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Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty inth per year, if paid in advance-or, Taree flars at the expiration of the subscription year. for any period less than a year, Twenty-five for per month. Subscribers are at liberty to recontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and raying arrears-those residing at a distance must invariably pay in alvance, or give a responstyle reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be toserted at Our Dallar the first insertion, and 25 coats for every continuance. Longer advertise ments in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent, higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

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.

-000-To Mothers and Nurses.

THE passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and daugerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the month and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is inparts, the child shricks 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 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.

rubbed with it. When infants are at the duce the most auspicious results. there are young children; for if a child philosophy, & science arose from the slum wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Conculsions, Fevers, &c. To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Southing Syron: Dear Sir-The great benefit affected to my seffering infant by your Southing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early apconte sufficings, that it was attacked with ments ins, and my wife and family supmost that death would soon release the trate from auguish till we procured a hotthat your Syrup; which as soon as apalied of the grons a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the dold displayed abvious relief, and by conwill 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 Syrap 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 imnediately, for the milk would take the syrap 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 laucing the gums, which always makes the tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

"Westward the state of Enpire takes its way."

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

The stability of Empire is a subject curious in itself and inconceivably important to Americans, who have every thing at stake letter, which was inserted in our daily in the future growth and prosperity of a paper, in this evening's semi-weekly Globe. Republic, which has just been hunched We hope our Democratic condjutors of the on the trackless sea of experiment. The press will give it an extensive circulation. result involves in itself an issue no less opportant than the "well or wae" of many millions of the human family. The quesion presents itself, "what can secure to empire stability in its possessions"? An xumination of some of the leading States of antiquity, will enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the destiny of our o vn, in many respects the most interesting in the world.

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 creased, the child is seized with frequent of peace and the inestimable prerogatives and sudden fits of crying, watchings, start of public and private liberty; but by some ing in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar 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 dissolution of the infant. If mothers who recorded of the early years of its progress, have their little babes afflicted with these comes to us in a "questionable shape." Mo narchy is the kind of government, found among all the primitive nations of antiquity. Its very simplicity made it suitable to the This infallible remedy has preserved been taught from earliest infancy to lisp redress of grievances." hundreds of Children, when thought past with reverence the word "Republicanism," recovery, from convulsions. As soon as and to regard with "holy horror" every the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child thing monarchical in its tendency, it must

Symp should be used on the gums, to any thing that has been witnessed in mod- people, does not devolve upon the presi- happy nation, we stand unrivalled in the ding from the Canadian shore will probably without the Syrup in the nursery where first dawned on the infant struggles of ber of ages. But her glory has been long since obscured, and nought remains to attest centuries.

carnage of his fellow citizens, "They admit. vould 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

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

The Letter of the Vice President to Lew is Tappan, of New York, upon declining to present to the Senate an Abolition petilion, signed by 140 women. Washington, March 23, 1840.

Sir: Your letter of the 7th instant was to present the petition, it is, perhaps, due as follows:

"Congress shall make no law respecting manners and customs of the times, and it the free exercise thereof; or abridging the seems to have taken its origin from the obe. freedom of speech, or of the press; or dience due to paternal authority; whatever the right of the people peaceably to assemviews we may take of it, we who have ble; and to petition the Government for a

a single act of treachery or crime, the patri-| and petition Congress to abolish it. Their, tutional right. The rights of women are otic devotees of liberty, standing aloof from right in either case to assemble peaceably secure through the coarser sex-their fathis unnatural collision, will exclaim with and make their petition, I do not call in thers, their husbands, and their brothers. Julius Cæsar, while viewing the fat I field question; but the obligation on my part It is the right of a woman to maintain a of Pharsalia, strewn with the blood and to present it to the Senate, I do not modest retirement in the bustle of politics &

RIASS.

