

TARBORO' PRESS.

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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.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

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' 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 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 having 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.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO A LADY OF T*****.

- Thy beaming eye, thy angel form,
Thy smile so much divine,
The virtues of thy virgin heart
Have won this heart of mine.
Ah! yes, around thee is a spell
To chain and charm the soul,
In bonds of sweetest slavery
Beyond our weak control.
My heart is thine, my hopes of bliss
While here on earth I stay,
Are placed on thee and thee alone,
Say, must they fade away.
To reign o'er kingdoms vast and great
Let other men aspire,
To reign in thy affectionate love,
Is all that I desire.
The wreaths of worlds can ne'er impart
Contentment to my breast,
When a smile from thee alone can give
My troubled spirit rest.

THE OX.

The ox was made in aid of man,
To draw his wood, to plough his land;
Submissively he draws his load,
And in his labor chews his cud.
His tallow serves to make us light,
(A fine assistant to the sight.)
His meat is rare, it's what we choose;
His hide is always good for shoes.
His horns we use to make us combs:
Oil is extracted from his bones.
The ox we view with great delight,
And love to taste his tender tripe.
His liver, too, it is confessed,
Is excellent, it rightly dressed.
His hair, when mix'd well with lime,
It plasters well on oak or pine.
His gall is used for a sprain,
'Twill cure the wound and ease the pain,
And if applied, you'll find it so:
'Twill help the crippled man to go.
His paunch, the country woman, please,
Is often used to fetch their cheese,
'Tho' this may make the ladies laugh,
It's not inferior to the calf.
The tongue, that often roll'd the cud,
Combed his hair and lick'd the mud,
(We can't reproach it for a lie.)
It makes a most delicious pie.
The foot that wore the iron shoe,
Affords a juice that's good for glue:
The cabinet-makers like it well,
They glue their work to make it sell.
The steady ox the corn will nib;
He knows his master and his crib;
With resignation bears the yoke,
Until his sweated body smokes.
With steady gait he braves the storm;
Strong in his limbs, a noble form;
His gait is quickened by the rod
To plough the ground and break the sod.

From the Globe.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

The undersigned proposes, as a future occupation, to publish, semi-monthly, a cheap newspaper, to be called

Kendall's Expositor.

Should the Administration be sustained in the present conflict, as his faith in the people persuades him to believe, there is still much to be done to secure the advancement and perpetuity of pure principles in our Government; and if perchance it shall be defeated, there will be more occasion for all honest efforts to prevent the mischiefs apprehended from the men who may come into power.

To these objects the undersigned has determined to devote the remnant of his life; and he can think of no means thro' which he can act so efficiently, as a newspaper cheap enough to be within the reach of every man who is able to read. Raised to labor on a farm, he has never ceased to cherish the interests of those who work for a living; and, knowing them to be the most virtuous and deserving portion of society, one of the most cherished desires of his heart is to see them aroused to the importance of giving more of their reading, their thoughts, and their time, to the affairs of Government. Yet, not to them exclusively, but also to all other men, who do not seek to obtain, through the laws, advantages over their fellow men, he will address himself in the proposed publication. The main objects noticed in this paper will be as follows, viz:

1. Suffrage is the basis of free government. He that cheats at elections is guilty of the worst kind of treason, & should be punished as a traitor. He who gives utterance to a falsehood, for the purpose of influencing a voter, is but little better. To denounce cheating, bribery, & falsehood, when detected, and suggest effective preventatives, will be a leading object of the proposed paper. In this the undersigned does not intend to be any respecter of parties; for the man who resorts to such means for the accomplishment of political ends, whatever he may call himself, is no Democrat, and is an enemy to the people.

2. Abuses of privilege and corruption have made much progress in the legislative department of our Government, and have occasionally shown themselves in other departments. These, as far as known, will be denounced, by whatever party they may be practised. In every abuse of privilege, or undue exercise of power, the individual committing it strikes a blow at public virtue, the only lasting basis of free institutions.

3. Principles of modern banking, & the manner in which banks and public debts operate upon the labor, trade, and property of the community, are not well understood. One of the chief objects of this paper will be, by facts and illustrations, to make these matters plain to all who will read and discuss the proposed remedies for existing evils. This will involve an exposition of the nature and uses of money, together with a history of the origin, progress and effects of paper money in Europe and America.

