



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' 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.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
 PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
 TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and to transfer the pension business, heretofore transacted in the Navy Department, to that office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of Commissioner of Pensions shall be and the same is hereby continued, until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate; and that he shall execute under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, such duties in relation to the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and shall have the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by mail free of postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy Department, shall be transferred to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, and that the clerk now employed in that business be also transferred to that office.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
 Vice President of the United States,
 and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE ANSWER.

The annexed answer of JUDGE SAUNDERS to the inquiries of Mr. HOLMES, Editor of the North Carolinian, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the people of North Carolina. The Federalists had already begun to raise an outcry about the refusal of Judge SAUNDERS to reply to the questions propounded; but it will be seen that he took the very first opportunity to perform his duty in this respect; & he has done it in an able and lucid manner, and in a style that would strike the Federal Whiggery with shame, if they had a remnant of that virtue left.

Raleigh, March 7th, 1840.

To H. L. HOLMES, Esq.
 Sir:—My absence from the State during the last two months, has prevented an earlier reply to the question proposed by you in the "Carolinian" of the 8th of February—and which I had not seen, before my attention was called to it by a friend, on my return home.

It required no "apology" on your part, so far as I am concerned, for making the inquiry, as I admit, to the fullest extent, the right of every voter to know my opinions on all matters of public interest, particularly upon a subject of such "vital importance," and about which my views and feelings have been recently so greatly misrepresented.

To your question—*Are you or are you not, opposed to the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form or fashion, except as the owners of the Slaves themselves desire?*—I answer most decidedly YES. I am no Abolitionist—nor am I for the Emancipation of our Slaves, even at the "desire of owners"—unless it be in the mode and according to the conditions prescribed by law—"that they shall leave the State within ninety days and never will return"—on the pain of forfeiting their freedom & of being sold in "absolute" slavery. I have no morbid sensibility or false notions of humanity to encounter on this subject, but am frank to say, our Statute which forbids the Slaves in the State from being set free, and which renders it "unlawful for any free negro to migrate into this State,"—has my entire approbation. For it is a fact well established by History, that the bloody revolution, which swept off the whites in the island of St. Domingo, was mainly brought about, through the fanatical zeal of foreign interference and the demoniac spirit of the free persons of color within that ill-fated island. And daily experience teaches us, so long as slavery exists, self preservation and sound policy alike, forbid all attempts at partial emanci-

pation, if those who may be set free are permitted to remain amongst us.

Having thus frankly responded to your inquiry, I should deem it unnecessary to add more, but for the false attitude in which it has been sought to place me, in regard to the question of slavery, by those with whom I differ on political matters. I am charged with being an Abolitionist, denounced as a Traitor to the South, and as unworthy of the countenance or support of the people of the State. When I consented to be a candidate, I was prepared to have my motives questioned, my conduct misrepresented, and my acts perverted; but it had never entered into my conception, that any opposition, however desperate, or any Press, however reckless, could so far insult the understandings of our people, as to charge upon me the sin of abolitionism. And though I feel that indignation, which every man proud of his own integrity will feel when falsely accused, I am admonished that the most effectual way to silence calumny and detraction, is to give the truth in the most simple detail of FACTS. This I propose now to do.

In 1824, being a Representative in Congress, the County of Guilford, comprising in part my Congressional District, I received from Richard Mendenhall—President of the Manumission Society of North Carolina—a Memorial, which, after stating its contents, as is required by the Rule of the House, and disclaiming as I did, at the time, any concurrence in its views—except as far as it might have a bearing on the subject of the suppression of the African Slave trade—I presented it to the House, and had it referred to the select Committee on that subject. The fact of my having received such a Memorial, had entirely escaped my recollection, until I saw a copy and the disposition of it at the time. And though the disclaimer, which I most solemnly aver I made at the time may be now questioned, yet the entries which appear on the Journal sufficiently sustain what I say. Those entries I now give. For while it has suited the purpose of the Federal Press to give the fact of the presentation of the Memorial, it has taken care to suppress the further entry as to its reference.

House Journal, Dec. 8, 1824.—Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the suppression of the African Slave trade, be referred to a select Committee.

