



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's 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 Counterfits.

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 Raleigh Standard.

Raleigh, 27th May, 1840.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In November last I was called out to address a Democratic meeting in Wake county, and from some cause the speech I made has been much spoken against in different sections of the State. My neighbors and friends have urgently demanded its publication. It is contrary to my habit to publish political speeches. I have been some years engaged in politics, and this is the only time I ever yielded to such a request, and it is now done reluctantly.

My apology to the public for this intrusion, will be found in the solicitation of my friends, and also in what seems to me to have been an extraordinary misinterpretation of my remarks. I am not willing to appear alluded to by resisting the first any longer. I am not willing that a single member of the Whig party of North Carolina should believe that I ever charged him with being an Abolitionist, without showing him what I did say—if any such inference can be made from the speech, I can sincerely disavow it. It is their PARTY whose inconsistency I have attempted to expose, and although I believe that they are deceiving themselves and the South on an important matter, still I have no interest or feeling that could prompt me to say that they are doing this upon any worse impulses than the very madness of party spirit. That I do think, and I doubt no many of their own party must soon open their eyes to it. As the course of the whig party in North Carolina appears to me alike inconsistent and injurious to my country, I owe no apology for resisting it.

The speech that follows is that which I made—omitting only those parts of it which were local, and others that were personal to myself. In these, the public at large cannot feel interested.

Respectfully,
WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

At a Democratic meeting in Wake county, held during the 3rd week in November, 1839, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., was present, and after the Committee to prepare resolutions for the meeting had retired, and before their report, Mr. Haywood was invited to address the people who were present, and he did so, as follows:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The party opposed to us have borrowed a name to which they no exclusive right, and even their title to share it has been questioned by many. They call theirs "the WHIG party." I confess that so far as my feelings are concerned, I am willing to let my friends of the Opposition name themselves after their own taste. The conduct of their party is so bad that I don't wonder at this solicitude on their part to catch up a good name. God knows they need a good name had enough. But the name of Whig shall not screen this party from an investigation of their misdeeds. I propose to lay before you some among the multiplied proofs of inconsistency in this Whig party. Their later efforts to take absolute control of this State, and to drive us into a retreat from the long cherished principles of North Carolina, give me this right. Republicans are never defeated when the people are waked! Fellow-citizens, the conduct of the Whig leaders has been so exceedingly inconsistent, that I have thought it might seem incredible to many of you, and therefore I have deemed it safer to bring with me the recorded evidence of their falsified professions. To these records I will refer, and to nothing else—except it may be to a few past incidents, which (though not recorded) every voter in the State recollects, and no decent man will venture to contradict under the sanction of his name. You shall be the judges whether they do not falsely charge us with their own practices.

Nothing is more common than for them to clamor against Republicans in our State, and charge us with faults which a little examination into the facts will remove from those they accuse, and fix upon our whig accusers. How unmanly! How inconsistent!

They say, for instance—and they have been repeating it for years—that it is the practice of our party to seize upon all the public offices and give them to partisans; and that acting upon a selfish maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils," we have habitually proscribed political opponents.

You read these charges upon us in their party press—in their party proceedings at caucuses—at conventions, and at all other sorts of Whig associations. I see some of our whig friends are present, and I hope they will stay and hear me out. They may answer whether this charge has not been

ring in the ears of the people of North Carolina for more than five years.

Now then, suppose I shew that the Republican party of North Carolina have not seized upon the public offices—that they have not proscribed the whigs—that in fact the Whigs are the office-holders. Then tell me what epithet will properly characterize these party accusations by modern whigs? I will leave you to choose the language for condemning such inconsistency, mine shall be the task to prove its existence. Here are the Journals of your Legislature, beginning with 1834 (the year I was chosen to represent you) and coming down to the present time. There can be no mistake about the facts. Read! Hear! Decide for yourselves!

PROSCRIPTION!

The Republican party had a clear majority in 1831. In the Assembly of that year the Whigs were in a minority. This will not be denied, for it was the year in which we re-elected Mr. Brown to the Senate and instructed Mr. MANGUM. Yet these Journals tell us that Gov. SWAIN (a Whig) was not proscribed. He was re-elected.

Mr. HILL (a whig) Secretary of State was not proscribed. The office of Treasurer was vacated by Mr. MURPHY's resignation, and the Republican majority did not seize upon it as "spoils." On the contrary, Gen. PATTERSON (a whig) was elected over a good Republican competitor!

The office of Comptroller was also vacated by the death of Mr. Grant, and this same republican majority did not seize upon it as "spoils." On the contrary, Mr. Steelman (a whig) was elected over a sound republican opponent!

As in these the chief offices, so also was it in the humbler offices. The republican majority proscribed nobody, but gave nearly all the offices to their political opponents.

[Mr. H. here alluded to some of the electioneering tricks of the Whig party, in the Wake election of 1835, when an effort was made to deprive him of the confidence of the Democrats because he had not been proscribing in his course towards whig State officers.]