If a number of citizens should consider perform the duties of the bailiff or exea Republican Government a grievance, cutioner, because it would be a degra-and petition Congress to establish a mon-dation of her dignity. She does not take archy; if others should consider religious up arms and meet her country's foes; betoleration a grievance and petition Con- cause she is a privileged character, and gress to destroy heresy, by abolishing man is her substitute, who represents all religious sects but their own, I should her in all these drudgeries. Every man not consider it my duty to present their is bound by the perfect law of custom. petitions to the Senate, nor do I consider of nature, and of honor, to protect and it my duty to present a petition, the certain serve her. This is the light in which the tend ney of which is to destroy the harmo law of God places the woman. She is veitny, and eventually to break asunder the ed and silent even in religious discussions; bonds, of our Union.

In regard to new States, the case is, if she is exempt from the strife of man; and possible, still stronger. They must be it is her right to observe that retired united upon terms of equality. Each modesty which renders her the object of State having reserved the right of regula admiration and esteem. In this respect ting this subject for itself, no one can be the Constitution of our country is estabconstitutionally deprived of the right. The lished upon the principle of the Divine State of New York has abolished slavery; law. If the rights of man are inviolable, luly received, enclosing a petition to but this abolition is not the condition on they are of course confirmed to women; Congress, signed by 140 women of the which she holds her place in the Confed-) and the most dignified of the sex are the city and county of New York, praying eracy. It is her own policy; and if it shall least inclined to meddle with public matfor the abolition of slavery and the slave be her pleasure to change it, Congress cannot ters. I presume females, who sign petraile in the District of Columbia, and in interfere. So, if new States are admit titions, would not consent to the pubthose Territories of the United States where ted into the Union, when admitted, they exist, and to admit no new slave they will stand upon an equality with reluctant to be accessory to an act which State into the Union, requesting me to lay New York. They may establish or abo the same before the Senate. I have also lish slavery at their pleasure, and neith reproach upon an individual of that sex, received your letter of the 17th instant, er Congress, nor any other State, will whose modest dignity is the glory of man. requesting me to inform you when I would have any more right to interfere with the Thus, sir, I have frankly stated my views present the petition. Having declined subject, than with the laws of primogen-to present the petition, it is, perhaps, due iture in the British empire. The object I trust you will not deem it disrespen to the fair petitioners, and to you, their of the petition does not affect the abstract ful to you, nor to the ladies for whom you organ, as well as to myself, to state some question of slavery; that is a subject act. Be assured that, for yourself individof the reasons which dictate my course. which the Abolitionists of the free State- ually, I entertain high respect; and could The constitutional right of petition is con- con no more aff et than they can that of the I serve you personally, it would give me tained in the first article of amendments, privileges of the British nobility. The great pleasure to do so. Though a stranplain question is this: shall we continue ger to the signers of the petition, I do not a united confederate Republic, or shall we dissolve the Union? If the prayer of this and I deeply regret being requested, on an establishment of religior, or prohibiting and similar petitions should be granted by their behalf, to perform an act with which a majority of Congress, the inevitable effect | I cannot consistently comply; but with the would be an immediate destruction of the views which I entertain, I cannot better Confederacy; and, with it, those bonds of testify my regard for them than by returnaffection which have united us as one great, ing the petition. Most respectfully, one harmonious family. It has been my

Congress has never made a law abridging grief to observe a recklessness on the part this right; but the people assemble at plea- of some, whom I otherwise highly esteem, sure, and petition at pleasure, for a redress showing an utter disregard of all the consewill recover. This preparation is so in be acknowledged to be the most natural of grievances. Of course, this part of the quences which must result from the perpe- says: On the authority of a gentleman dinocent, so efficacions, and so pleasant, that form of government on earth, & when hap- Constitution has not been violated; and tual agitation of this subject. We have an rect from Toronto, we learn that instrucno child will refuse to let its gums be pily administered, has never failed to pro- if it did not exist, Congress could not, interest at stake too dear to be compromit- tions have been given for the immediate constitutionally, have passed such a law, ted for a phantom which we can never erection of block houses, extending from age of four months, though there is no ap The Egyptian monarchy rose to a degree of because no such power is delegated to gain, however enthusiastically we may fort Erie, opposite our city, to Chippewa, pearance of teeth, one bottle of the splendor and magnificence, far exceeding Congress. This right, reserved to the pursue it. As a free, a powerful, and a distance of about 20 miles. A cannona-

of war. She does not serve on juries, nor

not because she is unworthy, but because lication of their names. I should be very should, in any degree, cast a shade of

I trust you will not deem it disrespectdoubt the respectability of their character,

RH. M. JOHNSON. Lewis Tappan, esq. New York City.

