



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'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.

From the Globe.

THE SITTING OF TWO DAYS.

The factious spirit of the Federal party was never so signalized as in the proceedings of the sitting of the House, beginning with Tuesday morning, and ending on Wednesday, at 5 p. m. The measure before the House is one which has been resorted to by the Government, from its birth to the present hour, without prejudice. Treasury notes have frequently been issued, to anticipate the funds provided, but not received into the Treasury; and, since the distribution of the national revenue among the States, and the suspension of the banks, owing millions to the Government, but requiring its indulgence, it has been found necessary to make temporary issues of small amounts of Treasury notes, payable within the year, to enable the Treasury to anticipate the revenue in course of collection, and meet the appropriations pressed upon it by Congress. This measure is a relief to the merchants, and all others that have payments to make to the Government; and for this reason has received support from some members of the Opposition, who have opposed every other recommendation of the President, whether they thought it right or wrong. It will be seen that Mr. Evans and others, who took the occasion in their speeches upon this very bill to assail the Administration for political effect, concluded by declaring they should vote for it. Even those of the Opposition who voted against this bill from factious feeling, would not dare to do it, if their votes would defeat it. They know their constituents are interested in the appropriations; they know that many of them, as debtors to the Government, find facilities through the Treasury notes in making their payments. They know, therefore, that for the debtors and creditors of the Government alike—for the Government and the people—that it is salutary and necessary; and yet from the mere madness of party spite, they seek to delay what they cannot defeat; and what they dare not, if they could.

But we would especially call the attention of the country to scan, in the transactions of this double session of the House, the means to which the desperation of the Federal party is driven in its efforts to embarrass the Administration. No man can peruse the mere outlines, (which is all the Reporters can give of a struggle that filled up two days and a night,) without perceiving that those who carry on such a warfare, must hate the Government even more than they do the Administration. The latter, when they think coolly, they must know is not affected injuriously by such a display of their malice; but they must be sensible that such conduct cannot fail to bring our popular representative institutions into discredit with other Governments, and shake the confidence of thousands of our own people.

If the Federal party strike a successful blow to weaken the hold of the House of Representatives upon public confidence, they make the main pillar of our political edifice totter in its base.

It was, then, to have been expected that the organ of the Federal party would attempt to disguise the motives of the shameful scene in the House. Accordingly, the Editor of the National Intelligencer comes out with the following bit of fact:

"The subject was the bill for an issue of the Treasury notes, and the struggle appears to have been between the Whigs, who desired to be heard upon it, and the friends of the Administration, who desired to force the bill out of the Committee of the whole, so as to bring in within the control of the previous question, by which the debate might be stopped and the bill put on its passage."

This is in perfect keeping with the conduct of Mr. Barnard, who was the Federal leader on the occasion. It is a poor piece of deception. We will recapitulate the history of the bill, and present the real state of facts, and leave the public to draw its conclusions as to the motives of the Opposition.

The bill was taken up on the 12th March.—Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opened the debate, and spoke about an hour and a half and was followed by Mr. Cushing, who occupied the remainder of the day.

18th March.—The floor was occupied by Messrs. Cushing, King, and Bond.

19th March.—By Messrs. Bond and Vanderpoel.

24th March.—By Messrs. Trumbull, Evans, Thompson of South Carolina, Nisbet, Habersham, Biddle, and Warren; and at 6 o'clock p. m. Mr. Barnard obtained the floor, pleaded physical inability to speak, and occupied the House, in motions that the committee rise, until next day.

Now we ask our readers to look to our

columns and decide on the conduct of Mr. Barnard, and those who supported him in the proceedings, beginning on the 24th. Only two friends of the Administration had spoken on the bill. Twelve on the other side had been fully heard. Mr. Barnard rose, and said he wished to be heard, & the House very patiently attended to hear him. But instead of proceeding, he pretended "physical inability," and motioned that "the committee rise." The proposition was voted down, 90 to 53. There is no doubt but the House would have adjourned, if it had believed that Mr. Barnard was unable to speak, and really wished to be heard upon the question then pending. But he was not believed, and he gave absolute demonstration, in the end, that his statement was untrue. He continued in the House, harassed it fourteen hours, by successive motions that the committee rise, and that the House adjourn, (his friends and himself running out frequently, so that no quorum could be formed to report the bill for the decisive action of the House,) and after this exhausting process throughout the night, and until about ten o'clock the next day, this sick man began a speech, which he pretended "physical inability" to make, and spoke for nearly three hours, delivering an argument concocted evidently to operate on the Independent Treasury bill, and not that under discussion!!

