



## 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' 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. If the child is put to the breast, let it suck the milk, which would take the pain off. 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, }  
Geo. Howard, } Tarboro.  
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. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz: For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

For arrears of printing, lithographing, & engraving, ordered by the House of Representatives during the third session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, and for the payment of which that Congress did not make the necessary appropriations, a sum not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

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, January 8th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

For the Revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, twenty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For five years' pensions to widows, under the act of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For half-pay pensioners, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

For arrears, payable through the Third Auditor's office, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And as it further enacted, That the several agents for paying pensioners, now in office, or hereafter to be appointed, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to administer all oaths required to be administered to pensioners, attorneys of pensioners or others, in the course of the preparation of papers for the payment of pensions under any of the laws of Congress; and that the said agents, for the administration of every oath and the proper certificate thereof, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to charge, and shall be entitled to receive, from the person to whom the oath is administered, the same compensation which, by the law of the State in which the agent is located, is allowed to State officers for administering similar oaths and certifying the same.

APPROVED, February 22d, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend the act "to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the enumeration shall commence on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, and shall be completed

and closed within five calendar months thereafter. The several assistants shall within five months, and on or before the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty, deliver to the marshals, by whom they shall be appointed, two copies of the returns of the enumeration and statistical tables, and the marshals respectively shall on or before the first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, transmit to the Secretary of State one copy of the several returns and statistical tables, and also the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories, and an aggregate also of the statistical information obtained within said districts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the enumeration of transient persons, the name of every person who shall be an inhabitant of any district or territory, without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the schedule which is allotted for the heads of families in the division where he or she shall be on the said first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the marshal of Missouri shall be three hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the five dollars heretofore provided as compensation to the assistant for each of the two correct copies of the schedules containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up in two of the most public places within the same, that there be allowed for said copies, and each assistant shall be entitled to receive at the rate of five dollars for ten sheets, or in that proportion for a less number, and at the rate of thirty cents for every sheet over ten in the copy of the return. And in all cases where the assistants to the marshals shall have performed the duties and made the returns required by the thirteenth section of the act for taking the sixth census, they shall be allowed therefor a sum equal to twenty per centum on the allowance made to them respectively, for the enumeration.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the copies of returns and aggregate amounts, directed to be filed by the marshals with the clerks of the several District Courts and Supreme Courts of the Territories of the United States, shall be preserved by said clerks and remain in their offices respectively, and so much of the act to which this is an amendment as requires that they shall be transmitted by said clerks to the Department of State is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be noted all the clerical errors in the returns of the marshals and assistants, whether in the addition, classification of inhabitants or otherwise, and to direct to be printed in the manner provided for in the act to which this is an amendment the corrected aggregate returns only.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of the thirteenth section of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as restricts the weight of packages by mail, shall not apply to the transmission of papers relating to the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and upon the transmission of said papers by the mail, between the marshals and their assistants, it shall be lawful for the postmasters to charge periodical pamphlet postage only.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the marshal of any district, to take part in the enumeration of a portion of his district, and upon his so doing he shall have the benefit of the compensation allotted therefor, as if it had been done by an assistant.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective persons who are employed by the Secretary of State in executing the provisions of this act, shall be fifteen hundred dollars to the superintending clerk per annum; to the recording clerk eight hundred dollars per annum; to an assistant clerk six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and to the packer and folder six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and the said salaries shall commence from the date of their being so employed, and that of the persons to be employed, to examine and correct the returns from the marshals and their assistants, at the same rates as were paid for the like services rendered under the act for taking the fifth census, to be paid out of any money appropriated for carrying into effect the act for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts whose provisions are inconsistent with the enactments of this amendatory act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 26, 1840.

A warning.—A sad accident occurred in the neighborhood of Bethania, Stokes

county, on the 7th inst. A young man by the name of Richard Glenn, being at a horse race and somewhat intoxicated attempted to run a mare through the path. When about half way through, the mare "flew the track," and threw her rider violently against a tree, injuring him so badly that he died within a day or two.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

## HON. R. M. SAUNDERS.

If any thing were wanting to establish the soundness of this gentleman's principles, it might be found in the course pursued towards him by the federal press of North Carolina. Unable to assail his political tenets and aware that his whole public life has been in entire accordance with the republican faith, the federal papers are sedulously endeavoring to make up a false issue before the people of the State, in order to conceal the hideous deformities of their own candidate from public view. In pursuance of this object, they have paraded before the public a memorial of the Guilford Quakers, who call themselves the "Manumission Society of North Carolina," which Judge Saunders presented to the House of Representatives in 1824, about sixteen years ago when he represented the Guilford District in Congress. It will be borne in mind that in that time, the Abolition Societies, now so numerous and mischievous throughout the non-slaveholding States, were not in existence, and consequently no excitement was produced by the Quaker memorials, which were not confined to one section of the country more than another, but were sent to members of Congress from slave-holding, as well as from non-slaveholding States and in every instance, were presented to Congress by those to whom they were intrusted. Upon presentation, they were sometimes read and referred, and, sometimes, laid upon the table, without being read. This has been a uniform custom up to a few years back, when the constantly increasing strength of the abolitionists, and the fanatical & dangerous doctrines disseminated by them, impelled Congress to withhold from their petitions that respect with which they had before been treated. The memorials of 1824 were as unlike those of the present day as two things having the same object in view could possibly be. Those of individuals opposed to slavery, it is true, but small in number and harmless and inoffensive in their character. The question of principle involved now, or the right of Congress to reject these petitions, had not at that period been mooted, and every Congress, from 1790 down to a few years past, had received them.

