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REGULAR AGENTS.

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



POLITICAL.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

Fort Hill, 11th Aug. 1840.

Gentlemen.—I found on my arrival here on the 2d inst. your note of the 10th ult. covering a resolution of the same date, at a meeting at West Point, requesting my opinion on the leading topics of the day...

Coming, as the request does, from personal and political friends, desirous of getting all the light they can, to guide their own course, and those who think with them, at this important crisis of our affairs, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold an answer.

I infer, from the resolution, that the object of your request is, not to ascertain my views on the general merits of the question to which the resolution refers, and on which I have, on several occasions, fully expressed myself in my place in the Senate, but on their bearing on the principles and the policy of the State Rights party.

The views taken in my reply will, I trust, not only prove a satisfactory answer to your leading request, but go far to answer the other, asking my opinion as to which of the candidates of the Presidency has the best claim to the support of the Southern State Rights men.

The question supposes that the nature of the contest does not admit of neutrality, as experience shows it does not, and that the State Rights party, in support of their own doctrines, are forced to take sides, [having no other option but to choose.]

I hold the party supporting the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and him through them; as well as his oft repeated declarations, to be especially pledged, in the most solemn manner, by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated him, to the principles and policy which State Rights men have ever held to be their true and orthodox creed.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly considered by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy,

in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an Institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the country, within the control of a concentrated money power; and above the laws and will of the people.

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; and that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

Resolved, That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable to the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens & the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

If we turn to the other side, we shall find on this important point a striking contrast. The Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison, put forth no political creed and pledged themselves to nothing, but his support, and I hazard nothing in asserting that not one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at Baltimore, nor any similar ones, could receive I will not say the votes of a majority, but even of a respectable minority. There were no doubt individual members, who sincerely professed the State Rights creed, but they were few and represented few. The great mass were opposed to the doctrines of the State Rights party, and the interests of the South, on the tariff, the federal character of the Government, abolition, the extent of appropriating a money power, and a Bank of the United States; so much so, that, it is well known, the nomination of the General was made instead of a distinguished competitor, in deference to a portion of the Convention deadly hostile to the South, on the most vital of all these questions.

But, it has been said that pledges before an election are of little value, and that there is no assurance that those given by the Baltimore Convention will be redeemed, should their nominee succeed. I admit that confidence in politics ought to be yielded with caution, and am compelled to say, my experience in life has not added to my confidence in the professions of public men. But, if no confidence could be given to those who profess our principles, and pledge themselves to their support, how can confidence be given to those who openly deny them, and tell us so beforehand? Ought the want of confidence to be carried so far as to join open enemies, to put down those who solicit and seek our aid in supporting our principles and doctrines? Should they betray us, by going over, after they reach power through our aid, to the tariff, abolition, national bank, consolidation, and the utmost stretch of unconstitutional expenditures, would we, would the South, be in a worse condition than if we join the other side, the great body of which consists of the supporters of those measures, and raise them by our assistance to power? On the contrary, will not our situation be greatly better? If those who have pledged themselves to our principles and policy should betray us, we could, with consistency, honor and effect, oppose them for their betrayal; but with what consistency or hope of success could we turn round and resist those whom we had raised to power, when we knew beforehand the course they would take? But, put this difficulty and all confidence aside, and suppose both to be governed exclusively by the love of office and party considerations, an important question still remains to be answered; from which of the two parties thus regarded could the State Rights party most certainly calculate to receive assistance, in carrying out their principles and policy, judging exclusively by the interest and genius of the two parties? If I do not mistake, the course they ought to take is as

clear under this aspect of the subject as any of the preceding.

I admit, as a maxim, of the truth of which we have but too much proof from experience, that if you give to either, or I fear any party, an overflowing treasury with a widely extended patronage, which is sure to accompany it, the effect will be that it will rely, to maintain itself in power, on the influence and patronage of the Government, and not on its wisdom and patriotism and adherence to principles; or, in short, it will become a spoils party. It is only where there is a reduced treasury and limited patronage, that the tergiversancy of the parties discloses itself. At such periods, the popular or democratic party, is forced to fall back to save itself on the great popular principles on which our system rests, and from which the party derives its origin; and, let me add, to which the Republican party owes its original ascendancy, and by which alone it can, for any reasonable length of time continue itself in power, against the superior wealth and influence of their opponents. Not so with them. It is just at such periods, when their relative strength is the greatest, and their opponents the least, setting their principles aside, that they make the greatest efforts to carry their favorite measures and policy; just as we now witness it. It is, then, just at such periods, like the present, when the treasury is embarrassed and the patronage of the Government is most contracted, that each party will prove true to its own principles; and when, if ever, the State Right party may calculate with the greatest certainty on the co-operation of the one in restoring their principles and policy, and the opposition of the other against the restoration, and in favor of their old cherished measures and policy.