To these will be added; a notice of new discoveries & inventions which promise to be useful to mankind, as also of facts, experiments, & improvements which may be instructive to the farmer & mechanic; a summary of news, foreign & domestic, carefully compiled, constituting an accurate history of passing events; abstracts of important public documents and miscellaneous matter, selected & original, instructive and entertaining. In fine, the object is to furnish a newspaper which will present to the farmer, planter, mechanic, merchant, & all other readers, the true interests of those who live by the cultivation of the soil & other laborious occupations involving the interests of all useful trades, & incite them always to regard those interests, in voting for public agents, to inculcate that honesty and truth should be the guide of every man in public as well as private life; that a sacred regard for the rights of property, as well as personal rights, is essential to the happiness of man in a state of society; that it is only thro' a fair ballot that we should look for the correction of existing evils, & the prevention of those we fear; & that a true Democrat should never think of revolution by force until he finds himself deprived of the right of suffrage, or the voice of the majority is perseveringly stifled by fraud or force at the polls.

Though thoroughly Democratic in principle, this paper will not be made the vehicle of ordinary electioneering matter, nor will it engage in or admit mere personal controversies. It will not conceal its preferences for men or parties; but will seek to influence results only by appeals to reason, and through the instrumentality of fact and argument.

That a true Democrat ought never to despair, is the first article in the undersigned's political creed. Man is capable of indefinite improvement in knowledge & virtue. These are the basis of Democracy. If we know that he cannot reach perfection, we know also that he may become better than he is. Hope and faith are the motives of the Christian teacher. They should be the stay and stimulus of the Democrat.—With him they are strengthened by knowledge; for he sees & knows that man is advancing, and may be made to advance more rapidly, in all those acquirements which enable him to govern himself. If arrested by force or fraud to-day, he will resume his onward march to-morrow. By degrees, the great mass of men are becoming familiar with their rights and conscious of their power; they may become so well informed that none will attempt to deceive them, and so determined, that none will dare to assail them by force. To aid in the improvement of man is the highest remaining ambition of the undersigned. He has seen much of the world, has had some experience in public affairs, has witnessed much human depravity, suffered some wrong, and met with much to discourage exertions for the good of his country and his race; but never for a moment has he lost his faith in man's high destiny, or relaxed his determination to contribute to his advancement under all discouragements. If he shall reap no personal advantage from this course, beyond a consciousness of doing his duty, his children's children, and myriads of human beings hereafter to live, may by his example and labors, however humble and feeble, be made more intelligent and more happy. At any rate, in this glorious hope he intends to labor, live, and die.

Who will aid him in this undertaking?

Terms of Kendall's Expositor.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner, upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume, embracing one year. It will thus constitute a book containing a history of passing events, with discussions upon important questions of human right and public policy, and may be bound for preservation.

Price \$1.00 per annum, paid in advance. No paper will be sent until the cash be received; and at the end of the term subscribed for, every paper will be discontinued unless a new term be previously paid for.—Bank notes of every description will be received at their specie value.

The first number will be issued about the middle of January next.

The meeting of Congress will afford a good opportunity to send on subscriptions by the members.

Postmasters are authorized by law and regulation to send money to Editors in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postage paid.

Resumption.—Resolutions have been introduced into the Assembly of New Jersey calling upon the banks to state whether they are now paying specie for their notes; and if not, when they intend to resume paying specie.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—“We have heard it estimated that as large an amount as \$500,000 was lost and won in this city and New York, on the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania. The penalties against betting are, it would seem, not yet sufficient.”

Sub Treasury.—In the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 4th inst. Mr. Flournoy of Washington, introduced a set of resolutions opposed to the Sub Treasury bill, and directing their Senators in Congress to vote for its repeal.

The Banks.—The Augusta merchants, without distinction of party, have addressed a memorial to the Legislature of Georgia, calling upon that body to restore the currency of the State by compelling the Banks to resume cash payments.

Among the foreign stockholders in the Bank of the United States, as given by a committee of Congress, is the Prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne by the voluntary abdication of his father, the King of the Netherlands. He held the sum of one million of dollars.

Death of Professor Davis.—Professor Davis, Chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, was shot by one of the students on the 19th, and died on the 21st instant of the wound. Thursday night was the anniversary of a riot which occurred there a few years ago, among the students, which a few factious spirits were celebrating by a *row*. The professor went out to suppress it, and in attempting to remove the mask from the face of a student, was shot. A young man by the name of Semmes, from Georgia, has been arrested as the perpetrator.

A Disgusting Ceremony.—The Philadelphia North American says, the following is a singular ceremony—the better word would have been disgusting:—“A singular ceremony was performed the day before yesterday at the Cemetery of Montmartre, on occasion of the funeral of a workman of one of the corporations called the *Compagnons du Devoir*: when the coffin was placed in the grave, one of the mourners, who were all *compagnons*, went into it with a bottle of wine and two glasses, and the hammer of the deceased, with which the neck of the bottle was to be broken, it being against the rules of the society to draw the cork. The grave was then covered with the pall. A few moments afterwards, one of the *compagnons* struck the coffin three times with his cane, and the man in the grave uttered plaintive cries, which was responded to by those round the grave. This was the last adieu. The pall being removed, the man who had gone into the grave returned to his companions with the bottle with the neck broken off, and two novices were invited to drink with him, this being their draught of initiation. The remainder of the wine was then poured into the grave, which was immediately closed up with earth in the usual manner.”

