



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' 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 Raleigh Standard.

ADDRESS

To the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina:

The immense importance of the next Presidential Election, and the deep interest it has awakened, form our apology for this Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.

Collisions of opinion, which grow out of political controversies, are conducive in the end to the discovery of truth, and a frank investigation of the measures of our government ought never to be discouraged. But every sober minded man unites in the sentiment that now a days there is too much Party and too little regard for Principle in the discussion of public measures; and that in examining the characters of our public officers, there is a fearful disregard of Truth and Justice.

True, the line between a fearless exposure of crime, and a prejudiced attempt to pervert the acts of a public servant, may not always be easy to discover; but then it is certain that few of the enemies of Mr. Van Buren seem to be as watchful to observe it as they are industrious to conceal it from others.

Great efforts are made to impress the public mind with the false opinion that our prosperity is decaying, and that a firm but judicious exercise of their authority by the Constitutional Agents of the People is despotic. These things ought not to be so. There is no Nation where all the solid blessings of life are more enjoyed than they are in the United States; and there never was one in which they are secured to the great body of the people by such slender sacrifices. The administration of the Government has been conducted by Mr. Van Buren, we believe, with as pure intentions, and certainly with as respectful a consideration for the opinions and feelings of others, as ever actuated the Chief Magistrate of any country; and it is alike unjust to him and injurious to the people, to denounce the President for faults he has not been guilty of, and to depreciate the condition of our country below the high rank it proudly occupies. Why should a People be roused into hatred against the constituted authorities of the land, or taught an habitual distrust of the Government they have formed except there be some wish to reconcile them to its overthrow? Let those who entertain no such treason against our government, beware of encouraging this detestable habit, and let the men of talents and character in the opposition rise above the level of such as are mere tools of Faction, and cultivate a higher and nobler aim than barely to render odious those who are possessed of power in the government, in order that they may be dispossessed and others may vault into their vacant seats!

Has Mr. Van Buren been treacherous to the pledges and the principles upon which he was elevated to his present high station?—Let his dishonesty be proved by presenting the Facts to our understanding! Are the measures of his administration unwise or unconstitutional?—Let it be shown by an appeal to our reason! Do his opponents propose measures which are better for the Republic? Let them be pointed out and recommended to our judgments! Do his enemies hold doctrines that are more congenial to the Rights of the People? Let them declare such sentiments plainly and unreservedly, and leave an intelligent community to decide! Does the President hide his opinions and shun the open enunciation of his political principles? Let his enemies shew this, by exhibiting their calls upon him for an expression of his sentiments, with his refusal to answer them! If those who are resisting the election of the President a second term, are not willing to meet his friends upon grounds like these, then they have no right to complain, when the clamors by which so many are endeavoring to alarm the public mind, are reprobated as the mere ravings of disappointed ambition or the mutterings of a factious spirit; whose influence depends upon creating political discord, and who would sink into insignificance in a time of perfect tranquillity.

The Republican party, the friends of the administration, believe that the President is entitled to public confidence; and relying upon the intelligence of the People, we fearlessly invite an examination into the facts. If these do not establish the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the support of the People, they have the sense to see it and the right to turn him out of office. If these do not fix a reproach upon his enemies who have been most active in defaming his administration, then are we greatly deceived in their character.

CHAPTER I.

Abolition—the Banks, and the Independent Treasury.

In November, 1836, Mr. Van Buren

was elected President. In March, 1837, he took possession of that high station, in accordance with the Constitution and the will of a majority; and in his Inaugural Address he openly rebuked the fanatical spirit of Abolition, by a clear declaration of his undisguised hostility to it. As before his election he had pledged himself inflexibly to resist this Demon of discord, so did he now renew that vow before the Nation and the World, and give assurance to the people that he would VETO any Bill which might be passed on the subject! He heeded not the violent ravings of the Fanatics, and bent only upon doing Right, he also overlooked the unmerited distrust of a Southern Opposition.

Was he not faithful and wise and patriotic in this?

In less than three months after his administration began, and before he had done a single act which by the remotest possibility could have had any injurious effect upon the Banks, those of them in which the public treasure was deposited, from one end of the Union to the other, stopped payment, and by one concerted act betrayed the Nation's trust. Whig Banks and Bank-Whigs forthwith united in a common cause of hostility to the administration. These "Pets of the Government" were no sooner guilty of this dishonesty, than they became favorites of the Opposition, and they have carried on a joint warfare against the administration ever since. No little embarrassment was experienced in executing the laws, after all the money of the Nation had been seized by the keepers of it; and in September, 1837, the President convened Congress to advise and to provide by law for the relief of the people and their government.—In compliance with the mandate of the Constitution, he is bound to give Congress "information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." [Article 2. Section 3.] He had no right to be silent, even if he had desired to shrink from his duty.

