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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF GOV. MOREHEAD.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

In obedience to the requisition of the Constitution, I have appeared before you, and have taken the oaths prescribed. Before I enter upon the duties of the Executive Office, to which I have been called by my fellow citizens of North Carolina.

I assure you it is with unfeigned diffidence that I enter upon the discharge of these high duties; and if I may not hope to bring as much ability in the Executive Chair as now leaves it, I will yet endeavor, in the discharge of my official duties, to rival the zeal of him whose seat I am now about to occupy. And I shall be more than fortunate, if at the expiration of my term service, it may be said of me, as it may be well said of him, "well done thou good and faithful."

I desire to discharge my duties as it becomes the Governor of the State, and of the whole State; I desire to be the Executive of the people, and of the whole People; and it shall be my constant endeavor so to discharge those duties, that the Laws suggested by your wisdom—and by the wisdom of those who have gone before you—shall be so administered, that all the beneficial results anticipated may be fully realized.

I shall be happy to co-operate with you in bringing into operation, all the elements of greatness and usefulness with which our State is so abundantly blest.

Other States have outstripped us in the career of improvement, and in the development of their natural resources—but North Carolina will stand a favorable comparison with most of her sister States, in natural advantages—her great extent of fertile soil—her great variety of production—her exhaustless deposits of mineral wealth—her extraordinary water power, inviting to Manufactures—all, all combine to give her advantages that few other States possess.

Whatever measures you may adopt to encourage Agriculture, to induce the Husbandman, while he toils and sweats, to hope that his laborers will be duly rewarded; whatever measures you may adopt to facilitate commerce, and to aid Industry in all the departments of life to reap its full reward, will meet with my cordial approbation.

And I am happy to find that the action of one of your bodies has anticipated a suggestion that I had intended to make;—I allude to the subject of opening Roanoke Inlet. This is a work, if practicable, of the first importance to North Carolina; it is a work in which the State is deeply interested—recent surveys, conducted by scientific skill, have shown that the work is practicable, and if so, it should be *certainly executed*.

The Commerce and Navigation of the Nation would be greatly benefited by it; and if there be any work which the Federal Government ought to execute, and which steers clear of all Constitutional objection, this is the work. Thousands of dollars are yearly spent to improve the navigation of rivers within the limits of some of the States, whilst this would be an improvement by which the Atlantic itself would be introduced within our borders.

If the General Government cannot execute a work of this description, or if it can and will not, then do we derive but little advantage from our Federal association; we should not ask the execution of this work by the General Government as a boon, but demand it as a *right*—and I hope the time is not far distant, when the applications of North Carolina to the General Government for her rights, will not be disregarded;—therefore whatever duties you may choose to assign me, to bring this subject to the attention of the General Government, will be most cheerfully performed. As there may be another session of Congress before our Legislative body may meet again, and as it is probable no action will be taken on the subject at this session of Congress, I would respectfully suggest that any communications which you may direct to be made should be made to the next session of Congress as well as to this.

It is equally our duty, fellow citizens, to attend to our moral and intellectual cultivation, for upon this depends, our continuance as a free and happy people. Our State possesses in her University, an institution that will compare favorably with any other in the Union, at which a portion of our youth can be well educated—we

have a number of Academies and other high Schools at which another portion can receive excellent education; but it is to our Common Schools, in which every child can receive the rudiments of an education—that our attention should be mainly directed—Our system is yet in its infancy—it will require time and experience to give to it its greatest perfection, our Literary Fund should be carefully husbanded and increased, and I doubt not, in due time, the Legislative wisdom of the State will perfect the system as far as human sagacity can do it. And no part of my official duty will be performed with more pleasure than that part, which may aid in bringing about that happy result.

Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people, as numerous School-houses well filled, during the week; and Churches well crowded on the Sabbath, and the latter is sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our people moral and intellectual cultivation—that man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh, endeavors to give it the proper direction, from the precepts of our Holy Religion, who learns to do unto others, as he would they should do unto him—that man will never become a Tyrant—and he can never be made a slave.

Believing, as I do, that comity and good feeling should exist between the General Government and all the members of the Confederacy—I shall endeavor, while I have the honor to preside over North Carolina, on every occasion that may offer, to meet them with that courtesy to which they are justly entitled—and which a due self-respect and dignity of our State require should be shown.

I will cheerfully yield to the General Government all the powers to which it is entitled, from a fair and proper construction and interpretation of the Constitution—while, on the other hand, I shall carefully maintain, protect and defend the rights which pertain to our own State.

I shall be extremely careful to see, that North Carolina, when she speaks in her sovereign character, has a right to speak—and when she does so speak, through her great seal—the emblem of her sovereignty—while I have the honor to control it—it must be—it shall be respected.

