



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 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 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's 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.

CONGRESS.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

A Washington correspondent of the State Capitol Gazette, published at Harrisburg, Pa. gives the following synopsis of the eloquent Speech recently delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the Senate, on the Independent Treasury bill:—

Gentlemen: In the Senate of the Congress of the United States this day, the debate on the sub-Treasury Bill was resumed by Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. In a masterly speech delivered by him before the Senate, he answered all the objections raised by Mr. Clay, to the bill. He showed conclusively, that the opposition had entirely changed their ground as to this measure. The objections first raised had been abandoned. He denied that it gave the Executive additional power, or that it was in any way a bank. The opposition, when the deposit system was adopted, declared it to be unsafe and insufficient; in this they were right, for it had been found inadequate to the performance of the duties required; yet it was not less strange than true, that they now supported it in opposition to their former denunciations of it. This was but a half-way house, he informed them, and one not adequate to their comfort or necessities. A National Bank was the end they had in view. A National Bank had also been tried and had failed to answer the purposes for which it was designed as a medium and a certain regulator of the exchanges. If it answered this purpose, it would be dangerous to the liberties of the country. He said that the influence of the late Bank of the United States, was such, that no other man but the old Roman could have vetoed the bill without being destroyed; and he, popular as he was, (and he was the most popular man that ever lived in the United States,) had his election taken place six months earlier, he would have been defeated. The charges of influence by this bank over certain Senators was made; whether true or false, he knew not; the Senator from Kentucky knew. Charter a bank with eighty millions, and let it have time to operate, and the succession of the Presidents under it would be perpetual; though the nominations to the office might be made at the White House, they would in fact be made at the Marble Palace. The opposition had professed to wish to restrict executive influence and power, but had invariably advocated measures which would increase it. He instanced propositions to the amount of two hundred millions before Congress at one time. Banks and stocks created the constant expansion and contraction in the money market. The buoyancy of the people, their industrious enterprising habits, had saved the nation from total bankruptcy. The extravagance of our large cities exceeded any in the known world. Wealth created unnatural distinctions in society, and destroyed republican simplicity. Men of professional skill—men of talent—were unnoticed by the rich. A man of Nathaniel Macon's simple habits would be entirely unnoticed in Broadway. The late John Randolph said, as to wealth & power, that God had created them male and female. In France, or on the continent, a man might live better with five hundred dollars in hand, than here with fifteen hundred in rags. It was our credit system that had produced this state of things. The Bank of the United States was as much a National Bank, as it ever was. Its operations were not confined to Pennsylvania. So far from regulating the exchanges, and producing a sound currency, it had done more than all other banks to derange it. All its best friends could now say of it, was, that it had been able to borrow of the Rothschilds £800,000 to save itself from total ruin. He happily replied to Mr. Clay's prophecy of the fall of the present Chief Magistrate, by a line from Henry IV.: "Thy wishes, Hal, were author to that thought." The answer of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Clay's comparison of the last & present administrations, to the monarchs Charles I, and Charles II, was happy and pertinent. Andrew Ist, was unlike Charles Ist, for he was beheaded while Andrew Ist, beheaded his political enemies, or caused them to fear that he would actually behead them. There was the protectorate between the two Charles'; but the comparison as to the second Andrew did not apply. There was a resemblance between my Lord Protector, & the Senator from Kentucky, one that had never struck him until this speech. Both commenced and concluded their speeches by prayer. The argument of the speech was able, and had a powerful effect upon a very large and attentive audience. It was delivered in a courteous manner, and when he alluded to the charges of bribery by the Bank of certain Senators, Clay evidently was touched in the sensitive part. Clay was coarse and personal.

On the whole, Mr. B.'s was a masterly effort, and exhibited conclusively the power of truth over error, though supported by the charms of eloquence; of facts over opinions, though dressed up in the richest fancy of an enchanted imagination; of simple and plain argument though met by sophistry the most ingenious, and advanced in tones which were music to the ear. In short, the speech displayed the power of true oratory when proceeding from a sound head and a virtuous heart over all the theatrical charms which voice, language, utterance and action in the hands of a master, could confer on falsehood and error. The Senator from Kentucky, will retire not only from the field of politics, but from the forum of the Senate, fallen not only in the estimation of others, but degraded in his own eyes if he has any sense of honor or virtue left. VERITAS.

Out at Last.—The Federal party in the Senate, after protesting from the opening of the session, against the design of proposing the assumption of the State debts, have at last moved a substitute, equivalent to assumption, for the resolution of the committee, reported by Mr. Grundy, adverse to the measure. They were introduced by Mr. Crittenden, and supported by Mr. Clay, who took the ground that it was paying a debt to the States which the General Government owed them, and not paying debts for them—and now, for the first time since the existence of the Union, do we hear of a debt due from the nation to the several States. It has just discharged the debts incurred by two wars in the common defence, and its revenues from both sources of supply, the customs and the public domain, are barely sufficient to raise means to pay the current expenses incidental to the discharge of its functions of a Government of the United States; and it is now called upon to surrender the resources appropriated by the Constitution, and under compacts with the States to this specific purpose, to the States separately—or to create a new national debt to defray a pretended debt to the States!!