Thus thinking I regard the present remarkable juncture the most propitious that has ever occurred for a thorough reform of the Government and restoration of the Constitution to what its framers intended it should be; but, at the same time, the most dangerous that can be conceived, if not promptly and energetically turned to a proper account. It has brought to a point the long struggle between State Rights and consolidation—the school of Jefferson and the school of Hamilton—when one or the other must permanently prevail. It is, indeed, a death struggle between the two hostile systems, in which the whole Union, but more especially we of the South, have the deepest stake. If, at such a crisis, when all is at stake, we, forgetful of the past and unmindful of the future, should turn against our old and natural allies, in the other sections, and give the victory to our old opponents, long will we and our descendants rue the fatal error. But if we stand firm and defeat should follow the first onset, the loss may be retrieved. The South would form a rallying point; around which the shattered forces elsewhere might rally, and recover the day, but, if we now, at this critical juncture, refuse to sustain our own principles and policy, on which ourselves and posterity so clearly depend, and join our old opponents to put down our old allies, who have pledged themselves to stand by us, all confidence in the south would be lost, and the victory, achieved by our desertion of our own principles and policy, would be final and complete.

With great respect, I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN. Messrs. J. E. Scott, and others, Committee.

OPINION OF WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Democracy of the United States have been accustomed to place great confidence in the correctness of the principles and in the sagacity of the judgment of the individual whose name heads this article. In the better days of the country—in those days when the people were solicitous of acquiring correct information with regard to the principles and qualifications of aspirants for office—the following extract of a letter written by Mr. Crawford, from Paris, in May, 1814, would have had some weight in fixing the character of General Harrison's merits:

"I feel great solicitude in relation to the further prosecution of the war. Where are the Generals who are to meet the able and experienced commanders who have distinguished themselves in the peninsula for the last six years? Is it Wilkinson? Is it Harrison?"

"I have heard with surprise and much pain that Harrison has been appointed Lieutenant General of the army. I have examined with attention all his letters and official statements which he has written since he entered the army, and I confess that every thing which has fallen from his pen savors of the law demagogue rather than the patriotic, enlightened and skillful General.

"It has appeared to me, that from the moment he entered the army, he placed his hopes of promotion upon the influence

of the western people, and not upon his talents, or the military services which he had rendered, or expected to render.

"With high respect and consideration, WM. H. CRAWFORD."

American Claims on Foreign Governments.—The Globe contains the following:

"We are happy to learn, by advices from Valparaiso, that our Charge d' Affaires has succeeded in obtaining from the Chilean Government indemnity for the seizures of American property by Lord Cochrane, when in the service of that power; and that there is a reasonable prospect of an early liquidation of the other American claims. This is another proof that the eye and the arm of a Republican Administration are every where extended and exerted for the protection or vindication of American rights."

English Gold in the field.—From 1835 to 1838, three years the enormous sum of one hundred & eighty millions of debt was contracted in Europe, to carry on works of internal improvement by the States. The whole indebtedness of the States to European is over two hundred millions of dollars.—It has recently been disclosed that British gold is sent out here like a flood to operate on our elections, well knowing that if the federal party get into power, the U. States Government will assume these State debts. British Gold is at work among us, and no mistake.—Old Dom.

The U. S. Bank.—The Philadelphia Commercial Herald of Saturday says:—

"There was a general meeting of delegates from the different Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia on Thursday evening last at the Board of Trade. Delegates were present from 12 out of 14 banks—the Girard and Southwark not being represented. The object was to take into consideration the application of the U. S. Bank, to enable that institution to resume on the 15th January next. A resolution was offered and adopted, recommending a loan to the Bank, to the amount of six millions of dollars, to be taken by the various Banks in proportion to their means. Several Banks voted in the affirmative—two (North America and Farmers and Mechanics) in the negative—three declined voting, not having received instructions, and two not represented. We learn that some of the Banks voting in the affirmative, have to day rescinded the votes of their delegates, which places the subject in its former position, and it is probable that nothing definite will be had until after the election.

It is said that Mr. Jaudon's connection with the U. S. Bank will soon terminate, and also that Mr. Dunlap will retire from the Presidency in January. For the latter rumor, we learn there is no foundation. Lemuel Lamb, Esq for many years past President of the Mechanics' Bank, has resigned that station, with a view, it is said, of entering into commercial pursuits.

From the Globe.

Premium on Specie.—Since the passage of the Sub Treasury act, the premium on specie has fallen throughout the country. The following shows the premium asked, in five different cities, about two months previous to the passage of the bill, and three months subsequent to its receiving the signature of the President:

Table with 3 columns: City, May 1, Sept. 25. Philadelphia 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, Baltimore 5 a 5 1/2, Charleston 3 a 4, Mobile 11 a 12, New Orleans 6 1/2 a 7.

Things, some how or other, never turn up exactly as the Whigs expect. The Sub-Treasury bill passed, and in exact opposition to the predictions, flour rises in price, and specie falls.

Our readers will recollect the case of the sudden death—supposed by poison—about three weeks since of a young lady, residing with her parents at Baltimore, named Deganhart, an account of which was published, at the time, in this paper. We now learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that after a careful examination of the intestines, by Dr. Adkin, that gentleman has decided that arsenic was the cause of her death. What could have led to the perpetration of a deed so foul, or who was the guilty person, yet remains a mystery; and, therefore, with a view of obtaining a clue whereby the guilty may be brought to punishment, the brothers of the ill-fated young lady have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the boy through whose agency the foul deed was committed.