The connexion between Banks and the Government having been dissolved by the faithlessness of the Banks, the President "judged it necessary and expedient" to have nothing more to do with them: To divorce Bank and State: To separate the Banks and Politics: To let the Banks alone, and to put no more of the public money into their hands; and believing this, he met the responsibility of his office and "RECOMMENDED" it accordingly. THIS IS THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY!

Did the President force or endeavor improperly to force this measure upon the Nation? On the contrary, the same message which first recommended it also urged it upon Congress to suggest some plan for keeping and disbursing the public money that was better than this, if in their wisdom any such a one could be devised; and he also distinctly promised to give to their will his most hearty co-operation. There being a majority in the House of Representatives who were hostile to the administration, they rejected the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, but proposed no substitute in its stead.

Is there any fault in the President here?

Again: The same Representatives of the People met in Congress in December, 1837. It was the same Congress at another session. Did the President attack their right of independent judgment or exhibit in any form the insolence of Office? On the contrary, he calmly reviewed the objections that Banks and partisans had urged against the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, and pointed at the daring impudence with which the Banks had arrayed themselves against the country; and seeing no alternative but absolute submission to the irresponsible control of associated wealth, or the adoption of some system which like the Independent Treasury would make it the interest of the Banks to be honest and let politics alone, he was compelled, by his oath, his patriotism and his station, to renew his recommendation! He did it and the House of Representatives refused their assent to it! Mr. Van Buren did not stop here.—He entreated your Representatives, at all events, to agree upon some law prescribing severer punishments against public agents who should steal the public money, and to declare it a Felony in any officer to loan or use the public money for private speculations. The same House of Representatives refused their assent to this also.

He deprecated to Congress the allowance of any large discretion in the Executive over the public purse. He pointed out to your Representatives how the dishonesty of the Banks had in effect suspended the existing laws for regulating the Treasury of the Union, and earnestly invoked the aid of this the Law-making power to pass some Bill which would take the purse out of Executive discretion and put it, where it should be, under the guardianship of LAW, and if they did not concur in the measures he "judged expedient and neces-

sary," then to devise some better one for the permanent relief of the People and their Government. His words we do not profess to repeat, but only the substance of his recommendations.

Now what more could HE do? These reasonable "recommendations" of our President passed in the Senate, but they were rejected in the other branch of Congress; and finally nothing at all was done. A long Session of seven months or more was consumed in forming new parties; starting candidates for President, and violent invectives against our Rulers; but no act was passed, and we do not recollect that the opposition in the House of Representatives ever seriously proposed any measure instead of this Independent Treasury and the others which they had rejected. Now what less could any Congress have done for the good of the Nation? Was it patriotic to leave the country without necessary laws, of some sort, for keeping the public money and guarding it against any dishonest use of it? Let the immense defaults of Swartwout and Price, after this neglect by Congress, aid them in determining the question how far it was proper to declare such offences Felonies and punish them accordingly.

Again: The same Congress met in December, 1838; which however, expired by law on 4th March, 1839, to give place to the present Congress, more "fresh from the people."

The President never recommended this measure to any Congress which had been elected to oppose it. A very large proportion of that Congress which preceded the present one, was chosen by the people before the Bank explosion of 1837, and before the President recommended the Independent Treasury at all. He "believed," in the language of the Constitution, that this measure was "expedient and necessary." His experience and sagacity supplied no other than the Constitution sanctioned. The wisdom of Congress, although assembled, suggested none; but at the very first election of Representatives to another Congress the people have sanctioned this recommendation of the President. He stood firm and unmoved when timid counsellors shrank and treacherous Democrats forsook the people's standard, under the combined pressure of Party clamors and Bank panics. "In this alone has the President offended."

To overturn the Administration and sustain the Banks, elections have been fraudulently conducted; and iniquitous means resorted to by State functionaries to counteract the public voice. But in vain; the present Congress, which is the first and only one elected since the Independent Treasury was proposed, is a fair exponent of the popular will upon that subject, and a majority are in favor of Mr. Van Buren's recommendation. It has passed in the Senate and will pass in the House of Representatives, in obedience to the WILL of the PEOPLE, and against the resistance of EIGHT HUNDRED BANKS.

What a triumph to Democracy! What a rebuke to the treachery of venal politicians! What a rebuke to the insolence of Party!—What an evidence of virtue in our President! What a splendid proof of the integrity of the People, and of their capacity for self-government! Had this conflict terminated against the Administration, it would have been a triumph of the banks over the Government of the United States!! If servility to party and cowardly apprehensions of "hard times" had finally defeated the REPUBLICANS in this contest, we solemnly believe it would have changed our Government, for all practical purposes, from a Government of MEN to a Despotism of MONEY.

