



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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

"Westward the state of Empire takes its way."

That individual has examined history to little purpose, who had failed to observe the never ceasing progress of national rise and national ruin.

The stability of Empire is a subject curious in itself and in-avoidably important to Americans, who have every thing at stake in the future growth and prosperity of a Republic, which has just been launched on the trackless sea of experiment.

The history of the world, from the first dawn of authentic narrative to the present era, furnishes us with a long catalogue of Monarchies, States, and Republics, which rose under the most flattering auspices, ruled with wisdom, moderation and justice, dispensing impartially both the blessings of peace and the inestimable prerogatives of public and private liberty; but by some capricious change, to which all human operations are liable, ending in anarchy, bloodshed and crime.

Egypt was the first country inhabited by man in a civilized state. Its origin is involved in obscurity and fable, and what is recorded of the early years of its progress, comes to us in a "questionable shape."

The Egyptian monarchy rose to a degree of splendor and magnificence, far exceeding any thing that has been witnessed in modern times. 'Twas here the light of heaven first dawned on the infant struggles of philosophy, & science arose from the slumber of ages.

"Unhurt, amidst the war of elements, The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

Where now is the haughty Republic of Carthage, which, in the pride of its strength and power of its resources, bade defiance to a world in arms? Where too is Greece, democratic Greece! and Rome, with its pomp and pageantry, when a Roman citizen, reading the ideal glory of his country in the unalloyed prosperity of the moment, exclaimed in the height of his enthusiasm,

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand!"

But the Coliseum yet stands and the days of the Republic have long since been numbered among the "things that were." I might add likewise that "Troja fuit," but why multiply examples? In vain may we cherish the fond delusion that there is permanency in government. There is no permanency. The progress of civilization is "westward," and its tendency is in a circle. The lessons of sad reality warn us of the utter instability of all human affairs, and teach us the melancholy tho' moral reflection, that nothing is immutable, save the eternal laws of Him, who controls the destiny of nations.

"Westward the star of Empire takes its way."

The time will come when this proud Republic, which waves its gorgeous ensign of "stripes and stars" over fifteen millions of people, will be trodden by the foot of the timid slave, groaning beneath the oppression of a heartless despotism, and ignorant of the glorious associations of the land of his birth. And if in our own day this catastrophe should befall us, if civil war and all its parabolic horrors, should stain the escutcheon of a country, yet untaught by

a single act of treachery or crime, the patriotic devotees of liberty, standing aloof from this unnatural collision, will exclaim with Julius Cæsar, while viewing the fatal field of Pharsalia, strewn with the blood and carnage of his fellow citizens, "They would have it so." Yours truly, B. H. Chapel Hill, April 4th, 1840.

From the Globe.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We insert the Vice President's excellent letter, which was inserted in our daily paper, in this evening's semi-weekly Globe. We hope our Democratic coadjutors of the press will give it an extensive circulation.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

The Letter of the Vice President to Lewis Tappan, of New York, upon declining to present to the Senate an Abolition petition, signed by 140 women.

Washington, March 23, 1840.

Sir: Your letter of the 7th instant was duly received, enclosing a petition to Congress, signed by 140 women of the city and county of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in those Territories of the United States where they exist, and to admit no new slave State into the Union, requesting me to lay the same before the Senate.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble; and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Congress has never made a law abridging this right; but the people assemble at pleasure, and petition at pleasure, for a redress of grievances. Of course, this part of the Constitution has not been violated; and if it did not exist, Congress could not, constitutionally, have passed such a law, because no such power is delegated to Congress.

There are considerations of a moral and political as well as of a constitutional nature, which would not permit me to present petitions, of a character evidently hostile to the Union, and destructive of the principles on which it is founded. The patriots of the Revolution made great sacrifices of blood and treasure to establish and confirm the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Each State was then an independent sovereignty; and to form a perpetual Confederacy for the safety and benefit of the whole, embodying the great doctrines of the Declaration, a compromise of interest and feeling was necessary. That compromise was made; and the principle which your fair petitioners are now agitating, was settled. The right of regulating and abolishing slavery was reserved to the States, and Congress have no more right to destroy slavery in Virginia & Maryland, than they have to establish slavery in New York or New England.

With these views, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to present the petition. I shall enter into no discussion on the principle of slavery, as that is not involved in the subject. I can view it in no other light than that of an interference with the constitutional rights of others, and in such a way as tends to the destruction of the rich inheritance purchased by the blood and toil of the fathers of the Revolution.

