



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Doctor Wm. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP

For children Teething, PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

THE passage of the Gums through the mouth of infants, is a common and distressing complaint. It is known by much pain and great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process.

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.

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.

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.

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, M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City. January, 1840.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE RIGHTS CONVENTION.

January 8, 1840.

In pursuance of previous notice a Convention of the Democratic Republican State Rights Party of North Carolina met in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January, 1840.

On motion of Michael Hoke, Esq., a delegate from the County of Lincoln, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, and Gabriel Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover, and Henry Fitts, Esq. of Warren, Vice-Presidents.

On motion of Col. Louis H. Marsteller, of New Hanover, James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and Leonard E. Thompson, of Lincoln, were appointed Secretaries.

After an appropriate and patriotic address from the President of the Convention—On motion, the Counties of the State being called, the following Counties appeared by delegates, viz:

- Anson.—James L. Terry, Thos. B. Boley, and S. W. Cole. Ashe.—James M. Nye. Bertie.—James L. Webb, and James R. Rayner. Brunswick.—Alfred Galloway. Burke.—William W. Avery. Caswell.—Littleton A. Gwyn, Gen. Thomas W. Graves, and Dr. John B. McMullen. Craven.—Zacharias Slade. Cumberland.—Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Thomas L. Hybart, Daniel Baker, Alexander M. Lead, James G. Cook, James C. Dobbin, and David Reid. Currituck.—Robert H. Ballard. Edgecombe.—Gen. Louis D. Wilson, W. Moye, R. E. McNair, Robert D. Hart, and B. Sharp. Franklin.—Washington Branch, Allen C. Petty, and A. H. Davis. Granville.—Wesley W. Young, Benj. C. Cook, John Ziegenfuss, W. S. McClannahan, Thos. I. Hicks, E. Hester, and F. Hawkins. Greene.—Benjamin C. D. Eason, Elvin G. Spaight, and W. R. Jones. Halifax.—L. B. K. Dicken. Hertford.—Allen Rogers, Sr., and Thomas Loring. Iredell.—M. Hoke, Leonard E. Thompson, and Thomas Loring. Johnston.—Thomas Rice, Young Bridges, Jackson Leach, and James Tomlinson. Lenoir.—George W. Wallace, W. Pipkin and Jas. W. Cox. Lincoln.—Gen. D. Seagle, Michael Hoke, Leonard E. Thompson, James H. White, and Lawson H. Kisdler. Martin.—Asa Biggs. Montgomery.—F. Martin, Neill Nicholson. Moore.—Daniel McNeill, John Thomas, and J. Morrison. Nash.—James S. Battle, A. H. Avington, R. C. Hilliard, and Asiel Vick. New Hanover.—Gabriel Holmes, Wm. S. Ashe, James T. Miller, James Carr, and Col. Louis H. Marsteller. Northampton.—Ballard Moore and R. C. Pritchard. Onslow.—James Glenn, Thomas E. Eubank, Tim Hoskins, John A. Averitt, and John R. Pollock. Orange.—Col. Wm. Horner, William N. Pratt, Wm. Patterson, Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Col. C. M. Lattimer, and Capt. George B. Morrow, Gen. Joseph Allison, Dr. E. F. Watson, and Col. William T. Shields. Person.—John D. Jones. Pitt.—R. H. Adams, and Macon Moye. Rowan.—John L. Henderson. Randolph.—Thomas Loring. Robeson.—Alexander Watson. Rockingham.—Dr. R. P. Williamson, David S. Reid. Sampson.—Dr. Thomas Bunting, R. McKay Thos. I. Faison, D. Murphy, and Isaac W. Lane. Stokes.—Dr. Geo. F. Wilson. Wake.—Thomas Loring, P. H. Busbee, Jas. B. Shepard, Benj. Merritt, Young Utley, Isaac Hudson, Allen Rogers, Sr., Derrick Rogers, Geo. W. Thompson, Kimbrough Jones, Willis Whitaker, S. H. Whitaker, Seth Jones, John Hayes, Jr., William R. Poole, David W. Stone, and Wesley Jones. Warren.—H. Fitts, F. A. Thornton, W. C. Clanton, Wm. K. Kearney, J. B. Hawkins, and Gen. J. H. Hawkins. Wayne.—John Exum, John J. Hamilton, Wm. K. Lane.

On motion of Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincoln, the Rules of Order for the government of the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, were adopted as Rules for the government of this Convention.

Maj. Littleton A. Gwyn, of Caswell, introduced the following Resolution. Resolved, That a Committee of Thirteen be appointed by the President of this Convention—one from each Congressional District—to recommend such measures as this Convention shall act upon.

Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, moved to amend the Resolution of Mr. Gwyn, so that two persons be appointed from each Congressional District. The amendment was carried; and accordingly a Committee of Twenty-six was appointed by the President—two from each Congressional District. The following persons constitute the Committee: 1st. District, T. Loring, and R. H. Ballard. 2nd. R. C. Pritchard, and A. Biggs. 3rd, B. Sharp, and Col. M. Moye. 4th, I. Exum, and J. Tomlinson. 5th, G. Holmes, and J. A. Averitt. 6th, A. H. Davis, and J. S. Battle. 7th, T. L. Hybart, and F. Martin. 8th, J. B. Shepherd, and C. Jones, Jr. 9th, Littleton A. Gwyn, and Dr. R. P. Williamson. 10th, John L. Henderson, and David W. Stone. 11th, Gen. D. Seagle, and James H. White. 12th, William W. Avery, and P. H. Busbee. 13th, Michael Hoke, and Leonard E. Thompson.

On motion, the members of the Central Committee were invited to take seats in this Convention; and their names were hereupon recorded as members. Committee: Burton Craig, Gen. William Blount, Wesley Jones, Weldon N. Edwards, Cadwallader Jones, Jr., James B. Shepard, Louis D. Henry, H. Canler, James B. Whitfield, Benj. F. Trolinger, Dr. William McKay, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., Perrin H. Busbee, William D. Mosely, Gen. George Hoover, W. W. Cooper, William S. Ashe, Macon Moye, William P. Williams, Barzilia Graves, Thomas Loring.

On motion of James B. Shepard, of Wake, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Thursday morning.

Thursday, January 9, 1840. The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and came to order at the call of the President. The proceedings of yesterday were then read.

Geo. B. Morrow, of Orange, and John B. Pollock, of Onslow, appeared as delegates and took their seats. The Committee of Twenty-six asked leave to report—as follows. Resolved, That this Convention will proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State.

Resolved, That in voting for a candidate for Governor, this Convention will vote viva voce and by Counties, according to their representation in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, in the administration of the high trusts committed to him, hath rigidly adhered to the great principles of the Republican Party, and hath vindicated the rights of the people.

Resolved, That the connection which has heretofore existed between the Government and Banks, was a departure from correct principles.

Resolved, That we regard the plan of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, as a recurrence to great first principles, equal and just in its operation, and a salutary check upon the ruinous expansions of Banking institutions.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unconstitutional to charter a National Bank; and that the proceedings of the late U. States Bank have shown that it was dangerous to our political and civil institutions.

Resolved, That the preservation of public liberty, and especially the great interests of the South, demands a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we spurn the approach of Abolition, whether it appear in the borrowed garb of religious fanaticism, or the more imposing form of political combination.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a National Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That the Convention appoint two delegates to represent the State in said Convention, and that they recommend the appointment of delegates from the different Congressional Districts in the State.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of Thirteen to address the People, at such time as they may think proper.

On motion, each Resolution was submitted separately, and unanimously adopted.

On the reading of the above Resolutions, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention at considerable length.

An election for nominating a candidate for Governor, was then held, when it appeared that the Hon. ROMULUS M SAUNDERS received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Dr. Cameron of Cumberland, introduced the following Resolution. Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to wait on Judge Saunders (he having been unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Democratic Republican State Rights Party for the Office of Governor of N. Carolina,) and inform him of his nomination.

In compliance with the above Resolution, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, and R. C. Pritchard, were appointed by the President, said Committee.

Weldon N. Edwards and Louis D. Henry, Esq's, were appointed State Delegates to the proposed National Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 5th of May next.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Thirteen, to address the people, viz: William H. Haywood, Jr. Wake. Michael Hoke, Lincoln. Wm. W. Avery, Burke. James C. Dobbin, Cumberland. R. C. Pritchard, Northampton. John L. Henderson, Rowan. Cad. Jones, Jr. Orange. Thomas N. Cameron, Cumberland. David S. Reid, Rockingham. Thomas Bunting, Sampson. Wesley W. Young, Granville. R. E. McNair, Edgecombe. George F. Wilson, Stokes.

On motion of J. C. Dobbin, the President and Vice Presidents, were added to the above Committee.

On motion, the President appointed L. H. Marsteller and J. Morrison a Committee, to ascertain the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, reported, that he would be pleased to make a written communication to the Convention, and appear before them in person.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock, P. M. On motion, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders being present, he was invited to take a seat in the Convention.

A communication from the Hon. R. M. Saunders was announced by Dr. T. N. Cameron, and on motion, it was read and ordered to be spread on the Journals of the Convention.

To Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, & R. C. Pritchard, Committee. Raleigh, Jan. 9th, 1840. GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request, I hasten to reply to the resolution of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, handed to me this morning. I certainly feel highly honored in being selected as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, under circumstances so flattering to my feelings, by a body so respectable and intelligent as that of the Convention, under whose authority you have acted. Whilst I had no wish again to enter into the stirring and exciting scenes of a political canvass, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline a nomination proceeding from such a source, sanctioned as I have reason to believe by at least that portion of my fellow-citizens, whose wishes I am under such strong obligations to obey.

It is now upwards of twenty five years since I first mingled in the active politics of the day—then a young man, the resident of a County, whose inhabitants have adhered with such ready unanimity to the principles of the republican party; I espoused with zeal & ardor, the cause in which I found the Country then engaged in the maintenance of the rights and honor of the nation. Thus trained in the school of Democracy and taught to respect the virtue and intelligence of the people, I early imbibed those doctrines of political faith, which deny to the Federal Government the exercise of powers not delegated, and holds inviolate the reserved Rights of the States. With these convictions it has been my object on all political questions both to vote and act, with that party, whose opinions as I believe, reflect the true principles of the Constitution, as well as the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the great body of the people. I have chose thus to act with men of my own political views, believing it the surest means of advancing such measures and principles as I most approved. This rule of action led me to the support of Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election, and like thousands of others I doubt not, with as disinterested motives as those who profess so great a horror, at sharing in the "spoils of the victor." Nor do I hesitate to avow my intention to

support him in the coming contest, in preference to the individual who has been selected as his opponent. I shall support him for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to his hands—and because he stands pledged to maintain unimpaired the property Institutions of the South, against the mad schemes of the abolitionists, by whom he is so generally opposed. So I shall support him, for his firm and manly adherence to the plan of an Independent Treasury—that great measure of deliverance, which has been so bitterly denounced, because it proposes to give to the Government the same right which is secured to every citizen under the Constitution, of demanding his dues in gold and silver—and because it seeks to save the honest industry of the Country, from the greedy cupidity of the speculator; and to free the Nation's money from the use, as well as from the "bars and bolts" of speculating Banks. And I shall support him, because he is opposed to the power of establishing an United States Bank, and to the right of appropriating the public money to objects not authorized by the Constitution—and because he is committed to the permanent reduction of the Revenue of the General Government to the measure of its expenditure, and the reduction of its expenditure to its necessary wants. Such principles and measures, if properly sustained, cannot fail as I persuade myself, to add strength to our free institutions, to render the people quiet and prosperous, and give additional security to the Union itself.

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was nominated, not a single man from a slaveholding State had the temerity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people shall do so. The very fact, that he is allied with and supported by, a northern party, who upon all occasions have manifested the most decided hostility to the interest of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional feeling. So far from it, as a Southern man, I am as ready to acknowledge our obligations to the Democracy of the North, for their efficient aid in relieving us from the burdens of an odious Tariff; as for the patriotic firmness with which they have met the criminal designs of the abolitionists.

I have been thus frank in the avowal of my opinion in regard to the Presidential candidates, not that I deemed it so all important, but that our opponents seem to consider it, as the sole test of merit, and therefore did not choose to subject myself to the charge of concealment. Let me not however be understood as complaining of this test, nor as objecting to its application either to myself or friends—but as simply adverting to it as a ground of complaint by those, who are so hasty to condemn, what they are so ready to practice. For it cannot have escaped the recollection of every one, that the election of President will have transpired, before the Governor elect shall be called on to enter upon the duties of his Office. Whoever may be President, I should hold myself alike bound as a citizen and a magistrate to the support of measures called for by the public good; and to oppose such as might operate to the prejudice of the country, or as involved the exercise of "powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States or to the people."

I desire to stand before the freemen of the State, not as the humble political partizan, but on still higher grounds. As a North Carolinian, ardently attached to my native State, proud of her republican character, and of that patriotic feeling, which has ever marked the devotion of her people to the free institutions of the Country. Impelled by these high considerations, I am a friend to that system of State policy, which shall lead to the gradual development of her resources. For sustaining, by a judicious and economical application of her means, such works of Internal Improvement, as shall be sanctioned by public opinion,—without incurring a State debt, or running into those extravagant projects, which must end in failure, and produce that embarrassment, which the large indebtedness of our sister States, amounting to an annual tax of more than Ten Millions—has at present so seriously involved them. For husbanding that fund dedicated to the improvement of the mind, and sustaining that system of school education, which shall promise the greatest practical benefit to the poor and necessitous. Of cautiously avoiding all obligations to the federal government, but at the same time yielding a willing acknowledgment of what may be its due, as well as to that of our sister States, by the constitutional compact. Of demanding the faithful observance of law, as well by bodies corporate, as by individuals. Of encouraging with a liberal spirit individual enterprise, but withholding exclusive privileges, except

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