A white man sold.—The South Carolina papers give the particulars of public sale of a white man named Reuben Bradbey, which recently took place at Camden, in conformity to a law of that State. It was a case of bastardy, and he was not able to enter into recognizance for the support of the child.—His wife bid him off for one dollar, and it was thought she got very badly cheated at that.

Newspaper Jokes.—There is but too much truth in the following paragraph, cut from the Philadelphia Ledger:

“One of the standing jokes of the newspaper press is the poverty of the editors. Sometimes there is too much truth in this to make a jest of it—we know, for instance, an editor who published a paper to support a certain cause and who was supported himself by the voluntary contributions of those whose interests he was laboring to uphold. This unhappy person complained, in one number of his paper, that he and his wife had subsisted two weeks on bread and molasses, and earnestly entreated his friends to ‘pony up,’ or he should be obliged to reduce his diet; and that, (he suggested) might impair the vigor of his intellect, and disable him from discharging his duties in an energetic manner. This

was all regarded as a pretty fair editorial joke; but, in a private conversation, the scribe assured us in the most serious and feeling manner, that his account of his way of living was literally true. Such candid editors are commonly of the rustic class; our city scribes conceal their poverty as long as possible, and while their jaws shrink in and kiss each other with starvation, they zealously maintain that they are faring sumptuously every day. They have no complaints to make—not they—they are always at the height of prosperity; and the first hint of any thing else, which the public receive, is the sudden death, from exhaustion, of the very paper which had been all along thriving so prodigiously.

A Valuable Dog.—The Baltimore Sun states that Mr. Knight, of the Holiday Street Theatre, while passing along the street the other day, accidentally dropped his pocket book, containing \$50. When he had proceeded some distance, he discovered his loss, and was about retracing his steps to search for it, when he met his dog running to him with the pocket book in his mouth.

From Florida.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the headquarters of the army in Florida, which holds out the most encouraging prospects for a termination of the Florida war. The first conference of the Indians with Gen. Armisted led to the terms which he had to propose to them, to all of which they assented, and which are to be presented to the Government at Washington by a deputation of chiefs. This deputation are to come on this month. The chiefs who have had interviews with General Armisted appear to be anxious for the settlement of the vexed question. They want to retain a portion of the country in Florida, but say, if the Government orders otherwise, they will submit. Should the present renewed prospects of peace, under the auspices of General Armisted and the brave officers and soldiers under his command end in the fulfillment of our wishes, we shall be rejoiced. Gen. A. has been indefatigable in his exertions since he took command of the Florida army, and, if he succeed in terminating the war, his country will not be ungrateful.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Egypt.—Mehemet Ali has now a regular army of 130,000 troops, commanded mostly by Christian officers. Solyman Pasha, whose name so often appears in the papers, is a Frenchman, once an aid-de-camp of Marshal Ney. He has been of great service to Mehemet by training officers for his army. Mehemet has also sent some young men to Paris, Vienna and London to be educated for artillery officers. The effects of this effort to introduce into the Egyptian army the military discipline and tactics of Christian Europe have been very happy. Besides the results, which Mehemet contemplated and designed, viz. the greater unity and strength of his government, the restoration of order and law to Egypt, which previously had been in a state of anarchy, and the elevation of the Arab population to self confidence, which is necessary to an independent people, are others which are still more important. Mohammedan pride has been humbled by the necessity under which Mehemet found himself, of appointing Christians to the highest offices in the army, and employing them as master instructors in all that belongs to an accomplished soldier. They were thus taught to respect and obey the very men, whom they were accustomed to despise as infidel dogs. The organization of the army has also brought with it the sciences and the arts; barracks must be created; clothing, food, and medicine for the sick must be provided. Accordingly, arsenals, workshops, schools, &c. have already sprung into existence; and soon hospitals and all that belongs to European civilization must follow.

The New York Sun says that about six o'clock yesterday morning, while it was raining with considerable violence, officer Taylor discovered lying on a stoop at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, a bundle, which upon inspection he found to consist of a piece of old quilt, in which was wrapped a fine female infant, a few hours old, and which appeared to be perfectly well to do, except that it was chilled by wet exposure. Mr. Taylor took the child to the police office where it was warmed, warm and dry clothing put upon it, and nourishment given it, and was finally removed to the almshouse, where it was properly disposed of and bids fair to prosper despite the heartless attempts of its monster mother to destroy it.

Liberal Donation.—The Treasury of the Bunker Hill Monument Association has acknowledged the receipt of \$10,000, being a donation from Amos Lawrence, Esq., for the purpose of assisting in the erection of the monument.