thousand nine hundred names fraudulently to the registries; upwards of nine hundred of these fictitious names being appropriated to the five Whig wards of the Northern Liberties (which carries with the 1076 false votes proved by Mr. Doyle.) Gill was present as one of the initiated at the house of Bela Badger, with several other officers of the election, whom he named, at a revision of the registries, when the doors being locked, and the windows closed, after night, the performers, as Gill said, sweating like porpoises, he saw upwards of nine hundred false names added, which he said he could identify if the registries were produced. He proposed to go with him to the clerk's office, where the registries are filed of record, and there identify the fictitious interpolations.

Mr. McGinity then proved that the afternoon before the day he was to have testified and after he was subpoenaed, Gill called at Mr. McGinity's, and showed him his pocket book with a thousand dollars in it, the particulars of the votes described.

Finally, Mr. McGinity testified that Gill is very poor, an applicant for the benefit of the insolvent act, McGinity his surety in the bond, and that he had frequently loaned him small sums for subsistence, twenty-five dollars of which Gill owes him now.

To describe the effect of this evidence is impossible. If Daguerre had been at the hall with his contrivance to take all the hues of the various countenances, he might have accomplished what no pen can describe. Professional assurance was flattered. Mr. Bela Badger and others present; but I will not attempt what cannot, and perhaps should not, be delineated. The mere narrative of these enormities is enough. The grand design was no doubt not the Third District, but the whole county of which it is part; and the grand disclosure proceeds from the sheriff's office, which embraces the city and county; but sheds disastrous twilight on the Congressional District.—*Globe.*

From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears during the year ending December 31, 1838, the quantity of Public Land sold amounted to \$3,414,997 acres, the purchase money of which was \$4,395,564. During the first and second quarters of the year 1839, the number of acres sold was 3,771,994, and the purchase money for the same amounted to \$4,768,852.

It will thus be seen, that the sales for one half of the year 1839 exceeded those of the whole preceding year. This is the more remarkable from the consideration of the general scarcity of money in the country for the last twelve months. The year 1836 was distinguished for the large amount of sales of public lands. The entire proceeds for that year from this source amounted to more than twenty-five millions of dollars, being about six times as great as the amount received in 1838, and probably five times as great as that received in 1839.

The quantity of land to be surveyed and bro't into the market in 1840, '41, is nearly fifteen million, nine hundred thousand acres.—*Baltimore American.*

Crossing the Atlantic in a Balloon.—The feasibility of such a proposition at the first glance seems so questionable, that, one would be rather apt to place it at the head of the visionary schemes of human invention, and leave it without investigation. It will however, bear examination, and for our own part we are far less sceptical on the score of its practicability than we have been. Viewing the subject scientifically, literally and practically, the difficulties and dangers which are connected with the undertaking, though they do not absolutely disappear, are certainly, greatly diminished. The distance which the aeronaut must travel, would be in round numbers, say, 3,000 miles, and this would allow of some little lee-way. The westerly current of which aeronauts speak, is almost invariably a very rapid one; Mr. Wise was borne by it at a rate nearly 100 miles an hour, or 120 miles in an hour and twenty minutes. From this we may be allowed

to average the rate of travel in a constant current at 40 miles per hour, as the velocity of the air, at an elevation where no counter currents resist it, must be increased though the impelling power should be no greater. At this rate, a balloon might travel from New York to England, in the space of three days and nights, and three hours. Thus they should depart from the former place at 9 A. M. on Monday, and land in England at 12 o'clock at noon on the following Thursday. It may be considered that our average of 40 miles is too great; we do not think so. With regard to facilities, the balloon with which Mr. Green proposes to travel, is capable of carrying some 1000 or 1200 lbs. Out of this allow 600 lbs. for weight of two persons, provisions and ballast, and we have a surplus of five or six hundred pounds. A hundred pounds may be occupied by one of Francis' life boats, supplied with preservers, signals, rockets, spars and canvass. The elevation of the balloon would, with a clear atmosphere, enable the aeronauts to command an extended circle of the sea, over which they could scarcely travel an hour without observing a vessel of some kind or another, so that if there existed any necessity for a descent, a signal of distress might be made from the aerial to the aqueous voyager. In the night, the use of rockets might be made subservient to the same purpose, and if ineffectual in attracting attention below, still the life boat would offer a means of safety, till relief should be afforded them in the common course of events. Supplied with provisions, spars, canvass, compass, &c. the danger and inconvenience would not be so great as frequently results from shipwreck, though the chances of being driven to such extremity certainly appear to be much more numerous.

Regarding the subject, however, as we have done, we do not find the risk sufficiently great to forbid the experiment; nor the difficulties of such magnitude as to preclude the hope of success. On the contrary, we cannot refuse our consent to the probability of its accomplishment.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Remarkable Case.—The Amesbury Transcript relates the following distressing circumstance under which a Miss Lucy Harrington, formerly a resident in Amesbury, recently died in Cornish, New Hampshire. She was sick three years and a half, and confined to her bed two years and five months. Several years previous to her death, her right hip was dislocated by a contraction of the muscles, while she was sleeping quietly in bed. Immediately after this event, her bones began to break and before her death, they had broken 19 times of more in different parts of her body. At first her under jaw, and the bones of her hands and feet. Their breaking was sometimes attended with a noise, and others not; and was always preceded and followed by the most acute pain. The ends of the broken bones would sometimes, for a day or two, grate together on being moved. Upon a post mortem examination, not a sound bone was found. All were so softened as to be easily cut with a knife. When her bones began to break, the muscles of her lower limbs so contracted that they lay directly across her stomach and bowels. In this position she remained until her death. Her body was so contracted, that one time she measured as she lay in bed only two feet and four inches. She gradually lost all strength in her limbs, until she could only move slightly the ends of her fingers.—She was forty-three years of age.

Amalgamation.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has, by a vote of 168, to 164, permitted the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The vote was very nearly a party one—nearly all the Whigs voting for the amalgamation project, and nearly all the Democrats against it.

Pct. Statesman.

Latest from Mexico.—The treaty of indemnity for claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, had been ratified.

General Santa Ana, it is said had obtained his passports, with the view of travelling, whether in the United States or in Europe was not known.

The Mexican Congress had authorized the Government to borrow \$1,000,000, at not less than eighty cents for a dollar. This loan is to be one of the ways and means for carrying on the expedition against Texas. The principal resource of the Government for this projected invasion is the capitation tax, of which we have heretofore spoken. The Gazette of Tamaulipas alludes to this invasion of Texas in terms of confidence:

"The campaign of Texas will achieve much glory for Mexico, and restore her name and her honor. The slavery of the black man, which is tolerated in Texas and which was the cause of the revolution, will arm the Mexicans to drive those usurpers beyond the Sabine. Mexico gives freedom to men of all colors, and she has her destiny to fulfil in this respect."