



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance...

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion...

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.

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, } Tarboro.
GEO. HOWARD, }
M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City.
January, 1840.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

(continued.)

Mr. Van Buren—Abolition—1837—1839.

Fellow citizens, there is another topic which I should have noticed, but about which I shall as certainly be misrepresented as I do it.

Their fears about Mr. Van Buren's sympathizing with negroes, were altogether unfounded. It is my right to speak the truth in plainness, but I will do it without adding any denunciations.

Incredible! But true! I say nothing of the correctness of this vote, for that is not the point. Every honest man will however agree that it was not a crime in Mr. Van Buren to vote for Free negro suffrage in New York, where there are no Slaves, and yet, no crime at all in Mr. Morehead, to give the same vote in North Carolina, where we have Slaves.

Again: Did not the whig party at the last Election and since, assail members of Congress for voting to receive and lay on the Table petitions against Slavery in the District of Columbia? This, too, excited Southern jealousy, and drove many republicans into the ranks of the whigs.

I read to you the words of the record.—How will our whig friends reconcile their party now with their party then? There is no chance for it, by pretending to see a difference between Congress and our Assembly upon this point.

trict, is entitled to be received and lie on the tables of Congress. In this therefore, the inconsistency of the whig party is glaring! Their censures upon others rise up in judgment against them and their nomination. Alas! when the apologies of a party at home, shall force the South, to an abandonment of the ground her sons have taken to protect us abroad!

Understand me and let no one misrepresent me. I cite these and other recorded votes and public acts of Mr. Morehead to the single purpose of proving the hollow pretences and gross inconsistency of the PARTY which has nominated him.

This whig party, I repeat, do not and cannot entertain the jealousies they have affected on the subject of Slavery, and if they do, I boldly ask the people (even the whigs who are here present) how they come to nominate for Governor a gentleman whose whole legislative career is marked with opposition to the laws of North Carolina, on the subject of Slaves and Free negroes?

They have nominated a Governor, who introduced Anti-Slavery or Abolition petitions, and they said that this was criminal in members of Congress.

Look further into these Journals of 1826 at page 196 and what do we see? I read the words of the Journal.

"The bill to prevent Free persons of color from migrating into this State, and for the good government of such persons in the State, and for other purposes was read the 2d time. (Here follow several motions to amend, which Mr. H. read)

What law is this? The same we now live under. The same which you will find in the Revised Statutes of North Carolina.

Again, in the same Journals at page 220, we see that "The Engrossed Bill, to prohibit TRADING with Slaves &c. was read the second time and amended. Mr. N. Jones moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed."

This same bill to prohibit trading with slaves, was perseveringly opposed by Mr. Morehead, for at page 227 of the same Journals, we read that Mr. Morehead himself moved to postpone it indefinitely, and that motion failing a second time, this Journal reads as follows:

"The bill was read as amended, put on its passage, and the question, shall the said Bill pass? was decided in the affirmative!"

I read also at page 138, "Mr. Morehead with leave, presented a Bill to emancipate Slaves on certain conditions." [See Note D.] These are the words of the Journal.

"The conditions" upon which he advocated emancipation, do not appear upon these Journals; and I have not had access to the files of rejected bills of 1826. I will do Mr. Morehead the justice to believe that the condition probably was, that the emancipated slaves should leave this State. Probably they were. But the people can decide how far it was right in the whig party, to leave such a matter to conjecture!

But again, we find Mr. Morehead a member of the Assembly of 1827, and at page 207, of the Journals of the Commons of that year, I see these words. Hear! "Mr. Morehead from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent the educating of slaves, reported that the Committee, according to order, had considered the resolution,

and instructed him to recommend that it be rejected."

Now the reasons of this report are not spread upon the Journals, but as it was "read" it must have been written and being still in existence, it may yet see the light! If it does you will judge of it for yourselves.

A fixed determination not to be disrespectful to Mr. Morehead, restrains me from any further comment upon some of these votes. I dare say he might be able to defeat his cause, and certainly he could do so to very willing ears. That however is not the point. I may safely say this much and, every body present will sustain it. Had I given such votes, did these records register the proofs against me which I have read to-day, I should reckon upon the bitterest in delictions of the whig party. We shall see hereafter whether they will not multiply the proofs of their inconsistency, by tracing me for this exposure of the public history of my Country, and for this examination into the conduct of a party nomination.

Once more. As I turn over the leaves of this Journal of 1827: I am forcibly reminded of a "Whig Creed" I saw in some newspaper this morning. I forget the name of the paper, but I recollect it was blazoned to the world, as a prominent article of their Creed, that they go for reducing Executive patronage by giving to the People the right of choosing their Officers. Is this so?

Now the Creed like most of the modern whig creeds, I have seen, is all a naked profession. It avoids any specification of what officers the whigs intend to let the people choose. I take it to be a vague generality.—One of those indefinite assurances of democratic sympathies, which is never intended to be put into practice. Ecce signum.

On these Journals of 1827, at page 188, I see a commentary really made upon this new article of a modern whig creed. It is this! J. M. Morehead voted against giving the people the election of their officers, for here is his vote recorded against a Bill vesting in the Free white men of this State a right to choose their Sheriffs! I do not stop to approve or to disapprove this vote. But the dullest man in Wake, can see that this Creed of the party and this Vote of the Candidate, do not tally!

