


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.

POLITICAL.
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We copy from the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, the following resolutions, together with the letter of the Vice President.

Mr. Gillet, of New York, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the views and principles of the Democratic party, reported that they had had that subject under consideration, and that they had instructed him to report the following resolutions. He was further instructed to say, that the committee was entirely unanimous in favor of the propositions they submitted to the convention. Mr. G. then read the resolutions in his place as follows:

1. Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence, and carry on, a general system of internal improvements.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government directly or indirectly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other purposes; nor would such assumption be just, or expedient.

4. Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy, in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised, than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. Resolved, That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privileges of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Mr. Grundy then moved that the question be taken on each resolution separately; which having been accordingly done, they were severally adopted unanimously.

City of Washington,
 April 25, 1840.

Gentlemen: The near approach of the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore, on the 5th of May, induces me to address you. The object of that meeting is to nominate candidates for the next election of President and Vice President of the United States. In relation to the Presidency, I am happy to find it is universally understood, that there will be no division. The leading and only point, in which any dis-

cussion is anticipated, is that of the Vice Presidency.

From the situation in which I am now placed, it seems to be proper that my sentiments and views should be definitively known. The first question will be whether the convention will go into the nomination.

On this point it is said there will be difference of opinion. Whether the Convention shall make a nomination, or leave it to each State to make its own selection, I wish my friends to understand distinctly that that will be a matter with which I am not to interfere. I will be perfectly satisfied with the course the Convention shall adopt; and, in any event, must beg of them not to suffer any feelings of partiality for me to endanger the principles which we are united in sustaining. My sentiment has ever been, that in a Republic no citizen has any claims upon the people to election for any office, irrespective of the benefit and advantage resulting to themselves. All offices ought to be for the good of the people, and not for the incumbents. If special services ever merit special rewards, those rewards should be given in any other way than that which would endanger the great fundamental principles of liberty.

To regard a highly responsible elective office, as a reward for past services, is to regard the elective franchise as forestalled by the claim of justice, and it is therefore repugnant to Republican principle. If such claim may be urged in favor of any other, on any occasion, I am conscious that my humble services merit nothing beyond what they have already received. So far as past services have elicited the principles of the man, they will be regarded as a pledge for his future course; and beyond this they ought not to be considered; especially in relation to myself.

There rests no obligation on the part of my friends to me. The debt of gratitude, if it ever existed, has been more than paid. All the obligation that remains, is from me to them. The confidence which they have manifested, and the kindness shown to me, have imposed an obligation of gratitude in my bosom, which I can never cancel. There is at this time, a great interest at stake. It is the support of the principles in which we united, and upon which the Government has long been administered. Those principles have been my guide for more than thirty-five years, during which time I have been continually afloat upon the tempestuous sea of political life. They are much more dear to me than my own elevation, or that of any other person. I desire all of my friends in the convention to regard their preservation as infinitely more important than the qualification of any private friendship.

I have not solicited a re-nomination, nor shall I decline it. I am, as I ever have been, in the hands of friends and fellow-citizens. It is no less my pleasure than it is my duty to make the avowal, that I wish to be entirely at their disposal, and shall be perfectly content with their award. If, in their opinion, the great principles for which we contend, will be more likely to be secured by the use of my name, they will use it;—if, in their opinion, another selection will be more likely to ensure success, they will make another selection. If, in their opinion to make no nomination of a Vice President, and leave the selection to the pleasure and preference of the Republicans of the several States, will give most strength to our friends, the Convention will take that course; and in either event, I shall continue to act with perfect integrity to those principles, and to the friends with whom I hitherto acted in sustaining them. In assuming this position, I do not wish to be understood as declaring myself insensible to the honors which arise from public confidence. I can regard the man but a misanthrope, who is perfectly indifferent to the applause or the censure of his fellowmen. It is a quality to which I make no pretension. Next to my own conscience, the many testimonials which I have received of the approbation of my fellow citizens, is the richest reward for my past services to which my ambition ever aspired; and this feeling has been the principal cause, for some years past, of my continuance in public life. It is also my greatest consolation, that in my present situation while it has been my constant effort to discharge its responsible duties with fidelity, I have so far succeeded, at least, as to have avoided censure. I have heard of no disposition to make a different selection, on the ground that these duties are not satisfactorily performed. But dearer than all these considerations, are the principles involved in the approaching election. They ought to be sustained, without regard to any individual partialities or feelings; and, under this conviction, I hope my friends will feel a perfect freedom of action in the Convention.