The days of our political existence, under our present happy form of Government, are numbered, when the States shall permit their sovereignty to be contemned, and their great seals to be scoffed at and disregarded.

In a word, fellow-citizens, whatever measures you may adopt to advance the prosperity of our State, and the happiness of our citizens, will meet with my hearty co-operation.

I cannot conclude my remarks without congratulating you and myself, upon the time and place of our meeting. This splendid edifice has nearly approached its completion. You are the first legislative body that ever had the honor to assemble in its splendid Halls. I am the first Executive that ever had the honor to be installed within its durable walls. It will endure as a monument, for ages to come, of the munificence, liberality and taste of the age in which we live. There is a moral effect produced by the erection of such an edifice as this—it will serve, in the chain of time, to link the past with the future.—And if ever that proud spirit, that has ever characterized us—which has ever been ready to assert its rights and to avenge its wrongs—which exhibited itself at the Regulation Battle of 1770—which burnt with more brilliancy at the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1775—and which boldly declared for Independence in 1776,—if even that proud spirit shall become craven in time to come, and shall not dare animate the bosom of a freeman—let it look upon this monument—and remember the glorious institutions under which its foundations were laid, and the noble people by whom it was reared—and then let it become a slave if it can.

May it endure for ages to come—may it endure until time itself shall grow old—may a thousand years find these Halls still occupied by Freemen, legislating for a free and happy people.

THE PERSON FESTIVAL.

LETTER OF MR. STRANGE.

Fayetteville, October 22nd, 1840.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 25th ult., was not received until many days after it was written, and the pleasure I derived from the very kind expressions it contains, is mingled with sincere regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation.

I am sensible that you overrate the services I have rendered to my country, but no matter how greedily his friends may overrate the services of a democratic public servant, they can never counterbalance the injustice done him by the opposition, who, through their "whig" press, are more say-

age in their political warfare than are our Indians in physical strife.

It cannot be denied that our political sky is much overcast, and the Presidential contest has now attained a point of fearful uncertainty; but the promise of brighter days is found in the zeal and unflinching firmness of the true democracy, and in the certainty, that even if unsuccessful at the approaching election, our defeat will be for a time only. Indeed, I am by no means certain, that as the Log Cabin and Hard Cider delusions have spread so widely, that it will not be better for the country, that the "Whigs" should prevail, and when my fears are greatest, I cheer myself with this reflection. If Van Buren is re-elected the people will never find out the extent of the plot against their liberties, and will have learnt nothing by experience. But if Harrison prevails, they will be bro't to perceive the edge of the precipice to which they have been conducted, and will become so much ashamed of the credulity which has betrayed themselves, that for the present generation at least no one will be hardy enough to tempt their indignation. You thus see, that our position, is so far a sacrifice, that if we prevail our enemy is vanquished and scattered to the four winds, for the hope of plunder is their main bond of union, and if that is removed, where are they? But if they prove victorious, it is a victory which will destroy the victors and invigorate the vanquished. Ours is a cause on which we can conscientiously invoke the blessing of Heaven. No lust of power, no sordid, selfish hopes of pecuniary profanity animate our exertions, we strive for our country, for the greatest good of the greatest number of the great family of man. In such a struggle we must ultimately conquer and he who dies in it, dies gloriously.

Allow me to reciprocate in conclusion the appearance of personal respect with which you are pleased to honor me, and to tender through you my most grateful acknowledgments to those for whom you set for the invitation to partake with the Republican Citizens of Person of a Democratic dinner at Roxboro', on Thursday 29th day of October, and to yourselves personally, for the very flattering and handsome terms in which you have communicated it.

Your obedient servant,
RO. STRANGE.

To Messrs. C. H. Jordan, J. W. Williams, J. W. Cunningham, J. Hamblett, C. Taylor and E. D. Bolton.

P. S. In lieu of my presence, please offer in my behalf at the proper time, the following sentiment:

"Martin Van Buren, our Democratic Chief—his opponent acts by a Committee—but he will lead his friends to victory in Person."—ib.

Duplin County.—We have been requested to insert the following extract of a letter from Duplin county:

Kenansville, N. C. Dec. 25, 1840.

Dear Sir: A few nights ago one of those negroes (Brown's) that were confined in Jail for murdering Fountain, prized open the doors and made his escape through the hole that Powell and others made. Manning's two negroes did not get out because they could not get the shackles off. As soon as Fountain's relations and friends heard of Brown's boy's escape, they mustered a company of 20 odd men and came up here, day before yesterday, every man armed with his gun, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the other two were safe and would likely be kept until they could be tried. Old Mr. Fountain went in the Jail sometime during the day, and said he had no idea that they could be kept until Court. The company knocked about the village all day, and about 8 o'clock at night they procured a light and an axe, and went down to the Jail and broke open the doors with the axe, and took the 2 negroes that were left out, and carried them a piece below Stanley's; built up a pig tin in the road so that they could see, and shot them dead in the road, and proceeded on about their business. There was a jury held over them the next day.—ib.