Dec. 13. Mr. Saunders presented a Memorial of "The Manumission Society for promoting the gradual abolition of slavery"—which memorial was referred to the Committee upon the subject of the suppression of the African Slave trade.

Feb. 24. Ordered, That the Committee on the suppression of the African Slave trade, be discharged from the Memorial of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, and that it be laid on the table.

The Memorial prays 1st. For the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. 2d. For the interdiction of the Slave trade between the States. 3d. It denounces "The traffic to Africa for Slaves as Piracy."

Such are the simple facts in regard to the matter, about which such a noise has been made and for which I am denounced as a Traitor and Abolitionist.

It is to be borne in mind, that in 1824 there had been no excitement on this question.—Abolitionism had not then raised its hydra head, nor had the right of petition been then abused. No question had been raised as to the right of having those petitions presented. The politician and the abolitionist had not then met at the ballot box. Passing by the disclaimer made at the time of presenting the memorial—the special reference to a Select Committee raised under the President's Message, upon a subject on which Congress had the right and was then acting, is no admission of their right to act on other matters, with which the committee did not and had not any legitimate authority to act. This is no technical, but a substantial distinction. Had my object been to further the wish of the petitioners in having Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, then to the Committee on the District, the petition should have been referred. Had it been my purpose to aid their views in prohibiting the traffic in slaves between the States, it should have been referred to the Judiciary or to a select Committee. So, after the discharge of the committee from the memorial, had I then moved its further reference, it might have afforded some better pretext to charge me with being friendly to its objects. But the Journal shows nothing of this sort, and the acquiescence on my part that the memorial be laid on the table, confirms the statement I now make. For whilst I am candid to admit, I had not then heard of the objection to the reception of memorials for the abolition of slavery, and though I held as I still do, the right of petition as sacred, I am not prepared to admit that even at that time, I should have committed myself by doing any act which would concede to Congress the right to act on this question. But it is sufficient for

me to say, that what I did is no concession of jurisdiction. The first petition on this subject ever presented to Congress was that in March 1790. This came from "the people called Quakers," and was referred to a select Committee without any objection as to its reception, and its reference was voted for by JAMES MADISON and other distinguished southern members. The Report then made says not a word against receiving memorials of the kind. So in the case of a similar memorial in the year 1805 The reference was voted for by Southern gentlemen, some of them then taking the ground that they voted on the grounds that the petition had reference to the African Slave trade, as well as to the abolition of slavery generally. The fact is that this question of reception was not raised and seriously discussed until made by Mr. Callhoun in March 1836; and even then it did not prevail; the question of reception being superseded by the motion to lie on the table. So as to the memorial presented in 1827. "House Journal page 178. Mr. Saunders presented a petition of the Board of Managers of the Manumission Society of North Carolina; praying that the internal traffic in Slaves may be prohibited by law, and that provision may be made for the removal of those who may be emancipated, to places without the United States." Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means." The remarks as to the reference of the first petition, apply with equal or still greater force to this. A reference to this petition shows that it did not claim for Congress the power to abolish Slavery; and whilst I deny that Congress has power to prohibit the "internal traffic in slaves," how far they might aid in the removal "of such as might be emancipated," is another matter, which certainly was granted during Mr. Monroe's administration.

Such are the facts and circumstances attending this transaction; for which I am so industriously denounced by the Federal Press, and the friends and supporters of Henry Clay and William H. Harrison. That those who are in political concert with the Abolitionists of the North should feel anxious to throw from themselves, that odium which they feel justly attaches to their own conduct, upon the shoulders of others, is not a matter of surprise. And whatever effect their charge may have upon me, I rejoice for the country that these partisans, in their hasty zeal, have committed their own party against the support of any one whose feelings and opinions on the question of slavery are either in doubt or equivocation. I mean to hold them to this admission, and if any one even doubts my integrity on this question, I trust he will not think of voting for me. This being a matter of deep public concern, in which the people of North Carolina have so much at stake, I shall now proceed to examine, and see how my political opponents stand on the subject. If I convict them of doing and supporting what they have sought to fix upon me, then I submit that they stand condemned out of their own mouths. I shall deal in facts and home truths, of all others the most difficult to answer.