The Buffalo Journal of the 21st ult.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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

REGULAR AGENTS. J. M. REDMOND, GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'. M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City. January, 1840.

"Unhurt, amidst the war of elements, worlds."

Where now is the haughty Republic of Carthage, which, in the pride of its streng h plication of such an invaluable medicine and power of its resources, bade definice to is to relieve infant misery and torture. My a world in arms? Where too is Greece, deinfini, while teething, experienced such mocratic Greece! and Rome, with its pomp and pigeantry, when a Roman citizen, doctrines of the Declaration, a compromise ished. reading the ideal glory of his country in the unalloyed pro-perity of the moment, exclaimed in the neight of his enthusiasm,

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall s and !??

But the Coliseum yet stands and the days of the Republic have long since been timing in its use. I am glad to inform numbered among the "things that were," you, the child has completely recovered. I might add likewise that "Troja fuit," but and no recorrence of that awful complaint why multiply examples? In vain may we has since occurred; the teeth are emana cherish the fond delusion that there is ting daily and the child enjoys perfect permanency in government. There is health. I give you my cheerful permission no permanency. The progress of civito make this arknowledgment public, and lization is "westward," and its tenden cy is in a circle. The lessons of sail 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 Who does not then see in this wreck and ruin of the past, and the irresistable tendency of civilization "westward," the inevitable downfall of our own Republic! Let no one charge me with dealing in gloomy forebodings. Let him trace the progress of empire from the downfall of the Egyptian monarchy to the present moment, and he will be forced to exclaim,

> Westward the star of Empire takes its way."

The time will come when this proud Reof "stripes and stars" over fifteen millions of people, will be trodden by the foot of the timid slave, groaning beneath the oppres sion of a heartless despotism, and ignorant of the glorious associations of the land of his birth. And if in our own day this caescutcheon of a country, yet untarnished by to consider it a grievance in the District, as a matter of courtesy, and not of consti- timely end.-BALTIMORE PAT.

open the pores. Parents should never be ern times. Twas here the light of heaven ding officer of the Senate the obligation of annals of the world. presenting petitions of every conceivable | Turning the eye alternately to every duty.

description.

the formation and adoption of the Federal stitutions. Constitution, when it was a part of those States; and a subsequent cession of jurisdic-

awaken our government to a sense of its

region of our country, it is greeted with There are considerations of a moral and the smiles of happiness, amid the scenes of political as well as of a constitutional na- liberty, and peace, and plenty; and yet her former grandeur save those stupendous ture, which would not permit me to imagination frequently pauses upon the with all reasonable expenses, for the apprefabrics of art, which have stoed so many present petitions, of a character evident localities which remind us of the price at hension and delivery to the officers of jusly hostile to the Union, and destructive which these blessings were gained. Do we of the principles on which it is foun- compare our condition with that of adjoin- first teller of the Manhattan Bank. The wreck of matter and the crush of ded. The patriots of the Revolution ing co onie-? We look to Quebec-& there made great sacrifices of blood and trea- Montgomery fell. We return to view sure to establish and confirm the doc- the beaut ful town of Boston, and take our trines set forth in the Declaration of Inde-pendence. Each State was then an inde-We cross the delightful fields of Connecti-millions of dollars, or about two-fifths of

pendent sovercignty; and to form a por- cut-there Woos er bled. We continue petual Confederacy for the safety and ben- our observation through the Jerseys, till 1839, it was about \$24,000,000. On the