The flimsy disguise set up by Mr. Clay to-day to cover the naked assumption of the State debts, in violation of the Constitution, will, we have no doubt, be fully exposed in the course of the debate. Mr. Allen of Ohio has the floor to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, in his desultory remarks this morning, gave a fine sample of his political morality, which served to set off very well the subterfuge under which he sought to cover the assumption. In reply to Mr. Buchanan, who was discussing some point with him about previous adjournments of the Senate, Mr. Clay told, as a pleasant anecdote, that when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he had occasionally indulged himself in the liberty of counting one man as ten when he thought the dinner hour had come; and that the House should adjourn. In this way he frequently effected the adjournment of the House against the will of the majority. This was in fact, a violation of his duty as Speaker; which he was sworn to perform, and yet so hackneyed has Mr. Clay become in the licentiousness of a drab politician, who sacrifices every thing to expediency or convenience—so dead to the sensibilities which would preserve strict propriety in the discharge of his duty as presiding officer in the House, as to be ready to make a joke of his disregard of the sanctity of an oath in counting a minority for a majority, that he might go to dinner!! If he could do this for so small a motive, what would he not do to change the result of a vote in the House, when a Bank of the U. States, or the Presidency of the United States, was at stake.

In the assumption question now before the Senate, the nation is apprised that the Bank of the United States and the Barings, as well as other great European bankers, have a vast stake. That Mr. Clay should in such a case, with the hope of establishing as a consequence, another great National Bank to advance his political prospects, strain a point, is not to be wondered at; but that he should deem the people so silly as to propose to dupe them into his measure, by cheating them into the belief that the nation was in debt to the States, argues his want of respect for their intelligence as much as his supposition that they would consider it a piece of innocent pleasantry in the presiding officer of the House to make a false count, that he might go to dinner, proves his poor estimate of the moral sense of his countrymen.—Globe.

The grand scheme for inducing the General Government to assume the debts of the several States, originated with Baring, Brothers, & Co. as appears from a circular issued by them and sent out to their correspondents in America. Prime, Ward, & King, are the confidential agents of the Barings, and the New York American is the family and official organ of this house. The suggestions of the American to which allusion has been made, and the facts

stated in that communication, are believed to embody the sentiments entertained and the information possessed by the highly respectable house which has been referred to. All the papers under the influence of the moneyed aristocracy, were either passive or gave their sanction to the proposition, and particularly that part of it which proposed to distribute the avails of the public lands for purposes of internal improvement.—Albany Argus.

"A New Department of the Government." What next?—On Monday last, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, "presented a memorial signed by many citizens, praying for the establishment a new Department of the Government, for Agriculture and Education, which should be charged particularly with the collection and propagation of seeds and plants—improvement of cultivation—new implements of husbandry, &c."

This proposition smacks of the Federal doctrine, which Alexander Hamilton put forth in his Report on Manufactures in December, 1791. He there maintains, under the sweeping doctrine of the general welfare, that "there seems to be no room for a doubt, that whatever concerns the general interests of learning, of agriculture, of manufactures, and of commerce, are within the sphere of the national councils as far as regards an application of money." So also the Report of January, 1797, assumes the same latitude of power in the national councils, and applies it to the encouragement of agriculture by means of a society to be established at the seat of Government." The illustrious Madison (in his Report of '99, 1800) characterizes both these Reports as they deserve, and says, that "although neither may have received the sanction of a law carrying it into effect, yet on the other hand, the extraordinary doctrine contained in both, has passed without the positive mark of disapprobation from the authority to which it was addressed.

But this Federal project is again coming up in the shape of a memorial for establishing a New Department of the Government! What next? Carry out the scheme of the Smithsonian Legacy; establish this new Department of the Government; assume by so doing, a new and alarming jurisdiction over education and agriculture—and thus extend the doctrine of the general welfare—and what bounds shall we set to the encroachments of the Federal Government?—Richmond Enq.

Where the Specie is.—A letter from Frankfort describes the money market of Germany as being so inundated with gold, that its price has become depreciated. This is ascribed to the large quantities of corn purchased for the English market, which is paid for in cash, in consequence of the diminished and almost nullified importations of English manufactures since the union of the German customs. Bank notes having no circulation in Germany, those purchases have been paid for in coin, of which many millions sterling have been supplied by the bank of England. Cin. Chronicle.

