



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per year, if paid in advance—or, *Three Dollars* at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, *Twenty-five Cents* per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, January 10, 1840.

[In the debate relating to Abolition petitions:]

Mr. WATTERSON said he was opposed to the reception of Abolition petitions in any form whatever. He would neither receive them, read them, nor refer them to a committee. He did not consider the right of petition at all invaded by refusing to receive them, because the Abolitionists petitioned about a matter which did not concern them—they having no grievances to redress—and a matter about which Congress had no power to legislate. He hoped the Representatives from the slaveholding States would stand firm, and not yield an inch, for they must be well aware that the rankest of the Abolitionists only expected to accomplish their objects by degrees. Let them first establish the right to have their petitions received and read, and the next thing they would do, would be to prescribe the mode of action on them. Mr. W. replied to the remarks of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Granger the other day with regard to the right of petition, and noticed the remark that the battle of Abolitionism must be fought at the North. Mr. W. showed the connection at this time existing between the Abolitionists and the Whig parties, and asked if it was fighting the battle of the South that the Whigs had elected a thorough-going Abolitionist as Governor of New York. He asked if it was fighting the battles of the South when the Whigs at the Harrisburg Convention nominated for the presidency a gentleman (General Harrison,) who was in favor of appropriating the surplus revenue to the purposes of emancipation. Mr. W. referred to the resolutions of Mr. Atherton of last session, which were introduced for the purpose of preventing the evils growing out of the presentation of Abolition petitions, and said that of the 52 votes that were given against it, 48 of them were Whigs.

Mr. STANLY replied at great length to the remarks of Mr. Watterson, of Tennessee. He reviewed the course of Congress upon the subject of Abolition petitions, and explained his previous votes upon the propositions introduced with reference to the disposition of them, and disclaimed any connection with Abolition. He thought the question itself, and the votes of members on that floor on the question, had been used to effect party purposes. He then read the written opinions of some of the friends of the Administration on that floor expressed at home, and published in the newspapers of the day for the purpose of identifying them with the cause of Abolition, which drew from them disclaimers. He particularly referred to a publication of Mr. Parmenter, of Massachusetts, which he thought committed him to that cause.

Mr. PARMENTER did not know if he understood precisely what the gentleman from North Carolina meant by an Abolitionist. I should like to hear him refer to any remark or writing of mine on that subject, or to any vote I have given, other than for the reference to a committee.

Mr. STANLY said he should like to know what the gentleman himself considered an Abolitionist, and read a letter written by Mr. Parmenter in which he gave his opinions on the subject of abolitionism.

Mr. Parmenter said, that in the State of Massachusetts, it was essential to the quality of an Abolitionist that he should wish Congress immediately to adopt measures to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, without any regard to the consequences. It was true, that he, in common with a very large portion of Massachusetts, believed slavery to be a very great evil; and would be glad if it could be abolished without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Union, or violating the rights of others. Mr. P. added, that the letter read by the gentleman from North Carolina, was not considered to be in accordance with the views of the Abolitionists, and accordingly they all voted in a body against him.

Mr. Stanly went on with his remarks, and spoke of a number of distinguished members of the Democratic party whom he stigmatized as Abolitionists. Mr. S. read some extracts from an address of Mr. Morton, whose recent election as Governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic party hailed as a triumph, to show that he was also an Abolitionist.

Mr. Parmenter wished to make one remark in relation to Morton, the Governor elect of Massachusetts. The gentleman had read some extracts where Gov. Morton spoke his sentiments very strongly against slavery. But the gentleman did not draw the distinction between anti-slavery and Abolitionism.—The one was a mere matter of belief, while the other was an intention to carry its objects into

effect without any regard to the consequences. He would make another remark. The abolition paper printed at Boston opposed the election of Governor Morton, and recommended it to the Abolitionists to support another candidate. Mr. P. wished the gentleman would define his ideas of Abolition more distinctly.

Mr. Stanly said he wished the gentleman would define his.

Mr. Parmenter said he would define what he considered to be the views of an Abolitionist. It was a desire that Congress should abolish slavery in this District, and in the Territories, without regard to the rights of others, the peace and tranquility of a large portion of the country, and the safety of the Union.

After some further remarks from Mr. Stanly, in which he was two or three times corrected by Mr. Weller,

Mr. Botts obtained the floor, &c. [In a debate in the House on the 23d ult. we also find the following remarks:]