Although this well understood bill, fully discussed at previous sessions, had been before the House from the 12th to the 24th of the month—altho' twelve members of the Opposition had been heard upon it, the majority were yet willing to sit & hear any who were prepared to speak. Nevertheless, it appears from the record, that Mr. Barnard and his friends were continually moving to rise and to adjourn, and actually prevented all debate, by calls for the yeas and nays, although pretending that they wished debate!! They repeatedly ran out to break up a quorum, or, in other words, by a revolutionary act, destroy the body itself, as it regards its business faculties; and still the Editor of the Intelligencer asserts that the friends of the Administration endeavored to force the committee to rise, to cut off debate. The Democratic party made no such motions, nor voted for any such motions. They were resolved to sit out the question, or bring the minority to some terms, which would fix a period for the despatch of a measure which was an indispensable preliminary to the passage of the appropriation bills now in progress, and essential to the public interest. These bills could not be passed until the supplies were provided; and it was to delay these—produce distress among the people and discredit the Government, that induced the shameful conduct on the part of the Opposition, which our columns disclose.

Public Sentiment.—Every thing wears a cheering aspect. The coolest calculators estimate, that we shall carry the House of Delegates this spring—have a majority on a joint vote next session—elect two senators—and triumphantly carry the electoral ticket in November.

Accounts are favorable in other quarters. A letter from Pennsylvania says, "I have no fears of the Keystone State." A letter from Albany, considers every thing safe in New York.—A letter from Ohio claims that State, by from 5 to 10,000 majority. We have carried the Governor of New Hampshire, by more than 8,000—being an increase of more than 2,000. We have carried 4 of the 9 wards in Detroit, Michigan, and reduced the Whig vote from more than 600 to 10.—We have obtained a triumphant victory in Chicago, Illinois. Every thing looks bright.

Richmond Crisis.

Another Boundary War.—Illinois and Wisconsin are in a dispute concerning the boundary line between them. Wisconsin claims that the true boundary is marked by a line drawn due west from the Southern point or head of Lake Michigan, in lat. 41° 37', while Illinois claims as far North as 42° 30'. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the language of different acts of Congress, in which the Southern bend of Lake Michigan and the latitude of 42° 30', are spoken of as being identical, while in fact they are not. According to the ordinary maps now in use, Chicago is within the territory claimed by Wisconsin.—N. Y. Star.

Printing in the United States.—According to an estimate made sometime since, by the New Bedford Mercury, the Printing business in the United States gives employment to two hundred thousand persons, and thirty millions of capital.

The New Orleans Courier says, that about six hundred thousand bales of Cotton have been received there within the last five months. The same paper says—Suits in the courts are more numerous than in former years—houses and lots, and slaves are sold, when sold at all, much

below their appraised value, and as for the great staples of the country, cotton and sugar, foreigners and strangers, we believe now can purchase at their own prices.

Hard Times.—Yesterday, Bleeker & McCarty had a sale which attracted all the amateurs of taste in the city. Among the novelties sold were Frogs at five and three pence per case; Red Birds at six shillings; Partridges, at six and sixpence; Guinea Fowls, two dollars twelve and half cts.; preserved Hares at thirteen shillings, and Asses Milk at four shillings a case;—all fresh from France.—N. Y. Star.

Maine Boundary Question.—A company of artillery has been ordered to Maine, and other reinforcements will follow. We do not infer that the administration is anxious for a war with England, to change the aspect of political affairs, for we cannot perceive how such a change can benefit our present rulers. The apprehension of difficulties arising from the determined course of Maine, and the no less determined course of the British Government, as indicated by the correspondence of Mr. Fox—the union of the two Canadas—the maintenance of a large force in the British North American provinces, and several other indications foreboding some trouble, which it may be as well for us to be prepared for.—ib.

The Legislature of Maine have adopted a series of resolutions respecting the boundary question, one of which is as follows:—

Resolved, That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the boundary question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and in the name of a sovereign State we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

The Boundary Question.—The London Weekly Dispatch of the 16th ult. speaking of affairs in this country, says:

"The accounts received from the U. S. are of a threatening aspect. The scientific men sent out by the British Government to survey the disputed territory, are said to have reported that, according to the letter, the whole of the disputed land belongs to Great Britain—and the full strength of the nation will be put out to enforce our right. The American Government are disposed to assume a decisive tone upon the business."