Remarkable instance of affection in two young children of the tenderest age.—It is delightful to watch the young mind in its development; to mark the sympathies of our nature as they are awakened by its brief progress and intellectual improvement. The tender infant in the early days of its being, is unconscious of every thing but that its mother's bosom is its natural resting place, and the fountain of its refreshment. But this consciousness is something more than animal instinct—it partakes of mind exhibiting it in its first dawn—it soon expands, and is next discoverable in the dimpled cheek and laughing eye, visible on the first recognition of the mother. We can scarcely allow ourselves to follow up the chain, enumerating the several links progressing in the formation of ideas. We must content us with relating an illustration which shews at what an early period ideas may be formed, and affections of the tenderest nature entertained.

Mrs. Harvey, the widow of a British officer, at present residing in Connecticut, has been left with two children lamenting the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, with nothing more than a widow's pension for her support, and her children for her consolation, the one a lovely boy two years old, the youngest a girl barely seven months. It is scarcely conceivable that infants of such delicate ages could exhibit those feelings and those traits of mind which are its perfection and its beauty—but so it is—they appear as though born for each other—they live in each others smiles and droop in each others tears—their little looks seem to say—"we are fatherless."

It is now about five weeks since the youngest was afflicted with a difficulty of dentition—the boy whose feet were scarcely firm upon the ground still exhibited a perfect consciousness of his sister's danger, and the settled and silent grief of one who

could thoroughly comprehend the nature of death. He never smiled; and in the endurance of his mental sufferings, his round form wasted to its anguish. The mother—the poor mother, almost desolate of heart, the evidence of her speedy bereavement of all that was left dear to her, before her streaming eyes—how can we, in the exercise of fancy, portray a case more pitiable, while the poor boy, struggling with his own feeling, sought by tenderness to console his mother in his sufferings and excite a hope which he felt not. She had resorted to every known remedy to restore her youngest babe, but all means had failed, while the difficulty and danger increased with the symptoms of derangement and prostration of the general health. Fever—sudden flushings of the countenance with convulsions, and all the usual attendants upon such a case, followed in rapid succession, and the boy dwindled before them as the equal victim of their approach.

In this state, Dr. Adams Grant, a benevolent & experienced physician of considerable eminence, waited on the widow, making her a tender of his services, which were gladly accepted by the anxious mother. We shall not dwell upon his mode of treatment, which was simple and availing, but of the active remedy he employed, we shall speak in his own words, addressed to Mrs. Harvey: "My dear Madam—I am a professional enemy to all advertised medications, for reasons based on the philosophy of medicine, and a thorough investigation of the human constitution. I do not believe in any general remedy, and experience has furnished me with conviction that there can be none; but I firmly believe in the existence of several very excellent remedies for diseases of a local cause or character, and have never failed to employ them wherever or whenever I shall have tested their peculiar properties. Among this class, I may most confidentially recommend the Soothing Syrup of Dr. Evans of New York, which I have admitted into my practice. I know nothing of Dr. Evans, but I know his Soothing Syrup for children teething, and have brought you a bottle in my pocket—use it according to directions and it will save your child—I may say your children—for the sickness of the boy proceeds alone from his sympathizing with the sufferings of his sister."

Dr. Adam Grant's remedy was employed, his course of treatment persevered in, and the child became convalescent; and, strange to say, in verification of the Doctor's prediction with each progressive stage of improvement in the babe—the boy's health graduated, and in a few days the mother's anxious heart was eased, in the thorough recovery of her children. We know nothing of Dr. Adam Grant, but we must consider him an honor to his profession in the disinterested character of his practice. We know nothing of Dr. Evans, but in the discharge of our duty to young mothers, and in reference to the interesting case before us, we must say what we think, that no mother of young children ought to be without the Soothing Syrup, and that she greatly directs from her duty in being so.—N. Y. New Era.

Constitutional Amendment.—A motion has been made in the Senate of Tennessee to amend the constitution, so that the State shall not hereafter become the sole proprietor of a bank, nor a partner in any project or business with any individual or number of individuals, nor with any corporation; and also, that except in cases where the faith of the State is already pledged, no moneys shall be raised in future on the credit of the State by any form of loan, neither by books opened for subscription, nor by the issuing of bonds, nor in any other manner whatsoever, unless such moneys be necessary for the defence of the State, in case of threatened invasion, or of war actually commenced.—Baltimore Sun.

Adjourned sine die.—The Legislature of Tennessee, after a session of four months, adjourned on Saturday last without day. They have done much for the State. They have checked extravagance in the State expenditures; have made arrangements for the resumption of specie payments by the banks at the earliest moment practicable; have improved the militia system of the State; have exposed the official mismanagement of the school funds, and placed them in new hands; they have passed a "Sub-Treasury bill" making the misuse of public moneys by officers a penal offence; have established new counties and improved old ones; they have enacted sundry bills for the protection of sectional and individual rights and for the general good. They have done well; and without party distinction we wish them all a safe return to their respective constituencies, there to listen to the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Nashville Union.

The Ohio Legislature have passed a bill authorizing juries before magistrates.