Mr. BYNUM addressed the House at some length, in a very eloquent speech, in which he laid open the designs of the Abolitionists and those who supported them in that House. He had been opposed, he said, to the character of this debate from the commencement, & in its incipient steps he made an effort to prevent what has since taken place; but that effort was discounted and censured from a quarter that he least expected. It appeared that there was a party in the House determined to enter into this discussion and to carry it on, notwithstanding the consequent delay of the public business and the injury it would occasion; and, so far as his humble opinion went, it had been carried on much to the prejudice of one section of the country, and entirely to the prejudice of the party by whom it was encouraged. No man who was not blind to the scenes that were passing around him but must believe, that this was the most momentous question that ever agitated the country. He believed sincerely that this was the very question—the very rock on which our glorious vessel of State was in danger of perishing. No gentleman who was possessed of the most ordinary comprehension with respect to what was passing here, and what was going on abroad, but had seen that consequences must result from the continued agitation of this subject, which would shake the very foundations of our Government. Mr. B. continued, drawing a vivid picture of the dangers to be apprehended from the designs of the Abolitionists, and showing how these Northern gentlemen who claimed to be so friendly to the South, and who professed to oppose any interference with its internal concerns, gave their support and countenance on that floor. Under color of supporting the sacred right of petition, they encouraged the introduction into the House of incendiary papers, calculated to operate with peculiar mischief in a certain quarter; even their very speeches, professedly intended only to advocate that implied privilege, were calculated to produce the same results.

Mr. B. after showing that this right of petition, within the meaning of the Constitution, had no relation to Abolition petitions; and that no one on that floor had ever attempted to interfere with its exercise, observed that there was something abhorrent in the whole proceedings in relation to this subject. If, said he, these gentlemen were not Abolitionists, they were drumming up recruits for them—if they did not mean to fight their battles, they were enlisting soldiers for them. If you look at the right of petition, said he, as guaranteed in the Constitution, it refers exclusively to a redress of grievances, and what grievances had these Abolitionists to redress? Was slavery in the Southern States a grievance of theirs? But it was said their tender consciences were aggrieved, and they felt themselves, under a solemn sense of religious duty bound to interfere. If it was a religious obligation, as well might their consciences be aggrieved because in the State he came from the sect of Methodists was more numerous than that of the Presbyterians. These gentlemen talked much about liberty and universal emancipation. He would ask them if they had ever yet considered what was the species of liberty enjoyed by this country. Was it not a constitutional liberty? There was no other liberty, he said, in the country. But these gentlemen said that those who represented the States most interested, were unnecessarily alarmed; that they suffered themselves to be too much excited on the subject. Why not, say they, let these petitions be referred and reported on; why not come up coolly and discuss this question? This was the language held out by Northern gentlemen of a certain party in that House. These gentlemen could, no doubt, speak such language with great freedom. What had they at stake in this momentous question? Were their wives, or their children, or their firesides in danger? Had they at stake every thing that was dear to man? And yet they would tell Southern gentlemen, who had not only all those, but their

personal security at stake, "You ought not to feel excitement on this subject; we will take care of you." But, said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, we do not mean to do you any injury. You gentlemen of the South do not understand your own interests as well as we do. Just let us take them and manage them for you. You are an ignorant set of men, and do not know what is for your own good. We do not intend to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, at least until we are prepared to do so; but all we want is for you to receive our petitions, and acknowledge that we have the right to regulate your affairs. This was not the exact language of the gentleman, it was true; but it was very much like what it amounted to. While endeavoring to coax up Southern men in this way, they put forth language which was sufficient to rouse every slave in the nation to murder and assassination. Gentlemen professed the utmost horror of being suspected of any such designs; but when they put the argument in the mouth of the ignorant slave, to justify murder and assassination, who was most to blame, the assassin or the instigator? Mr. B. after continuing for some time, gave way to

Mr. Turney, who moved an adjournment.

General Jackson—at New Orleans.—The most splendid honors have been paid to the Old Hero. A letter in the *Globe* says, that the enthusiasm of his reception was unparalleled. The concourse to witness his landing was estimated at 30,000. Between 20 and 30 Uniform companies, fire companies, charitable and other associations of every description joined the procession. He was conducted to the Capitol, where he was received by the Committee of the Legislature, as the guest of the State—thence to the Cathedral, where the ceremonies were most imposing. On the 10th, he was waited upon in a body by the Judges, Lawyers, and officers of the Courts—and Mr. Eustis in behalf of the bench, bar, and officers, "delivered an appropriate and beautiful address."—On Monday, the 12th, he was to leave New Orleans in the steamer *Vicksburg*, and went his way homeward up the Mississippi.—*Richmond Enq.*

Murder!—William Redditt was killed in the district of Blount's creek, in this county, on the 18th instant, by McGilbreth Redditt. The following, we learn, is a brief summary of the particulars of this melancholy occurrence:

McGilbreth Redditt and Wm. Redditt commenced boxing in the store of John S. Peed. In the struggle deceased proved too much, and discovering his antagonist to be angry, let him go and went to the other end of the store. He was followed by McGilbreth Redditt, who gave him several blows with his fist—the deceased crying out to him to desist. The by-standers interfered. Soon after, McGilbreth Redditt inflicted two blows on the deceased with an iron gaging rod which felled him to the floor, and in a few minutes he expired.