I have been constrained to go into this detail, and thereby to make my address more of a narrative than a speech. It was necessary for the vindication of our cause as well as to expose the unprecedented inconsistency of our opponents. Though my strength is exhausted, and perhaps your patience is wearied, I have something more to say, and as no one else seems disposed to speak, I will proceed.

Party Clamors—Sub-Treasury.

The opposition are continually crying out that the country is ruined and public liberty endangered. You know better. This has been a standing song of the opposition ever since I can recollect, and history informs me that it was a favorite one with the Federalists during our last war, and with the monarchists during our revolution. There is no danger that we shall be ruined, none whatever. All the politicians, Whigs and Democrats together, could not ruin such a people and such a country as ours, and as for our liberty, all of them together cannot rob us of it. True, it is, the utmost vigilance should be preserved, lest an undue portion of popular rights should be stolen from the people, but there is no great peril from any other quarter.

What your supineness and a long acquiescence in the usurpations of associated wealth might do towards changing in practice, the essential features of American freedom no one can tell, but the very fact that the enemies of popular rights steal democratic names and appeal to democratic sympathies, in order to turn out our Rulers and turn in themselves, are comforting proofs that we are still secure.

Yes! "Turn out your Rulers" is another cry of these modern whigs. Shall we do it? Why? What has Mr. Van Buren done to deserve this? Why should we put in these noisy Whigs? What will the office-seekers do if we were to gratify them? Ah! But the President has recommended the Sub-Treasury. This is the head and front of his offence! And what is this Sub-Treasury? Consult your common sense my countrymen, and let that tell you, if it is dangerous to your liberty to separate our Banks from politics? If it is unsafe or unwise for the people's money to be kept out of the hands of Corporations, whose partisans are using all their powers to turn this Government into an irresponsible Government of money, in place of a responsible government of men?

[Mr. H. here entered into a short explanation of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and said:] It is no more and no less then, than a proposition, that the Government of the

United States shall be separated from all Banks and all Bank influence. It is not an idle clamor against Banks raised by the Government of your country that gives us all this disturbance, but it is a concerted effort of the Bank power of this Nation, to put down the Administration, because it will not go into a partnership with the Banks and give them the money of the Nation. What side will you take? I anticipate your reply! This Bank influence in our country is too great. We must check it if possible, and control it if we can. I confess my fears are, that the Sub-Treasury will not be strong enough. Instead of "destroying the Banks," (as the Whigs pretend) we may apprehend, that its control over them will be less than we hope, much less than others fear, and less perhaps than the rights of the people will ultimately require for their safety and the best interest of the Republic.

But, said Mr. H., my intention has been to confine myself as much as possible to North Carolina, for the sayings and doings of the whigs. Not only for the purpose of condensing, but for the sake of referring to those things only which you know to be true, and the interested partisans of the other side, cannot successfully contradict.

Bank Influence in North Carolina.

I know, continued Mr. H., that the existence of Bank influence in our State is denied, and I have counted the cost of lifting my feeble voice on that subject. If nothing is meant by Bank influence short of a system of bribery and corruption, this denial is not questioned by me. There is a sympathy between the Banks and the whig party however, which always secures to that party, no trifling help from our Banks even in North Carolina politics. Our Bank Officers, I grant you, are amiable, and honest, and honorable men, and I have no reason to suspect, much less to charge them with perverting the money of their Institutions to any party purposes.—But the direct interference of a Bank, is not half so efficient in party plans, as its indirect influences where a community is honest, like that in North Carolina.

Open interference would challenge the pride of our Freemen, and only make their hostility more stubborn. Hence open interference in our politics is not to be expected at present. Here in our honest State, "the Whig party" succeeds better by contriving to impress the public mind with fears that the administration is hostile to the "chartered rights" of all Banks, and that, creates distrust of the government amongst most of the Stockholders. They manage to impress the mind of the public with a notion that some particular measures of the Government will cripple the Banks, and prevent them from loaning money to their customers. The Banks at a fit time curtail their discounts accordingly, and this operates somewhat upon their Borrowers!

They alarm the public mind with rumors, that the passage of the Sub Treasury, for instance will be followed by an immediate surrender of our State Bank charters, when the Banks will proceed to "wind up their affairs." This is meant to set all the Bank dealers to think how far the "winding up of the Banks," will go towards "winding them up," and that has some influence upon the political opinions of Bank Debtors.

Our Banks surrender their charters if the Sub-Treasury passes! No such thing. It is not their interest to do it, and therefore they will not think of it, after all the elections are over. And if they should, the people will take care to recollect, that as there were "two parties to the Bargain" in creating the charters, so there must be two to a surrender of it.

If there were no other proof to be had, the bare fact that in our honest State there is any division of opinion at all upon the question whether the Banks ought to be coerced into a payment of their notes, under the heaviest penalty, furnishes abundant evidence of the spread of bad influences on the subject. It is time to speak out, and fearlessly. Our Banks have in fact suspended the laws of North Carolina. They have usurped a power which would cost any man in this country his head! I feel no hostility to those Institutions, or to either of them. In its legitimate sphere I believe a Bank to be useful to the State, and I heartily wish well to ours so long as they do right. But then Bank privileges were granted upon certain conditions, and the chief of these is that the paper currency they circulate shall be convertible into Specie on demand. They enjoy the privilege of circulating the paper, but upon condition they redeem it on demand with specie. This is the law. It follows that were a Bank resolves it will not pay out its specie, it thereby sets up a law for the bank contrary to the laws of the State, and in my judgment it becomes a dictate of patriotism to resist this usurpation. Submission to it will be a virtual overthrow of the great fundamental republican principle that