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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' 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.

SENATORIAL RESIGNATIONS.

We have been furnished by Messrs. Brown and Strange with the following copies of Letters sent to his excellency the Governor of this State, to be laid before the next General Assembly, by which these gentlemen resign their seats in the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after the meeting of that body. Whatever may be the result of this step, our Senators have pursued the course of high-minded and honorable men, and will be still more endeared to the Democratic Republican party of this State. The *Rayner Resolutions* will now be fairly before the people, and their adoption by the last Legislature of North Carolina, which was the consummation of the most vindictive party spirit and the vilest hypocrisy, will be judged of by them.

Washington City, 30th June, 1840.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, which is to assemble on the third Monday of November next:

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the determination announced by me, when I submitted to the Senate of the United States certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina at its last session, in relation to certain measures of the General Government, I tender to you my resignation for the residue of the term for which I was elected to the Senate of the United States; to take effect from and after the meeting of the next General Assembly.

The reasons which influenced me in coming to this determination, were so fully made known by me in the remarks which I made at the time when the resolutions were presented to the Senate of the United States, that I will not again recapitulate them, more than by briefly advertent to a few of the leading considerations which induced me to postpone tendering my resignation until the present period.

I did not believe, after giving to the Resolutions the most mature deliberation, that they were to be regarded as Resolutions of instruction; or that those who passed them intended to recognise in them that cardinal principle in the Republican Creed. This conclusion was forced on me, not merely from the absence of any assertion of the principle of instruction, in the Resolutions themselves, but by the distinct rejection, by the majority who passed them, of an amendment offered in both Houses of the General Assembly, proposing to make them Resolutions of Instruction. The assertion of this principle in the Resolutions themselves has been the universal practice among those who acknowledge the right of instruction; not only in our own Legislature, but in the Legislatures of other States of the Confederacy, whenever they have deemed it their duty to resort to the exercise of this great right. This practice is founded on the obvious principle, that when the Legislature, by resolutions of instruction, command their will to be done, touching public measures, all further responsibility is removed from the Senator, and the vote which he gives is the vote of the Legislature.

Acting, therefore, upon the principle that when a Senator is elected by the Legislature of a State, he is responsible to the people of that State, until the Legislature representing them chooses, by Resolutions of Instruction, to take from him that responsibility, and perceiving as well from the language of the resolutions themselves, as from the proceedings which took place on them when under consideration, that such was not the intention of the Legislature, I did consider that I was bound either to obey or resign.

In deliberating on the course which it was my duty to pursue, I anxiously sought to adopt that which, in my judgment, was best calculated to preserve the rights of the people of the State. If the Resolutions had asserted the Right of Instruction, then there would have been no option, but prompt obedience of resignation. This however not being the case, either would have been alike violative of the rights of the People of the State, with which I had been entrusted, and subversive of the Right of Instruction.

In thus tendering my resignation, I feel it my duty to state that it is not prompted by a belief that the Resolutions passed by the late General Assembly imposed on me any such obligation, but from an anxious desire to submit my public course to the decision of the people of the State, which would have been done at an earlier period, if an election had sooner intervened.

I avail myself of this occasion to declare explicitly, my belief in the right of the Legislature of a State to instruct their Senators, and of the corresponding duty

it imposes on them to yield obedience or to return the political power which has been entrusted to them to those from whom they derived it.

I cannot conclude this communication without expressing to the General Assembly, and through them to the people of the State my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments, for the distinguished honors which they have at different times conferred on me, and the lively gratitude with which these manifestations of public confidence will be ever cherished by me.

It would be presumptuous in me to claim exemption from error, in acting on the many important questions which have been before Congress, since I have occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States. I have, however, the consolation to know that whatever errors I may have committed, my motives have been disinterested, and that my public course has been dictated by an anxious desire to promote the happiness of our common country, and perpetuate its free institutions.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

BEDFORD BROWN.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I hereby resign the trust with which the Legislature of the State of North Carolina was pleased to honor me as one of her Representatives in the Senate of the United States; which resignation I desire to take effect at the commencement of your next session.

No unwillingness to serve my country; no under estimate of the high and undeserved honor I enjoy in representing a State whose character is unsullied and whose people are unsurpassed for moral purity; no insensibility to the heavy debt of gratitude that rests upon me for the many marks of confidence and the unmerited favors I have received; not even the conviction I feel of my own inadequacy to the responsible and weighty duties of the station I fill induces me to resign it. On the contrary, the proudest retrospect I shall ever have is, that the representatives of one of the noblest States of the American Union, tho' unworthy to represent her in the most august body under the Sun; and the most cheering consciousness I shall ever experience, will be that of having discharged the duties of the station with a fidelity measured only by my ability.