Warren Sulphur Spring.—We congratulate the people of North Carolina, and especially our friends in the sickly regions of the East, upon the fact that the Sulphur Spring which was discovered last summer on the land of William D. Jones, Esq. has been analyzed by scientific gentlemen and pronounced by them to be of excellent sanative properties. The Proprietor has discovered that the main fountain is some six or eight feet from the first location, and upon changing the location, has found that the water is much more strongly impregnated with mineral substances than it was at first supposed to be. Many gentlemen of intelligence who have visited the Virginia Mineral Springs in the Mountains, pronounce this to be equal in every respect, to any of them. The enterprising proprietor is engaged in building suitable accommodations for visitors, and will be prepared to board a great number

of persons during the next season.—We think it fortunate not only that a spring of such medicinal qualities should have been found in Warren; but that it should have been found on the land of a gentleman who is so enterprising and worthy as is Mr. Jones.—Warrenton Rep.

Cotton Planter's Convention.—On the 7th of December, 1840, a meeting was held at Greensboro', Ala., by a number of Planters from Green, Marengo and Perry counties, Ala., which appointed a committee to inquire into the reported deficiency of the Cotton Crop of 1840, as compared with that of 1839, and the following are some of the facts reported by said Committee.

"That the aggregate production in 1830 of 76 plantations, was 17 108 bales, while the yield from same in 1840, cannot exceed 8,261, or one half."

The 76 plantations include every variety of soil.

The large bulk of cotton produced on these plantations, is usually derived from fine lands."

The committee also submitted the following resolution: That entertaining the belief, from the best information we have been able to collect, that the relative deficiency of the present crop, throughout the entire cotton growing region, is fully equal to that in the section represented by this meeting, we earnestly invite the whole body of the Southern planters to hold similar meetings, that an early opinion may be formed as to the entire crop of 1840, approximating very nearly to accuracy, and fortified in such a way as to put the matter beyond cavil or doubt.

Distressing Murder.—The Star of Florida, printed at Tallahassee, of the 8th inst. says:—A murder the most distressing, was committed on Friday night last, at Baily's Mills, Jefferson county, by, it is supposed, run away negroes. The victim was Mr. James Van Horn, a resident in this city, who was shot while endeavoring to defend a smoke-house which the negroes were endeavoring to force open.—Two shots were fired—one at the deceased, and one at another person who was with him—only one of which took effect. The camp of, it is presumed, the same negroes, was discovered only a few days previous to the murder and about five hundred pounds of bacon taken therefrom. Mr. Van Horn has left a young and interesting family to mourn his loss.

From the Virginia Star Dec. 16th.

A murder of the most atrocious character, we understand, was committed in the county of Dinwiddie, on Sunday morning last by Jeremiah Conway, on the person of Edward Lewis, a young man, only about 18 years of age, who, at the time when the murder was committed, resided with Conway's family. It appears that Lewis had dressed himself with the intention of going to Church, and was in the act of stepping out of the parson, having his back turned towards Conway's chamber door, when C. advanced within a few steps of him, (having a gun heavily charged with buck shot,) and fired, when Lewis fell, having received the entire contents of the gun in the neck and back part of the head! The only supposable cause assigned for the perpetration of this dreadful act, was jealousy, on the part of Conway. After the act was committed, Conway made no effort to escape, and when questioned in relation to the murder, positively declared that he knew nothing about it. He has been committed to the Jail of Dinwiddie county, where he awaits his trial for this outrageous act.

Singular Murder and Suicide.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writing from Columbia, Adair Co., Kentucky, details the circumstances of a most heart rending murder and suicide. The facts, briefly stated, are these: A Mr. Jacob Burke, a plain and honest farmer, residing about two miles from Columbia, lost his wife about two years ago, for whom he entertained a more than ordinary fondness. After her death he became morbidly sensitive on the subject of his two little boys, in their lone and motherless condition. One of these was five years old at the time of his mother's death and the other seven. To add to his misery he took to drink, and from this course his mind was measurably destroyed. In this condition, he determined, it is supposed, to take his own life, but unwilling to leave his children behind him, he first, with an axe, while they were asleep, nearly severed their heads from their shoulders, and then went to the barn and hung himself!

We learn from the Elmira Republican that a young man by the name of Thomas Boulden was killed on the N. Y. Rail Road on Tuesday last by the saw of a Pile Driving Machine, which broke and cut him nearly in two about the hip.

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 lancing the gums, which always makes the teeth 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. RUSSELL, Elizabeth City.
January, 1840.