It is with sentiments such as I have expressed, and under an earnest desire that the labors of the Convention may tend to the advancement and success of our cherished principles in the pending contest, that I have felt constrained to send you this

hasty letter. You will, of course, feel at perfect liberty to make such use of it as shall, in your judgments, be calculated to promote harmony in the Convention, and gives strength to our cause throughout our beloved country.

Most respectfully,
 Your friend and fellow-citizen,
 R. H. M. JOHNSON.

The honorable Linn Boyd, and the honorable William G. Butler, members of Congress from Kentucky, and Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

From the Globe.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Convention friendly to the present Administration, which met at Baltimore on the 6th of May, to recommend candidates at the next election for President and Vice President, having adjourned after declining to nominate for the Vice Presidency. I consider myself authorized to interfere in that question so far as I have been made personally interested in it.

The party in Georgia which did me the honor, very unexpectedly to make an unconditional nomination of me for that office last year, had the kindness in conformity to my wishes, to change that nomination into an expression of preference, and to refer the subject to the decision of those who were expected, fairly representing their political friends, to decide upon it.

No decision having been made, union and concert of action are not now to be anticipated. According to the present state of things, no friend of the administration can hope for an election by the people. The more fortunate can be thrown only high enough on the electoral pool to secure the chance of being chosen by the Senate. Whoever succeeds, then, will occupy his place with the perfect knowledge that he owes his elevation to the partiality of a fragment of his own party, and holds it against the decision of a majority of his fellow citizens.

Without the sustaining power of public approbation, and the emoluments of public office in all free countries, and particularly in this, are but poor recompense for the labor performed, the responsibilities incurred, and the gross misrepresentations inevitably encountered in fulfilling its duties. During a large and not unsuccessful public career, I have never yet been placed in a situation to doubt that the position I occupied was agreeably to the wishes of the great majority of those to whom belonged the right to control it. I desire public station on no other terms. Without denying to the Union party in Georgia or to any other portion of my fellow citizens, the right to use my name, if, in their opinion, it will be beneficial to the public, it will not be further mixed up in this contest if my wishes are respected. While the contest continues, it will be a source of vexation to me; and what would be considered a successful result, if attainable, would afford me no personal gratification.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Arms and Munitions of War.—The following statement exhibits the present resources of the United States in arms and munitions of war. There are now in the arsenals 600,000 muskets ready for use, besides 400,000 that have been distributed by the General Government to the respective States; 3,000 pieces of heavy cannon, an abundant supply of ball and all kinds of projectiles. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 5,000 pistols and swords per month. The amount of gunpowder on hand is stated at 12,000 barrels, with materials for 4,000 barrels more.

The Sugar crop of Louisiana.—From a memorial upon this subject, it appears that the average annual crop is estimated at 70,000 hhds., or 70,000,000 of pounds of sugar and 450,000 gallons of molasses.

Tallahassee, Florida, May 2.—We have no news from Tampa since our last. The report of overtures from the hostiles to come in and remove, is confirmed by the way of St. Augustine. We are informed that a few days since, a wagon was attacked between Fort Fanning and Deadman's Bay, by a party of some twenty or thirty Indians. A guard of six regulars kept the Indians at bay for about two hours, gallantly holding their ground until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they made a charge and routed the Indians. The officer in command was wounded on the first fire by the Indians, but was brought off by his fellows. An Indian and a big negro were killed by the guard.—*Floridian.*

Missionaries Eaten by Savages.—The New-York Observer publishes an extract from a letter dated Sydney, New South Wales, December 1, 1839, which states that two missionaries, named Williams and Harris, connected with the London Missionary Society, had been

killed and eaten by the natives of Ewomango, one of the Hebrides Islands. They had gone to the Island for the purpose of communicating with them on the subject of religion; but they had no sooner come in sight of the savages, than the war cry was raised. Mr. Harris being sickly and feeble, and Mr. Williams an old man, they were overtaken and pierced through with spears. A third person who was with them, Mr. Cunningham, being of stronger frame than either of the others, succeeded in making his escape.

