



### The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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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 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.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT additional to the act on the subject of Treasury Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the regulations and provisions contained in the act passed the twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," and in the subsequent acts in addition thereto, be, and the same are hereby, renewed, and made in full force, excepting the limitations concerning the times within which such notes may be issued, and restricting the amount thereof as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That under the regulations and provisions contained in said act, Treasury notes may be issued in lieu of others hereafter or heretofore redeemed, but not to exceed in the amount of notes outstanding at any one time the aggregate of five millions of dollars, and to be redeemed sooner than one year, if the means of the treasury will permit, by giving notice sixty days of those notes, which the Department is ready to redeem, no interest to be allowed thereon after the expiration of said sixty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force one year and no longer.

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, March 31st 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to cancel the bonds given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes, employed in the whale fishery, and to make registers lawful papers for such vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels which have cleared, or hereafter may clear, with registers for the purpose of engaging in the whale fishery, shall be deemed to have lawful and sufficient papers for such voyages, securing the privileges & rights of registered vessels, and the privileges and exemptions of vessels enrolled and licensed for the fisheries; and all vessels which have been enrolled and licensed for like voyages shall have the same privileges and measure of protection as if they had sailed with registers if such voyages are completed or until they are completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and three, shall hereafter apply & be in full force as to vessels engaged in the whale fishery in the same manner and to the same extent as the same is now in force and applies to vessels bound on a foreign voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures, fees, duties and charges of every description required of the crews of such vessels, or assessed upon the vessels or cargoes, being the produce of such fishery, because of a supposed insufficiency of a register to exempt them from such claims, are hereby remitted; and all bonds given for such cause are hereby cancelled, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to refund all such moneys as have been, or which may be, paid into the Treasury, to the rightful claimants, out of the revenues in his hands.

APPROVED, April 4th, 1840.

Blue Laws of Connecticut.—In a historical discourse delivered by Prof. Kingsley, of Yale College, at the two hundredth anniversary of New Haven, it is stated that the celebrated Blue Laws of Connecticut are mere fictions. The learned Professor says that they were fabricated by Peters, author of a history of Connecticut, and that his object was to make the colonists appear odious abroad, he being a warm advocate of the regal claims. His history was published in England.

Lou. Banner & Pioneer.

### POLITICAL.

From the Petersburg Statesman.

### GUARDIANS PLACED OVER GEN. HARRISON.

An extraordinary course has lately been taken with Gen. Harrison by his friends in Ohio. They have raised a committee, to whom they have given him in charge, as an idiot is committed to the care of trustees. The committee receive and read the political letters, and determine upon the answers to be given, leaving the poor old gentleman without any discretion or a gency in the matter. George the Third, of England, in the days of his old age and insanity, deprived of all power in his own government, was a king after much the same fashion that Harrison is now a candidate.

The Oswego Palladium contains a correspondence between the Oswego Union Association, and the committee who have taken possession of Harrison. We copy the letters, which we have the positive assurance are genuine.

Oswego, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. William H. Harrison.  
Dear Sir—In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you, in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Second—Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public monies, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States?

And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a General Bankrupt Law, by Congress,—so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union?

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people.

I am, sir,  
Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
MILES HOTCHKISS,  
Corresponding Secretary.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1840.

Oswego Union Association.  
Gentlemen—Your letter of the 31st ult. addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response; and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position.

Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly, and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the national convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present, remains unaltered. In the meantime we cannot help expressing the hope, that our friends, every where, will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something akin to generous confidence.

When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a high guaranty, that should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,  
Your friends,  
David Guynne,  
J. C. Wright,  
O. M. Spencer.

H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sec'y.

The committee are now publishing in pamphlet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment.

The Abolitionists are ranging themselves under the banner of HARRISON, as will be seen from the following Resolution, lately adopted at an Abolition meeting in the Western part of the State of New York. We are glad also, to see that it is "inconsistent with their principles" to vote for Martin Van Buren.

Resolved, That the Abolitionists cannot, consistently with their principles, vote for Martin Van Buren as president of the United States—but that they should as we hope they will, give their united support to the election of WILLIAM H. HARRISON! and this meeting will heartily concur in any and every effort of the friends of the cause, that will promote the furtherance of their object.

Halifax Dem.

From the Augusta (Maine) Age.

### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Troops ordered to Houlton.

We learn from private sources, upon which entire reliance may be placed, that the President has ordered 5 companies of the 1st regiment of Artillery, now in the State of New York to proceed to Houlton. The force now at that station consists of the other three companies of the regiment named. The regiment is commanded by Col. Pierce, and the sum total of its effective strength was 393 men, last November, as we find by the latest army returns. This is not its legal complement, but whether or not it has been since recruited, we have no means of ascertaining, &c.