It is not a little singular that Mr. Shepherd, who represented this same Guilford district in Congress, and who, in 1830, six years after the presentation of the memorial by Judge Saunders, presented to Congress a similar memorial from the same people, should entirely escape the censure of these federal editors, whilst the course of Mr. Saunders is denounced with bitterness. If we are told that Mr. Shepherd is not before the people, we reply that he has been before the people ever since the presentation of the Quaker petition, until he was beaten by Mr. Hill, last year, and we saw not a word about abolition petitions in any of the federal papers of the State. If their object were fairness and truth, they should have issued extras during the last canvass in that District, showing to the people that Mr. Shepherd, as late as 1830, and after there had been some excitement on the question of abolition, presented to Congress an abolition memorial. But mark you, gentle reader, Mr. Shepherd was a "whig," and these same Quaker memorialists were his friends and supporters of Mr. Morehead, & the opponents, as they have ever been, of Saunders and the Democracy.

Were we disposed to employ the weapons of these federal editors, we could show from the Journals of the Legislature, a few years back, that the course of Mr. Morehead on this subject has been as exceptionable as that of Mr. Saunders, to say the least of it. But we wish each candidate to stand upon his known and avowed political principles, and, upon them to rise or fall.

One would suppose from the extraordinary horror these federal editors express at the mere presentation of an abolition petition, that they are the champions of the South on this great and important question.—They would fain make the people of North Carolina believe that there is great danger to be apprehended from the election of a gentleman, born and raised in the State, who, some sixteen years ago when there was no excitement in the country upon the subject, presented a Quaker petition to Congress; but at the same time, ask the same people to elevate to the Presidency of the U. States, a man whose "dearest object is to see the whole surplus revenue of the country applied to the emancipation of the slaves of the South!" Most profound logicians are these federal editors, truly! The people of North Carolina are not to be gulled with such stuff. They see into the schemes of these federal scribblers. A-

were that the principles of Mr. Morehead will not bear the scrutiny of the public, the federalists are endeavoring to divert public attention from them, by creating a false impression in relation to his opponent. They dare not make a direct charge of this kind against Judge Saunders, because, they know, it would receive the indignation and contempt of every honest man in the community.—We shall now conclude this article, already too long, and, not content with defending our candidate, we shall, in some future number, carry the war into Africa.—*Warrenton Rep.*

Gen. Harrison condemned by his own Biographer.—Mr. Dawson, the biographer of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, says, that "there are two qualifications lacking in the character of General Harrison, which neither riches, poverty, or honesty, can compensate for. He wants the talent required for the proper exercise of the powers vested in the President of a great nation; and he holds political principles which are repudiated by a Democratic Republican people, who alone can raise him or any other candidate to that dignified station.— Either of those two qualifications lacking in him or any other candidate, renders them unfit for the office, let them be ever so poor, ever so rich, or so honest; and it is upon those alone that we would ever oppose the elevation of any man. It is true, continues Mr. Dawson, "we wrote the Biography of Gen. Harrison, it is equally true that we defended him from the slanders of some of those who now profess to be his most ardent friends—but it is equally true that in our immediate intercourse with him, though we saw every thing was amiable and honorable in his demeanor and character, we never could perceive that superiority of talent that could recommend him to any intelligent man as a fit person to occupy the Presidential chair."—*Wilmington Gazette.*

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states a rumor, that Mr. Clay is about to retire to private life. Such declarations may do to grace a speech or "adorn a tale. We venture to say, that Mr. C. entertains no such intentions: and it is certain, that we have heard of no such whisper during his stirring visit to this city. The signs cannot be mistaken that Mr. C. looks to the succession after the first term of the "Military Chieftain."— There is as much truth in this story, as there is in the rumor that Mr. Van Buren's friends intended to withdraw him.—*Richmond Eng.*

A Flare up.—The New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of the 18th February, says—

"If I were a gossip correspondent it would be my duty to give you, in long detail, the particulars of an affair which has furnished matter for animated conversation in our high ton circles for the last two weeks. A wealthy merchant's family lost sundry articles of plate, among which was an old pitcher which was much valued, and peculiarly marked on the handle. He advertised his pitcher, and the advertisement was seen by a silver-smith, who found that a curious handle which he had saved from a pitcher he bought, corresponded with the description. He saw the advertiser, and informed him that he had the handle—that he bought the pitcher of a wealthy lady, of whom he had bought great quantities of similar articles for years past. The disclosure was astounding, for the lady was an intimate acquaintance. The truth, however, was too evident, and the lady was sent for. She was at a party, and on being called for there, stepped into her coach and rode to the house where were the parties. She was told of the facts, and charged with the theft. She denied the whole, and appealed to her known wealth as proving want of motive.

She had pantries full of plate, a husband rich and respectable, and a separate income of her own of \$6,000 a year. After some further communication she returned and finished her evening at the party. Proof came too thick, however, for resistance, and in a few days it stood confessed that for some six years past this rich lady had been in the practice of calling on her friends in her coach, with a cloak and muff in winter, and other suitable dresses in summer, and regularly robbing them of every thing valuable on which she could lay her hands. In one instance, while waiting in the parlor for the lady of the house to come down, she secured five pieces of plate, one of which was a large tea tray, and afterwards had a pleasant conversation with the robbed lady and went away.

Of course all the details of what happened among forty different families, will afford new food for talk this month to come."

The Governor of Alabama has offered a reward of \$1000, for the apprehension of the incendiaries who attempted to set fire to the University at Tuscaloosa.