Raleigh Mic.

Mississippians going to India to raise Cotton.—A late Natchez paper has published facts of some interest to the cotton planters in the United States. It appears that the British Government last year appropriated sixty thousand dollars, for necessary information, machinery, and operatives, for improving the cultivation of cotton in British India. An English agent sent to Mississippi and Louisiana, had succeeded in hiring eight Mississippians and one Louisianian, who are to proceed without delay to India, and on their arrival there, take charge each one of cotton plantations, which may serve as models for those of the natives. These Americans are to carry with them cotton gins, as well as plantation tools and husbandry, of the most approved patterns known or used in the Southern States.—*ib.*

"Signs of the Times."—We have received two numbers of a new paper called "Signs of the Times, relating to the Second coming of Christ." It is published semi-monthly, by Dow & Jackson, No. 14 Devonshire st., Boston, to whom all letters on business must be addressed. Terms—\$1 per annum, payable in advance. The editor is J. V. Himes, to whom all communications designed for the "Signs of the Times," should be directed, post paid. The main object of the work is "to illustrate and explain the Prophecies; particularly those which relate to the "Second coming of Christ." The Rev. Wm. Miller, of the Baptist Church, who is a man of talents, furnishes much of the matter on this subject, and gives very plausible reasons from scripture to prove that the end of the world will come in 1848.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The book of Jasher.—M. M. Noah, Esq., of New York, has published a translation of an ancient Hebrew manuscript, purporting to be the "Book of Jasher" mentioned in the old Testament in the Book of Joshua, Ch. x. Ver. 13, and in II. Samuel, Ch. i. Ver. 18. Whether genuine or not it is impossible to say, but it is certain that the Hebrew MSS. of this work is of a very ancient date—learned judges say, as early as the third century.—*Pet. Star.*

Mormons.—The Mormons have deputized twelve of their number to go to the Holy Land and preach the Gospel to the Jews. John Page and Orson Hyde are two of the number. The head quarters of the Mormons is now at Commerce, Illinois, on the Mississippi river. Their number is increasing.

The Arabian Ship.—The Arabian ship which lately arrived at New York, is a subject of much curiosity among the Gothamites. Her crew consists of about sixty men and such spare, gaunt Cassius looking individuals, says the Signal, never before trod a quarter deck. The Signal, further informs us that—

"Their mode of life is frugal and abstemious; they have but one meal a day, and that consists exclusively of carried rice, which they devour after a somewhat primitive manner. It is poured into an immense bowl, forming a pile as big as a moderately sized hay-stack, and the company eat it with their fingers, rolling it first into balls, which they jerk with enviable dexterity down their throats. No meat is allowed. They are the most rigid of Grahamites.

Wine and ardent spirits they especially eschew, as forbidden by the Koran; and truly they look like members of the te-total society. The other day one of those followers of Mahomet was inveigled by some sailors into a bar-room, where, after much persuasion, he was induced to drink a glass of wine. The effect was instantaneous. He returned to the deck of the 'Sultane' dancing about and capering like a madman. His companions soon suspected the cause of his unwatched conduct, and a grave old Mussulman, with a beard long and grisly as King Lear's, seizing the delinquent by his turban, exclaimed in Arabic—which was afterwards translated for us by the captain, (a most intelligent fellow)—'wretch! if you go on at this rate, you will soon be as low and degraded as a Christian.'

"Some would have the sun set by their watch, and not their watch by the sun."