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## 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 precursive 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, }  
GEO. HOWARD, } Tarboro'.  
M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City.  
January, 1840.



## POLITICAL.

### MESSAGE

From the Governor of North Carolina to the General Assembly of the State, at the commencement of the Session of 1840.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The declarations of the people against the administrations of the Federal and most of the State Governments—the deep sensation and embittered feelings of the contending parties as to the cause, must necessarily greatly deepen the interest which usually attends the meeting, and increase the responsibility of your honorable body.

But, while we have, in the confident hope that it will restore the country to its former happy and prosperous condition, abundant cause to rejoice over this peaceful revolution, yet we should remember that our fellow-citizens of the administration party, with the exception, perhaps of officers and aspirants, although mistaken, as we believe, in their views, can have but one common interest with ourselves, and are rather entitled to our sympathy and conciliation than to our hatred and persecution.

Their fortunes have failed in their own hands, and under their own management; and it becomes us, as those on whom the responsibility has devolved, calmly to survey the positions we occupy and prepare ourselves with energy and dignity to meet the crisis.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interest, the better to enable us to avoid the evil and embrace the good.

The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was re-chartered by Congress, but vetoed by the President. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposit, in the Bank of the United States, to the local Banks, by the President, under the plea that it was unsafe. This ground, taken by the President, was disproved by a report from a committee of Congress.

The Senate of the United States became alarmed at these indications of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposits unconstitutional. The president appealed to the people, against both the Bank and the Senate—declaring the Bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local Banks, without the danger; and that the Senate had done him gross injustice. The appeal was sustained. Nothing was recollected but his splendid and successful military career. Several of the State Legislatures were filled by his partisans, who supported his opposition to the Bank, and instructed their Senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitutional for removing the deposits, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defacing the journals of the Senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy, the most stable and valuable part of our Constitution, and in all probability, the government itself.

The House of Representatives could not but feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the Executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the Bank was decided. The deposits were retained in the local Banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly, and discounted freely. The disbursements of the government increased some fifty per cent., or about twelve millions of dollars annually. Property and labour of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country, but in Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "bill of abominations," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money seeking investments; a great deal of which was taken by our States, Banks, Rail Roads, Canals, and Manufacturing Companies, and returned to this country at a

rate of interest higher than had been given by the government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and fictitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local Banks. Upon a previous occasion, the President had advised distribution; and after a fierce struggle in Congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the States; and although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.

Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our government with a vision true to their interests; and, taking alarm at the attack of the President on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit, and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The Banks commenced curtailing to meet the provisions of the distribution act. But it was soon discovered that it could not, with other demands, be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frugal revolution, in every branch of business, took place; and credit and confidence were shaken to the centre. Money became more scarce in both hemispheres; it seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest rose, and with difficulty negotiations could be effected on any terms. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the President denounced the local Banks as worthless and faithless—pursued them with an inveterate rancour—and turned up on them the full tide of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence, and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposit of the public monies, the Banks had been stimulated to wild expansion; they were, for the most part, controlled by his political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted States.

In the Treasury Circular, the President added another link to the already lengthened chain of Executive usurpation. This circular required specie only to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the Banks. Congress ventured on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both houses, repealing the order. But the President placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The President's popularity was yet so powerful as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people, were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief; and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and for the country. A re-action, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bleated and boasted prosperity; and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a Bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and cut off all relief from that quarter. The local Banks had been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sunk them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce and Bank notes depreciated—the prices of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed, so gloomy were the affairs of the country,

that the President convened an extra session of Congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdrawal of the public monies from their former places of deposit, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a Sub treasury, he decried institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the government, as depositaries; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of the government; and which had aided the great interests of this country to enter honorably the list of competition, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement, with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are condemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again, in December, 1837-38, this Sub Treasury is pressed on the consideration of Congress, as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends, and it is quite immaterial

whether they considered his project incompetent for the crisis, defective in principle, or needless in expediency—it was rejected.

The President now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had conceived, by the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, must not be trusted so lightly. His forces are marshalled anew—the faithful discharged, and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead Bank. The dying and living Banks they represent as the hydra headed monster, against which the former President had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor, and to democracy. Congress convenes, and the President draws a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doubtless was *pro forma*, as he had no money in the Treasury to be locked up. The fact that he had to issue, from time to time, Treasury notes, shews how preposterous it is to expect relief at present, at least, from a scheme on which the government is desolate of the materials to operate.

To make this Sub Treasury scheme a law, the State of New Jersey has been disfranchised—her legal and official attestations trampled under foot—her sovereignty violated—her rights disregarded and insulted, by the friends of the present administration in the House of Representatives, by refusing seats in their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority, and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every State in the Union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the Governor of New Jersey, I hereewith submit the resolutions of her Assembly on this subject, marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being desecrated in the House of Representatives, the Senate was engaged in passing a resolution, gratuitously refusing to assume the debts of the States, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious to their character. If, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a State were to petition Congress to assume her debts, and Congress was to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Carraceas suffering from the effects of an earthquake, or to New York, when almost devastated by fire. At all events, a State would be entitled to a respectful attention and friendly consideration; but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The Senate knew that many of the States were engaged in improvements of great importance, and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and requiring unimpaired credit for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by that action of the Senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Carolina has no public debt; but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character, to be told by her servants, (who are presumed to know,) in the Senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the Senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, where negotiations for money are sought, must be injurious to her credit—and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of your last session.

Now, gentlemen, I have shewn you the destruction of the National Bank, in total disregard of the wish of Congress and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract, in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation; the issuing a Specie Circular, at the Executive will, and the continuing its operation after Congress had condemned it, placing the public money in favorite local Banks, and urging them to use it in expanding discounts—and, because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them: the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult on the character and credit of all the States; were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the Banking privilege, to alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in fine, to produce the terrible pecuniary revision which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands.

And the Sub Treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these! Surely the Sangrado theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrongs and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all governmental connection—all its fiscal operations from the Banks, and

leaving the States to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The President says that the Banks form a chain of dependence from one end of our country to the other, and that it "reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system;" and with this chain of dependence of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the government and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The President certainly looks to a total destruction of all Banks when he says, "It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required.—They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed." —Like the fabled appearance of men in Rhoderrick Dhu, it is only necessary to will, and we shall have a plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks, or forgets entirely, the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those countries, where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the aid of Bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with.) We must submit to the European, and Asiatic prices of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in trade, agriculture and manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the laws of gravitation.

The President says, "in a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist," and thinks the sub-treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of Banks he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shews very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the United States may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will no doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of Banks: but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous, and honorable condition, as far as in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner; and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the Constitution in letter or spirit.—Let us inform the President that we consider the purposes of Government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade & commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy State, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency, be it what it may, and if so applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks, & bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange.—What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

The object to be attained, is a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and on the credit of the States, or of the United States. How can this be accomplished? is the rightful enquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into by law, between the State and