My political principles have never been disguised and they were well known not only to those who elected me but every other citizen of the State with whose acquaintance I was honored.—No one can say that I have given a vote in the Senate of the United States, which could not have been foretold by every man at all conversant with public affairs. Those votes have, I firmly believe, been just such as the people of N. Carolina, or their representatives by whom I was elected, would have instructed me to give. Yet, since my election, a general election for members of the Legislature has taken place and made some change in the complexion of that body, whether or not fairly representing the sentiments of a majority of the people, is a question which the people themselves must decide. At their last session, majorities of both branches of that body, were pleased to adopt resolutions expressive of the opinion that my course was not in conformity to the wishes of the people. From that opinion mine respectfully differed.—Had that body assumed its proper responsibility and instructed me, how to act, I should have either obeyed those instructions literally or forthwith resigned. The mere expression of opinion, left all the responsibility upon my shoulders, only increasing thereby its weight and delicacy. I was not ignorant that there was a design in some to use these resolutions as a snare in which I was to be caught and my political death accomplished. Nay, many of them believed there was no way for me to escape. If I treated the resolutions as instructions and resigned, (for the terms of the resolutions rendered obedience impossible,) and thereby insure my place being filled by an opponent of the administration, I should bring upon myself condemnation as a traitor to those who had trusted me, or as a cowardly deserter of my post in the hour of trial. If on the other hand I neither resigned nor obeyed, I should be denounced as one who disregarded the will of my constituents and set at naught their right to instruct me. I saw the dilemma in which I should be placed, and resolved to escape from it by throwing back the responsibility where it properly belonged. I was well convinced that I could not with propriety treat the resolutions as instructions, and so respectfully informed the Legislature, requesting at the same time, that if I was wrong, I might be set right. My conclusion if wrong, was not corrected, and I might have contented myself in my position until its term expired. But I knew the public mind was much stirred concerning the doctrine of instruc-

tions, and that ungenerous persons would notwithstanding the pains I had taken to set myself right, impute to me the design of holding under constitutional forms a place for which according to its spirit and substance I was unfit. It had been said by high authority, that I was supporting an administration to which my constituents were opposed. I am among the last men to question the representative character of our government, or to deny to the people the right of setting up and pulling down at pleasure, and I would sooner perish than avail myself of a position in which their generous confidence had placed me to thwart their wishes. Believing that the legislative elections had not taken place in reference to any such result, and that the appointment of my successor could not be made in conformity to the expressed wishes of the people, my immediate resignation would not have secured obedience to their will. But, I determined and accordingly promised to resign in time for the people to avail themselves of the first occasion of indicating their choice of a Senatorial representative.

That pledge is now redeemed. I return to private life, with a bosom glowing with the same zeal for my country, and the same confidence that the people will do right, as when I accepted at their hands a trust, conferring more honor than a diadem.

That every citizen of the State may be apprised of my resignation and the motive that leads to it, I shall take the liberty of furnishing a copy of this letter for publication.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT STRANGE.

Washington, June 30th, 1840.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Democratic Republican Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, July 9, 1840.

The Democratic Republican Convention met at 11 o'clock, and, on motion of Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., was organized by appointing Col. Allen Rogers, Sen'r, of Wake county, Chairman, *pro tem*.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed by the chair, to report proper officers for the convention. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, viz: Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., Dr. R. P. Williamson, David W. Stone, Jno. S. Eaton, and Gaston H. Wilder.—After retiring a few minutes, the committee reported that they would recommend the organization of the convention by the appointment of Henry Fitts of Warren, President. J. L. Henderson of Rowan, and Col. Jos. Alston of Halifax, Vice Presidents. J. B. Shepard of Raleigh, and Dr. Thos. Davis of Franklin, Secretaries; which recommendation was unanimously agreed to, and Weldon N. Edwards, and Dr. Jos. O. Watson were appointed to conduct the officers to their seats. The President then addressed the Convention in a feeling and appropriate manner.

On motion, the secretaries were requested to call over the roll of counties, when the following appeared to be represented, viz:

- Anson—B. F. Ingram.
- Ashe—Wm. H. Haywood.
- Brunswick—James B. Shepard.
- Carveret—David W. Stone, and Thos. Loring.
- Cuswell—Wm. F. Brown, Dr. David Pointer, and Nicholas M. Thomson.
- Chatham—Wm. Foushee, and Philip Alston.
- Cumberland—John H. Cook, John McNeil, A. G. Kelly, John T. Gilmore, and Thomas L. Hybart.
- Duplin—Cornelius McMillin.
- Edgecombe—Wyatt Moye, Major E. Barnes, Robert Bynum, Jesse Mercer, Medy Williford, and John P. Sharpe.
- Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Gifford Lewis, Wm. D. Coppedge, Thomas Howerton, Wm. Jeffreys, Wm. H. Williams, Gustin Perry, Samuel Brodie, Fred Leonard, Rob't Gupton, Wm. Green, Jno. E. Twitty, James Cook, Wm. M. B. Arculell, Isaac Winston, R. E. Williams, and Thomas Davis.
- Granville—John S. Eaton, Peter L. Reavis, S. W. Smith, and E. A. Walthall.
- Greene—W. A. Dodd.
- Halifax—Jos. J. Alston, Richard H. Walker, Thos. W. Harris, Wm. Alston, M. J. Montgomery, M. A. Allen, K. P. Alston, and C. Hamlin.
- Hertford—Allen Rogers, Sen'r, and Thomas Loring.
- Johnston—Dr. Jos. O. Watson, Dr. Alex'r F. Telfair, Jackson Leach, Isaac Stallings, Thos. Rice, Willis McLeod, and Jno. W. B. Watson.
- Lenoir—Jesse Jackson, Jr., Geo. W. Wallace, and Joseph R. Croom.
- Moore—Wm. D. Harrington.
- Nash—Dr. Jos. A. Drake, Dr. Rich'd Sharpe, A. B. Baines, Jr., and Dr. John Arrington.
- New Hanover—Caleb M. Bell.
- Onslow—Wm. Humphrey, John F. French, and John A. Ayirett,

Orange—Dr. Julius Braeken, Sydney Smith, and Maj. Jas. M. Palmer.
Person—R. B. Cunningham, S. T. Webb, and Dr. Jno. H. Hamlett.
Rowan—Jno. L. Henderson.
Robeson—Jno. W. Powell.
Rockingham—R. B. Williamson, and Jos. W. Neale.

Sampson—John Boyken, David Murphy, Jas. A. Moore, and R. C. Holmes.
Wake—Seth Jones, William White, Perrin H. Busbee, Jordan Womble, Kimbrough Jones, Wm. R. Poole, Joshua Rodgers, Jas. B. Shepherd, Jer. Dunn, John Hays, John B. Johns, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., Wm. B. Dunn, John Fleming, George W. Thompson, Jas. Fowler, Jr., Allen Rogers, Sr., Gaston H. Wilder, and James Woodard.

Warren—H. Fitts, Wm. K. Kearney, Weldon N. Edwards, Lewis Turner, Jno. Daly, Jno. Boyd, and J. O. K. Mayfield.

Wayne—Wm. Avery.

It was reported that thirty Counties were represented, and the whole number of Delegates in attendance one hundred and fourteen.

Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, then introduced the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the President of this Convention, to report the proper order of conducting the deliberations of this body.

The gentlemen whose names succeeded were chosen under the last resolution:

Messrs. Edwards of Warren, Moye of Edgecombe, Williamson of Rockingham, J. D. Hawkins of Franklin, Wm. H. Haywood of Ashe, Braeken of Orange, and Holmes of Sampson.

On motion of Jno. D. Hawkins, the Convention then adjourned, to meet at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

5 o'clock, Thursday afternoon.

The Convention met according to adjournment. The proceedings being read by the Secretary, Mr. Edwards from the committee of seven rose and reported the following:

WHEREAS the National Convention of Democratic Republicans in Baltimore, deemed proper not to nominate a candidate for Vice President of the United States, but leave the same to the choice of the States respectively—

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That this Convention will now proceed to vote for a candidate for Vice President, to be run on the Democratic Republican ticket in North Carolina.

The vote being taken by ballot, there appeared to be given ninety-six votes, of which ninety-five were thrown for Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, now Vice President of the United States, and one for JAMES K. POLK, of Tenn. Col. Johnson having received nearly an unanimous vote, was declared to be duly nominated by this Convention.

On motion of Weldon N. Edwards, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That we highly and cordially approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, of MARTIN VAN BUREN for re-election to the office of President of the United States—We hail it as fresh evidence of the consistent and unwavering devotion of the Republican party to the cherished principles of Democracy and equal rights, and do hereby earnestly invoke the aid of all friends to popular rights to insure the ascendancy of those principles by electing him to that exalted station.

[Mr. Edwards prefaced the foregoing resolutions with some remarks in his most happy vein, and we regretted that the occasion did not afford him a fair opportunity to display those forensic powers which he possesses in so eminent a degree.]

On motion of the same gentleman, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That our confidence in the talents, political integrity, and Democratic principles of RICHARD M. JOHNSON, is not only undiminished but greatly increased; and we hereby respectfully recommend him to the good people of North Carolina, for re-election to the office of Vice President of the United States, which he now fills with such distinguished ability and usefulness.

On motion of Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., it was

Resolved, That the legitimate object of a convention to nominate candidates for office, is fairly to reflect public opinion, and this is always done better by choosing as delegates those who reside in the section they represent; and though this Convention claims no authority to prescribe any rule for the future, they respectfully recommend that hereafter the delegates reside in the county or district they are chosen to represent.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Haywood, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That Henry Fitts and James B. Shepard, of this Convention,