This is no empty declamation. The unprejudiced exercise of his common sense will enable any one to see that if the Banking powers of this country can bring the voters and Government to submit to their doctrines—"that the Banks are to stop payment at pleasure, and the LAWS dare not enforce obedience to their charter obligations, for fear of ruin to the people, and that our Free Government cannot be conducted without the aid of a "Bank"—then the republican institutions of America will be virtually overturned, and the capacity of the people to govern themselves practically denied by others and substantially acquiesced in by themselves.

Who is prepared for this? Such principles once put into practice and matured by time, who is to subvert them hereafter, and by what power can they be reversed? We are far from asserting that all those who have been hostile to the Administration were deliberately planning an overthrow of popular liberty; but where this is the consequence of their party operations, what matters it to the people if those who destroy their rights had no evil intentions. We speak of public dangers proceeding from the acts of politicians, and have nothing to do with the personal motives of our opponents.

In this hasty but faithful sketch you have

a history of the most prominent measures of the Administration, and of the warfare that has been waged against the President. You see in it how he has been misrepresented, and how his opponents have factiously resisted all his efforts to carry on the Government—opposing every thing and proposing nothing. You see in it the fearless stand Mr. VAN BUREN has taken in defence of the Constitution and the self-sacrificing zeal with which he has maintained it, against the combinations of associated wealth and inordinate party-spirit. For himself, it had been easier to betray, his trust! For his country, how glorious that he did not! Had Mr. VAN BUREN been in error, the honesty of his purpose might vindicate his personal reputation.—But he was right, and the "second sober thought of the people" has sustained him; and generous Republicans every where, owe it to him and to themselves to show their confidence, not merely by a cold approval of his acts, but by their hearty acclamations!

CHAPTER II.

Public Expenditures.

But the enemies of Mr. Van Buren, seeing that the Independent Treasury must soon pass, in spite of all their disorderly resistance in the past and present Congress, and anticipating how a short experience will falsify their clamors against it, have lately lowered the tone of their denunciations in respect to the Independent Treasury, and are laboring to excite opposition, and to hide their party's intentions to fix upon this country an irreversible Bank dynasty, by their cries for retrenchment and reform in the Expenses of the Government. Have they proposed any bills to decrease the number or the salaries of officers? One fact is worth a hundred professions! We believe that there has been but one measure of the kind, viz: to diminish the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions.—It passed by the aid of Democratic votes, and the President had no hesitation in approving it. But no sooner was this done, than these economical statesmen of the Opposition became dissatisfied with their work, and have been endeavoring to undo it ever since.—Having discovered, to their chagrin, that the Commissioner of Pensions was a Harrison-whig!!! their views of the matter of economy are altogether changed!!! Have they spent their own time at Congress in voting or in talking? Have they not wasted the public money by voting "fat jobs" to one Printer sufficient to enable him to let out the work to another, and pocket TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for his share of profits! Have they not altogether neglected the appropriate duties of legislation, and converted the House of Representatives into a great theatre for President-making and unmaking? The falsehood and unfairness which have characterized their discussions upon the subject of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURES have been so lately exposed by the "facts and figures" of Mr. Benton's speech, that very little need be added to them. We cannot too earnestly commend that able and conclusive speech to the real people of North Carolina. Let Democrats read it for their defence; and let any unprejudiced opponent of the Administration peruse it, if he dares to give Truth fair play.

We are in no sense the advocates for extravagance. All Administrations have been and always will be, imposed upon by some of their officers. It is the lot of human nature, and the best if not the only preservative against the Government of a people being extravagant is to lessen the Taxes. The legislators always have spent, and they always will spend the money, if the people consent to let it be collected from their pockets and put into a public Treasury. The present Administration and its supporters generally, have constantly advocated this doctrine, and have, therefore, resisted any increase of the Tariff or Taxes. These tariff-taxes have been gradually reducing under the "Compromise Act," ever since Mr. Van Buren came into office; and it is the policy of his friends to keep these taxes down. That Act expires soon, and the next Administration will be charged with the responsible duty of revising the Tariff. This Administration is committed—pledged to the policy of keeping down these Taxes. It dare not and it cannot abandon that position! How far, therefore, it will be prudent in us to change it for one whose policy is to withhold from the public eye any of Gen. Harrison's present views on this and other great subjects, we leave for you to determine; only repeating that economy will never be practically secured as long as the people are taxed more than is necessary for a cheap administration of their Government. If money is paid into the Treasury members of Congress will be sure to spend it!

But why all this clamor against Mr. Van Buren about the expenditures of the Government! Is it his fault that the appropriations are extravagant? By no means.