compromise was made; and the principle assembled, we cast a look to the South, created under the free banking law. which your fair petitioners are now agita. and the heights of Vernon remind us that ting, was settled. The right of regula- the mighty Washington slumbers there, ing and abolishing slavery was reserved to who forsook those peaceful shades for the of a letter received in this city, dated at the States, and Congress have no more right toils, the dangers, and the privations of the Galveston, Texas, the 23d ult. says that to destroy slavery in Virginia & Maryland, sanguine field, where, with thousands of than they have to establish slavery in New others equally brave and patriotic, the ene-York or New England. The right of pe- mies of our rights were defeated. It is at ition for these objects is reciprocal; and the price of their blood that we, in comhe obligation of the presiding officer to mon with your fair petitioners, now enjoy present a petition to the Senate, if it exist these. When these rights were again in either case, is equally strong in both threatened, I regarded it my duty, in But I cannot recognise the obligation in humble imitation of these apostles and either case, though I acknowlege the right martyrs of liberty, to offer my own life of the people in both. Is a difference upon the altar of my country, to confirm to made between the District and the States you and to them the permanent enjoyof Maryland and Virginia, from which it ment of those blessings. A merciful Proof Maryland and Virginia, from which it ment of those blessings. A merciful Pro-was taken? The question was settled in vidence protected me, and I find a twofold summer. The whole amount of the bounrelation to this District by those States, by recompense in the preservation of our in- ties is \$16,000.

With these views, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to present the petition. tion could not deprive the citizens of the I shall enter into no discussion on the prinrights already secured to them by both the ciple of slavery, as that is not involved in Federal Constitution and the Constitution the subject. I can view it in no other light who had been unwell, and under of their States. The right of Congress to than that of an interference with the con- medical treatment for several days, exercise exclusive legislation in all cases stitutional rights of others, and in such a in a moment of mental alienation, whatever, does not mean omnipotent legis- way as tends to the destruction of the committed suicide in his chamlation. Congress have no right, in the rich inheritance purchased by the blood District of Columbia, to take away the and toil of the fathers of the Revolution. right of trial by jury; to pass an ex post Another circumstance exists, aside from fucto law; to abridge the freedom of speech what I have noticed above, which would public, which waves its gorgeous ensign or of the press; to establish religion by make me reluctant to present this petition disease sometime before had induced aw; nor to destroy the rights of property -it comes from ladies, ordained by nature a watch to be set upon the patient; but or the personal liberty of the citizen. These and by the customs of all civilized nations, a moment when the latter was off his reserved rights are as sacred in the District to occupy a higher place in society than of Columbia as in the State of New York. that of petitioners to a legislative body. -They have the same right to consider the lf courtesy could induce me, on a sub his associates, who speak in high abolition of slavery in New York a griev- ject that could not become a matter of his renerous and amiable tastrophe should befall us, if civil war and ince, and petition to Congress to establish injurious notoriety, to present a petition terms of his generous and amiable it there, as the citizens of New York have from females, yet I should regard it purely qualities, while they lament his un-

(P The New York papers contain an advertisement offering a reward of \$500, tice in that city, of C. G. Newcomb, late

(PThe circulation of the banks of New York decreased from the 1st of January, millions of dollars, or about two-fifths of the whole amount. On the first of January, ctit of the whole, embodying the great we reach Princeton-there Mercer per- first of January, 1840, it was only about \$14,000,000, although within that time of interest and feeling was necessary. That Even from the Capitol in which we are over \$15,000,000 of banking capital was

> Texan Independence. - The postscript "the news has' just arrived, that Mexico has acknowledged our independence."

> (TThe 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

> SUICIDE .- A melancholy case of this kind occurred yesterday at the Globe Inn. Mr. James Cowles, ber, by cutting his throat with a common pen knife. The approach of a similar paroxysm of the guard, the unhappy deed was done. The deceased was much esteemed by