House Journal, 21st Congress, page 379: "Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd presented a petition of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying Congress to take measures for the entire Abolition of Slavery within the District of Columbia; and also, for suppressing the traffic in slaves between the said District and the Southern States—which petition was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia." Mr. Shepperd was my successor in Congress, elected as the friend of Gen. Jackson—turned Whig, and with the fact of his having presented this memorial, was sustained by Mr. Morehead, and voted for by the entire Whig party in the District. Henry Clay has, on all occasions, sustained the right of the Abolitionists to have their petitions received, and at this very session himself presented the petition of a single Quaker, and he not a constituent.

So much for their petitions, and the right of having them presented. In my case they were presented and referred to Committees on subjects upon which Congress had the right to act. I am a Tory and Abolitionist. Mr. Clay and Mr. Shepperd present and have them referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Those gentlemen are Whigs and patriots.

Let us now see how stand Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison on this question. Mr. Van Buren, in a letter in answer to one addressed to him by certain gentlemen, a part of whom were then opposed to his election, uses the following conclusive language:

"March 6th, 1836.

"I recognise, in the fullest extent, the propriety of this desire on your part, [to know his opinions,] and although there is nothing in your letter making the avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States, shall now understand that if the desire of that

portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and, also, with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists."

To this pledge, thus candidly given, he still adheres.

Gen. Harrison, in 1822, when a candidate for Congress, in his address to the public, uses the following language:

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abolition Society, established in Richmond, Virginia; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of Slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed."

Let us see the legal means by which Gen. Harrison proposes to discharge these obligations. In 1825 he held the following language:

"Should I be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of Emancipation? I answer that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus National Revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding slaves, there appears to be no constitutional objection to its being applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day not far distant when the North American Sun would not look down upon a Slave."

By this proposition, so dear to Gen. Harrison's heart, he claims for Congress the power of appropriating "the whole of the surplus National Revenue" to emancipation. Gen. Harrison is a Tariff man, give him the power he asks for Congress and he will tax the South to raise a revenue, and then apply it to emancipate their slaves. As to the "sanction of the States": their consent can confer no power on Congress, not already granted by the Constitution. Concede this power & a majority of Congress will soon be found to free our slaves without such sanction. If Gen. Harrison wishes to remove all doubt as to his opinions, let him answer your inquiry. If his friends in the South be as anxious to protect their country as they are zealous for the success of their party, let them call upon him to answer.

A word to his friends and supporters. No candid man can deny the fact that he owes his nomination to the influence of the Abolition party. In Congress, at its present session, on the proposition to exclude Abolition memorials—a proposition intended to be so worded by the Whigs as to drive from its support the Democratic members from the North—only one supporter of Harrison from a non-slaveholding State voted for it; whereas twenty-seven Democrats were found in its support; and to them are we indebted for its passage, as the vote stood 114 for, and 118 against.

Such are the facts and circumstances involved in this matter, from which are to be deduced the following conclusions: 1. That the memorials presented by me, were from the Society of Quakers, in principle and religion opposed to slavery—embracing matters on which Congress was then acting. 2. The special reference to Committees, not having cognizance of the Abolition of Slavery, was no admission, on my part, of the power of Congress to act on that question, and a negative of any fair inference of my concurrence in the wishes of the memorialists. 3. The presentation of a memorial from the same Society by my successor, and its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and his support by Mr. Morehead and the Whig party, with a knowledge of the fact, is a full answer to their present outcry against me. 4. That Martin Van Buren is pledged to veto any bill that may be passed by Congress; whereas Gen. Harrison has not given, and refuses to give, any such pledge. Lastly, The votes of the Whig members in Congress from the non-slaveholding States, establishes the alarming fact, of what they would do, had they the majority.

With such facts as these before them, I have no fears but that the people of our State will do justice to themselves and to the country, and in doing that they will do justice to me. And though the serpents of faction may hiss around the altar, the patriotic devotion of our people will preserve inviolate the Constitution and Union of our beloved country; whilst the cause of Liberty and Democracy shall rise triumphant, so long as we enjoy the high privilege of representative Government.

With sincere respect,
 Your obedient servant,
 R. M. SAUNDERS.