Now turn to the Journals of 1835! Again the Republicans had a majority, and although they had been irritated by the violence of the Whig party and their unjust denunciations about "proscription," "spoils," "partizanship," &c., they did not proscribe these whig officers. The whig Secretary of State was re-elected! The whig Treasurer was re-elected!! The whig Comptroller was re-elected!!! The humbler officers of that year exhibit no instance of proscription! Not one! And much the larger share of them was given to Whig aspirants. True, Gov. Swain being no longer eligible to his office, Rich'd Dobbis Spaight was chosen Governor in his stead, and I need not remind you what party proscribed him, nor is it necessary I should shew that he was ousted for a difference in political opinion, and for that alone!

Now look at the Journals of 1836.—This was our first Assembly under the amended Constitution. These Journals tell us how every member voted, and as the Whigs had a majority in the Senate and the Republicans a majority in the Commons, we shall be able to compare their acts together. Here it is! Compare the one with the other, and then judge betwixt them.

This Whig Senate proscribed their Speaker (Mr. Moseley) because he was a Republican, and for that cause alone! They turned out an able and experienced officer, against whom they had no charge except his politics, for he was personally a favorite of both sides. They proscribed an upright and impartial Speaker merely for the sake of giving his place ("spoils") to a Whig!

Look back to 1834, and compare this Whig Senate of 1836 with the Republican Commons of 1834. The latter re-elected Mr. Alexander (a whig) without a contest! Nay more! Although the Republican Commons of 1836 were thus irritated afresh by this Whig proscription of the Senate and by an unsuccessful attempt of this whig party in the Commons to proscribe the old Speaker there also, still the Republican party in the Commons did not proscribe any of their Whig officers.

But it may be said that the Republican party had a majority in joint vote, and they proscribed the whig officers of State. No!

What! not turn any of them out after this intolerance of the whig party towards the republicans? No not one of them! On the contrary the old officers were re-elected and nearly all the vacant places were filled with whig office-holders!—Here are the recorded facts. Listen!

The whig Secretary of State was re-elected! The office of Comptroller was vacated by the resignation of Mr. Steelman, and Mr. Collins (another whig) was put in his place! Four Judges of the Superior Court were elected—All Whigs!!

Three Solicitors were elected, and two of them whigs!

I do not overlook the fact that Gen. Patterson resigned his office of Treasurer in 1835, and that Mr. Courts a Republican, was chosen in his place. It is also true, that Mr. Courts got a large number of whig votes. Candor however, compels me to withhold from that party any credit for this instance of apparent liberality. Mr. Courts' republican friends, were unwilling to see him quit his post in the Legislature, as it might destroy our republican majority in the Commons, and therefore, many of them preferred to nominate some other person.

Nobody distrusted him, all were willing to confide in him, and he was worthy of that confidence. But I leave it with you to decide how far the whigs who supported him were influenced or not by the very same reasons which kept off his republican associates. Take it however, that they were, in this instance, disinterested and free of party-spirit, and yet, it is no more than a SOLITARY EXAMPLE! Let those who are accustomed to rely upon these general denunciations of our whig opponents, again look at these Journals of 1836!

They begin with whig proscription.—They continue, and end with it! They begin with Republican liberality to opponents. They continue, and end with the same!

If there be one incredulous man amongst you after hearing the language of facts like these, I ask him to turn to the Journals of 1838. Here the whig party had a majority in both houses of the Assembly, and recollecting, if you please, how they have professed to condemn the "spoils of office," come and see their consistency. These Journals will answer whether they did not take "the Lion's share." Hear!!

In the Legislative Department.

Both the Speakers—whigs!
All the Clerks but two are whigs!
5 whigs and 2 Democrats. Even an Engrossing Clerk is proscribed and not allowed to labor for his "Whig Masters," because forsooth, he was a Democrat!! Major Thomas, lately a citizen of Wake, and a good Clerk too, was the victim of this party malice!

In the Executive Department.

The Governor a whig, and his Secretary "Ditto."
The Secretary of State, a whig.
The Comptroller of State, Ditto.
Seven Councillors of State, all whigs.
The Treasurer of State, was the only Republican amongst them, and since that period he has resigned, and his place is now filled by another whig!
So it seems that the office-holders in this Department, are whigs—all! Democrats—none!!

In the Judicial Department.

There are 7 Superior Court Judges—5 whigs, and only 2 Democrats.
There are 6 Solicitors—5 whigs! 1 Democrat!
There is an Attorney General, and he is Democrat.
Who then are "the Office holders?"—Who "seize the spoils?" Who abuse office and hold it themselves? The people who are honest, want no answer to such questions, except that which these RECORDED FACTS furnish.

Rayner's Resolutions.

But the inconsistency (not to say more) of this party does not stop here. Indeed it is difficult to look back upon any past political event in our State, since this modern whig party cast off other names and assumed their present one, without seeing some evidence of their inconsistency.