If courtesy could induce me, on a subject that could not become a matter of injurious notoriety, to present a petition from females, yet I should regard it purely as a matter of courtesy, and not of consti-

tutional right. The rights of women are secure through the coarser sex—their fathers, their husbands, and their brothers. It is the right of a woman to maintain a modest retirement in the bustle of politics & of war. She does not serve on juries, nor perform the duties of the bailiff or executioner, because it would be a degradation of her dignity.

If a number of citizens should consider a Republican Government a grievance, and petition Congress to establish a monarchy; if others should consider religious toleration a grievance, and petition Congress to destroy heresy, by abolishing all religious sects but their own, I should not consider it my duty to present their petitions to the Senate, nor do I consider it my duty to present a petition, the certain tendency of which is to destroy the harmony, and eventually to break asunder the bonds, of our Union.

In regard to new States, the case is, if possible, still stronger. They must be united upon terms of equality. Each State having reserved the right of regulating this subject for itself, no one can be constitutionally deprived of the right. The State of New York has abolished slavery; but this abolition is not the condition on which she holds her place in the Confederacy. It is her own policy; and if it shall be her pleasure to change it, Congress cannot interfere.

Turning the eye alternately to every region of our country, it is greeted with the smiles of happiness, amid the scenes of liberty, and peace, and plenty; and yet imagination frequently pauses upon the localities which remind us of the price at which these blessings were gained. Do we compare our condition with that of adjoining countries? We look to Quebec—& there Montgomery fell. We return to view the beautiful town of Boston, and take our stand on Bunker Hill—there Warren died.

Even from the Capitol in which we are assembled, we cast a look to the South, and the heights of Vernon remind us that the mighty Washington slumbers there, who forsook those peaceful shades for the toils, the dangers, and the privations of the sanguine field, where, with thousands of others equally brave and patriotic, the enemies of our rights were defeated. It is at the price of their blood that we, in common with your fair petitioners, now enjoy these. When these rights were again threatened, I regarded it my duty, in humble imitation of these apostles and martyrs of liberty, to offer my own life upon the altar of my country, to confirm to you and to them the permanent enjoyment of those blessings.

Another circumstance exists, aside from what I have noticed above, which would make me reluctant to present this petition—it comes from ladies, ordained by nature and by the customs of all civilized nations, to occupy a higher place in society than that of petitioners to a legislative body.

SUICIDE.—A melancholy case of this kind occurred yesterday at the Globe Inn. Mr. James Cowles, who had been unwell, and under medical treatment for several days, in a moment of mental alienation, committed suicide in his chamber, by cutting his throat with a common pen knife. The approach of a similar paroxysm of the disease sometime before had induced a watch to be set upon the patient; but a moment when the latter was off his guard, the unhappy deed was done. The deceased was much esteemed by his associates, who speak in high terms of his generous and amiable qualities, while they lament his untimely end.—BALTIMORE PAT.

I trust you will not deem it disrespectful to you, nor to the ladies for whom you act. Be assured that, for yourself individually, I entertain high respect; and could I serve you personally, it would give me great pleasure to do so. Though a stranger to the signers of the petition, I do not doubt the respectability of their character, and I deeply regret being requested, on their behalf, to perform an act with which I cannot consistently comply; but with the views which I entertain, I cannot better testify my regard for them than by returning the petition. Most respectfully, R. H. M. JOHNSON.

Lewis Tappan, esq. New York City.

The Buffalo Journal of the 21st ult. says: On the authority of a gentleman direct from Toronto, we learn that instructions have been given for the immediate erection of block houses, extending from fort Erie, opposite our city, to Chippewa, distance of about 20 miles. A cannonading from the Canadian shore will probably awaken our government to a sense of its duty.

The New York papers contain an advertisement offering a reward of \$500, with all reasonable expenses, for the apprehension and delivery to the officers of justice in that city, of C. G. Newcomb, late first teller of the Manhattan Bank.

The circulation of the banks of New York decreased from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st of January, 1840; ten millions of dollars, or about two-fifths of the whole amount. On the first of January, 1839, it was about \$24,000,000. On the first of January, 1840, it was only about \$14,000,000, although within that time over \$15,000,000 of banking capital was created under the free banking law.

Texas Independence.—The postscript of a letter received in this city, dated at Galveston, Texas, the 23d ult. says that "the news has just arrived, that Mexico has acknowledged our independence."

The New Orleans True American says that real estate is daily selling in that city at the rate of from \$20 to \$100, for what cost some years ago \$500.

The National Silk Society have offered numerous bounties, varying from \$100 to \$1,000 each, for the best specimens of raw silk, to be produced during the coming summer. The whole amount of the bounties is \$16,000.