A new Engine of Destruction.—A late London paper mentions that a new projectile has been invented by a Captain Warner, which is capable of destroying vessels of the strongest structure. A boat very firmly built was recently chosen by the inventor as the subject of an experiment. The missile was thrown by his own hand, so as to touch the vessel just above the water line; it exploded the instant it struck the mark, quite heaving the vessel out of the water, and scattering the planks in ten thousand pieces. The account adds that—

"The whole destruction was effected by the agency of two and a half pounds of combustible matter, projected by an instrument of perhaps ten or a dozen pounds weight. There was no recoil whatever, nor any smoke or noise, till the shell itself exploded against the vessel, and then the percussion of air was tremendous, as it threw down the nearest spectator and was felt at a still greater distance like the discharge of an eighty pounder at least. At Kingston it created a great commotion, as the explosion was attributed to the powder mills at Hounslow; and since the fact has become known this excitement has greatly increased. No vessel of the line probably could have withstood the shock, or escaped total destruction from even the small quantity of combustibles experimented with. The most singular circumstance perhaps, is, that not the slightest discoloration was visible on any of the fragments. The power consequently, is quite novel, and the secret jealously kept."

Important Discovery.—The following is a description of a new invention, applicable to locomotive engines, which is considered by a number of scientific men, (as railway travelling is proceeding so rapidly) will calculated to supply a desideratum, and which is likely to prove a great national benefit, by reducing the expense, and increasing the safety of intercourse. The advantages of it are—First, the condensing of the steam after it escapes from the cylinders, and the water produced thereby returned to the boiler to be wrought over again and again, by which means the boiler is rendered more durable, being kept perfectly free of incrustation or deposit of any kind; and no stoppage is required to take in water; of course freeing the engine

of the burden of carrying a supply along with it.—Second, The air that supports the combustion of the fuel is considerably heated previous to entering the ash-pit; by which the smoke is completely consumed although fresh coal be used in the furnace. Consequently a great saving in the consumption of fuel is effected. It is pleasant to add, that an experiment has been made with the apparatus, which is exceedingly simple, and has been found to answer all the purposes intended, and for which a patent is in progress. The inventors are Wm. and Andrew Symington, whose ingenious talents are likely to be of as great benefit to their country as those of their father, the late Wm. Symington, celebrated as the author and introducer of practical steam navigation.

Edinburgh Chronicle.

A species of flax has been found growing spontaneously in the country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, similar in many respects to the ordinary flax, but perennial in its growth. It may be mowed like grass, and need not be pulled up every season. Mr. Oakley, who travelled through the country on the head waters of the Platte, last year, describes a vast prairie, thirty miles long and three miles broad, covered with a thick growth of this flax. It is said to be of a strong tenacious fibre, and is used by the Indians to make fishing nets. If this plant should be found equal to the flax which is now cultivated in this country in respect to fineness and strength, its perennial nature will give it a decided superiority, and render the culture of it far more easy and productive.

Mr. E. D. Stevens, Druggist, Boston, died on the 18th ult., from the effect of Prussic acid, accidentally swallowed in applying it to the nerve of a tooth.

The Belgian Giant, Monsieur Bihin, has arrived in New York. He is eight feet six inches high, and finely proportioned. His strength is said to be as prodigious as his stature, lifting three men of ordinary size and holding them at arm's length.

Terrible.—Forty weddings were recently consummated in one week, in one of the counties of North Mississippi. An editor there, says: Heavy pecuniary embarrassments, it is believed, drove them to this last act of desperation.

MAINE AND GEORGIA.—Some time ago it may be remembered, that the Legislature of Georgia passed a series of resolutions, asking the interposition of Congress for the adjustment of the controversy between that state and Maine, growing out of an attempted escape by two slaves, on board a vessel belonging to Maine—or rather out of a demand on the Executive of Maine, for the surrender of two citizens of Maine, supposed to have been aiding in our privy to the intended escape. As usual, the Senators of Georgia in Congress were instructed, and the Representatives requested, to support the resolution. But six of the latter, Messrs. Alford, Dawson, Habersham, King, Nesbit, and Warren, have refused compliance and their letter, setting forth their reasons, occupies nearly two columns of the Savannah Georgian. The substance of it is, that the interposition of Congress would be an infringement upon the rights and sovereignty of Georgia. They say Georgia must rely upon her own strong arm for redress and vindication of her rights.

TEXAS.—Advices at New Orleans from Galveston to March 7th, say that two companies of volunteers were to be raised at Houston for the frontiers.

The Mexican forces are at Monteray, and have not crossed the Rio Grande, but fear the Texans will. The Texas treasury issues no more promissory notes. New wharves, stores, &c., are going up at Galveston. A line of four horse coaches runs from thence to Velasco. Mr. McIntosh is appointed Charge to France; E. P. Walden, Secretary of Legation. The Picayune adds some other more authentic items: the Federal army, after an unsuccessful attack on Monteray, retired to Guerro and Laredo on the Rio Grande, where they organized a new government for the Republic of Rio Grande, and installed a General Council. Jesus de Cardenas, a lawyer of Tamulipas is President, and Canales, chief of the army.