Who does not recollect, how this whig party every where in our State, stirred up hostility to the Assembly of 1834, (the republican majority) for instructing Mr. Mangum, our Senator in Congress? It was called persecution and proscription—a party attempt to put down a gentleman of distinction, and ask him to degrade himself. Such was the substance if these were not the words of their accusations against the Legislature of 1834. Such is their reproof against us still. I wish that my strength and your patience could allow me to review that matter of the "Instructions to Mr. Mangum." It has been greatly misunderstood if not misrepresented. I will do it, should a fit opportunity offer. But at present—Let it be admitted, that the whig party are all sincere in their condemnation of the Mangum Instructions.—Let it be admitted, that they (the whigs) are right in this, and that the whole was indeed proscribing and wrong altogether, and then what will they make out of their own "Rayner Resolutions?" Will any candid man amongst them, tell us what the "Rayner Resolutions" deserve to be called, if the Instructions to Mr. Mangum were any persecution and proscription of the man. If it "was illiberal, persecuting and proscribing to instruct Mr. Man-

gum to strike out a censure which he had gone out of his way and out of the Constitution, to affix to Jackson, when all the world knows, that Mr. Mangum was elected to the Senate as a JACKSON MAN, What epithet should honest politicians apply to the "Rayner Resolutions," which were intended to force Mr. Brown and Mr. Strange (our two Senators) into direct treachery against their own party—against their own opinions—and against the people of the State, who, (right or wrong) had thrice approved of the course which the "Rayner Resolutions" denounce and ask our Senators to reverse?

I see how men may differ about the Mangum Instructions, and I understand how some men honestly approve and others have honestly condemned them. I do not mean to complain, of this. But, how any man of ordinary intelligence can condemn the Mangum-Instructions in such terms as I have alluded to, and then turn round and advocate the "Rayner Resolutions," does indeed excite my special wonder. When a whole party do it, they must expect that public intelligence will put this and that together and judge accordingly. Is there no reason to apprehend that such inconsistency would be practised only for the sake of vacating places, so as to make room for others to fill them? For you see that our review of the last five years has already shown us, how, with our whig assembly men, in any scramble for office, "Every whig does his duty."

The Whig Convention.

But, I must hasten, to a review of the political doings of a later assemblage of whigs! I mean the whig Convention, which met and adjourned in our City last week.—It may or may not, be a Caucus, but no matter about that, if it is only conceded to me, (as must be,) that this was "The whig party of North Carolina, by their Representatives met together." This highly respectable body of politicians have just promulgated their conclusions, and although the grounds of them are yet unpublished, it is at once our right and our duty to look into their resolutions. The "whereas," will no doubt be made known in good time. The "Resolutions" are before the world, and they exhibit a degree of inconsistency in their leaders which no ingenuity can defend and no sophistry excuse. I will compare some of their past professions with their present proceedings, and I doubt, if the people of their own ranks can ever sanction the latter.—They cannot do it, without condemning the past.

This whig Convention then, have nominated Henry Clay for President! John M. Morehead for Governor!! And though there is a little obscurity about it, the party may be regarded as pledged for N. P. Tallmadge for Vice President!!!

Henry Clay for President! Who, I ask, have heretofore charged Mr. Clay with bribery and corruption? Have you forgotten the accusation or the accusers? And do the accusers of Mr. Clay, who are now become leaders of the whig party, intend to confess that they slandered Mr. Clay and persevered in it for years, and still count upon being credited by you for their more recent imputations against our President and his supporters? If they calumniated Mr. Clay then, how are we to know—how can the people know, that they are not now also libelling Mr. Van Buren? What a spectacle is here! Politicians! North Carolinians! who stand amongst the most prominent partisans of the whig ranks, who take lead at their meetings, who manage at their Caucuses, and who aspire to the chief places in the gift of their party, doing homage to a statesman whom they have so lately denounced as a Traitor to the people—another Judas who sold his vote for the spoils of office! Where is any apology for this change of position?

Further yet: When Henry Clay was thus assailed (whether the accusation was true or false, it does not now concern me to inquire) when his present admirers, but so lately his bitter accusers, called upon the people of North Carolina to come to the polls and register their detestation of Mr. Clay and his bargain with Mr. J. Q. Adams, and to shew their love and gratitude to Gen. Jackson, who was chosen as their agent and instrument to record this condemnation of Mr. Clay? I have here the Central address and the names of the Jackson Electors of 1828! I find amongst the Electors' names, that of Mr. John M. Morehead of Guilford—He was elected. He and his associates, met in this City, and recorded the vote of North Carolina against Mr. Clay and this bargain. And now what is it we see? The whig party of the State have presented us a Ticket with Henry Clay for President and this same Mr. Morehead for Governor! Even so, these party leaders have coupled on the whig ticket of 1840, the names of Henry Clay and John M. Morehead! This is extraordinary enough.

I suppose they will ask the people to reverse their former decision, & to falsify this