The deceased was about 19 or 20 years of age, and has left a widowed mother with 3 small children who depended upon him for support—McGilbreth Redditt has fled it is presumed for Texas. *Washington Whig.*

Dreadful death.—A man employed on board the steamer *Mississippi*, a short time since, met his death under circumstances the most shocking. He was directed by the Engineer to oil the wrist, between the two fly wheels which he attempted to do without waiting for the engine to be stopped, by thrusting his arm through the arms of the wheel when he was immediately cast between the arms and staunches, and literally torn piece-meal; his entrails being wound around the wheel, and his body, legs and arms cut up into pieces not larger than a man's hand. His name was Lewis Hew-doe, and he was from the neighborhood of Wheeling. The fragments of the unfortunate man were carefully collected, wrapped in a winding sheet, and being put into a decent coffin, were interred on the banks of the Ohio, with due manifestations of respect and sympathy, by the crew of the steamer.

Speculators in Vicksburg stock.—By a reference to the sales of stock at the Broker's Bank of yesterday, it will be seen that *Vicksburg Bank* sold at 12½ dollars per share for \$100 paid. What a loss for those inconsiderate individuals and corporations, that, deceived by the glittering prospect, purchased the stock in its hey-day with such overweening and avaricious avidity. The Girard Bank, it is said, will lose 75,000 dollars by a speculation in the matter, or rather because its directors, deceived by the apparent value of the stock, took it as collateral security for a loan of over one hundred thousand dollars. We did not say this monstrous sum was borrowed by its cashier! He has gone, however, to *Vicksburg*, to see what can be effected in the way of economy; and as

seven-eighths of the whole sum will, in all probability, never find its way bank to the vaults of the bank, whether it will ever return or not, is a problem the most intimate worshipper of Euclid would find it difficult to solve. The United States Bank by this terrible depreciation will lose more than all its coadjutors. With that temerity in finance for which it is remarkable, it outstripped its competitors in this as well as in most other visionary adventures. We know not to what extent exactly it has dabbled in *Vicksburg* stock, but we strongly suspect that a large proportion of its *fifteen millions* of "suspended," i. e. *bad* debts, is of that denomination. It will be remembered that in enlarging some time ago upon the subject of these "fifteen millions," we estimated twenty-five per cent. as about the maximum amount the bank would ever realize of the whole; it will be seen that instead of disparaging, we flattered, the prospects of the bank—*twelve and a half per cent.* is just its present value.—*Phil. Spirit of the Times.*

From the *Globe*.

The Federal party in the Legislature of Massachusetts have at last, after demurring at every step, consented to announce Marcus Morton Governor of the State. This was not a submission to the will of the majority of the people, by whose suffrages he was elected; but to the fear that by defeating him under the petty pretext suggested for the purpose, they would increase his majority at the next election. The principal objection taken with a view to set aside his election was, that the certificate of the returns from one of the towns making his majority, was written upon the *outside* of the paper containing the polls, instead of the *inside*, altho' the law is silent upon the point.

The Boston Morning Post, speaking of the grave exception to the polls by which the suffrages of upwards of fifty-one thousand freemen were to be annihilated, calls it "the miserable quibble that the town clerk of Westfield put his attestation on the *outside* instead of the *inside* the sheet containing the returns, which are duly certified."

For this desperate attempt to overthrow an election made by Democratic suffrages, ten Federal members in the Senate, and forty five in the House of Representatives, voted—and this, notwithstanding a majority of their own committee had reported Morton duly elected.

The Democracy of the whole Union will hail the result as a most glorious triumph—a triumph over Federalism before the people of Massachusetts—and a triumph over its trickery and cunning in a body where it holds a decided majority.

One hundred and fifteen emancipated slaves are waiting at Norfolk to go to Liberia. Most of them in a destitute state.

Pill Advertisements.—In common with most other papers in this State, (and out of the State too,) the Patriot admits into its columns advertisements of patent medicines. Some of our readers make complaints which no doubt are well founded, that too much of a good thing, in the line of pill advertising, makes them sick. What would be their situation, if instead of the advertisements, they should be compelled to take the actual pills?

To tell the truth, we ourselves nauseate somewhat at the frequent sight of these pill puffs, and should utterly refuse to take them, were it not that we are thoroughly convinced of their excellent effect upon our wholesome. It requires no Esculapius to convince us of this, our lean and consumptive pocket book testifies to the fact;—they impart life, and health, and strength. And the secret of their virtue is, that the pill doctors PAY us for advertising—thus making a contribution to our slender stock of the main chance, which is by means to be sneezed at. Is not this satisfactory, all round—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Rheumatism.—Spread raw cotton, about one quarter of an inch thick on a piece of flannel, sufficiently large to cover the part affected. Quilt the cotton to the flannel, to cause it to remain spread. When applied it will produce relief in a very short time. Toothache proceeding from decayed teeth, has been frequently cured by filling the cavities with raw cotton.

Recent colds may be cured, by boiling together a half pint of milk, a teaspoonful of black pepper, and a small lump of butter; to be taken hot on going to bed—to be repeated three or four nights. A pleasant beverage and certain cure.

Croup.—Cut onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar—when the sugar is dissolved, a teaspoonful of the syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady should be known to all having the care of small children.

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 robbed 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; there by 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, most 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 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.