It is evident that the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the N. E. Boundary question is every day growing weaker, that this question is fast approaching its crisis, that it must either soon be settled, or the peaceful relations between this country and Great Britain be suspended, and that even war may eventually grow out of it. That the President will if possible maintain peace and at the same time firmly support the rights of Maine, we have no doubt. His character combines in a remarkable degree, courage and discretion; and on this question he enjoys the entire confidence of the whole country.

From Canada.—Warlike.—The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, looks rather warlike: "Chippewa, March, 1840.

"The people on this side want to fight. The general surveyors have surveyed Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and are now engaged in surveying Fort Erie, with a view to fortification. Orders have been just received to recruit 8000 men for five years—40 dollars bounty. This certainly looks like fighting.

Buffalo Sentinel, March 27.

Connection of Charleston with the West.—A Rail Road Festival, to commemorate the commencement of the Lagrange and Memphis Rail Road, was held at the village of Lagrange, in Tennessee, on the 21st inst. It is the intention of the Stockholders of this road to unite with the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Road. This will at once give to the City of Charleston the vast and important trade of the valley of the Mississippi, Red River, Arkansas, and East Texas. Memphis is a considerable town on the East bank of the Mississippi river, and within 8 miles of the State of Mississippi. It is 50 miles from Lagrange, and the Rail Road connecting those places will be completed. One of the toasts given at the Festival was in these words, "May they (the projectors of the road) live to see the time when Charleston S. C., by Internal Improvement may be brought within 32 hours of our great Mississippi river.

Charleston Patriot.

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian of the 29th ult. has the following items:

Indian Murders.—Every week brings its tale of blood. Captain Brooks of the General Clinch, informs us that some time last week, the Rev. Mr. McRea, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed while riding his circuit by Indians, within three miles of Micanopy.

Also, that an express arrived at Gary's Ferry on Saturday evening, bringing intelligence of the capture and destruction of a train of wagons, some where in Middle Florida. The wagons were burned, the mules killed, and the sergeant in command of the train mortally wounded.

Bloodhounds.—We saw a gentleman this morning direct from Florida, who witnessed the first experiment with the Bloodhounds, which answered admirably. They started four Indians from a hammock in a very short time, and one came in and gave

himself up—the whole four were made prisoners without any injury having been done by the dogs. Col. Twiggs and Lieut. Darling were about to set off for Micanopy, and the hounds were to follow. They are sent into the everglades and hammocks in which the Indians conceal themselves, who are compelled to run, and they soon find themselves in the open plain and are captured. The howl of the dogs gives notice of their success, and those on the borders of the hammock watch for the egress of the savages, and they are caught.

New York Star.

Singular Death.—Mr. H. Gage of Chautauque county N. Y. was accidentally killed by the discharge of a loaded gun, which went off by his turning in his berth on board the Monongahela while going down the Ohio. The gun belonged to some persons on board, and had been put in the berth.

Sick-head-ache.—Of this disease, of which so many persons are afflicted, Dr. Burrell of New York, writing to Dr. Alcott of Boston, says—"Not a case of the sick-head-ache has ever occurred within my knowledge, except with drinkers of tea and coffee; and not a case has failed of being cured on the entire renunciation of them."

These doctors are ultraists about eating and drinking—real Grahamites; but we can tell them a thing or two about it, though no doctor.

We have suffered for years with the sick-head-ache, and have drunk both tea and coffee all the while, and we have been entirely relieved from this disease, and never have any attacks, unless very occasionally, after exposure, and late hours at night, and we continue still the free use of tea and strong coffee!

What do ye think of that, Doctor? But, we have left out the sugar in coffee: the saccharine matter producing acid and fermentation. And we have recommended the same remedy with equal success to many other persons.—However, the mere tepid water, blackened a trifle with a few grains of burnt coffee, as used by many northern people, ought to produce sick-head-ache, or some worse disease. If people drink coffee, they should learn to make it suitably strong.

Texas.—The Texas dates are to the 13th ult. Several white persons had been murdered at Austin by Indians.

The Austin Gazette contains a letter from a person who signs himself William C. White, stating that in one of the mines of Mexico, which he visited, he met with an American prisoner, who represented himself, to be Col. David Crockett. Whether any truth is to be attached to the statement remains to be seen.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—The Mobile Planter's Journal gives the particulars of a singular suicide at Selma, Ala. A young man who entered his name as Francis P. Ely on the register of the steamer Invincible jumped overboard while the boat was lying at the above place. The young man came on board the Invincible at Portland on her upward trip, and proceeded to Montgomery, where he went ashore, and stated to the landlord of the house at which he stopped, that he had stolen money, & requested him to take charge of it. The next day he called upon Capt. Allen of the Invincible and made the same statement to him, begging him to get the money and take him back to this place, or to New Orleans, on board his boat. After leaving Montgomery, he would speak often of his crime and evinced the deepest remorse, and said that the person he had injured was his best friend.

When the boat stopped at Selma, Capt. Allen went ashore with some of the passengers. The stranger watched him narrowly until he was out of sight; he then went back to the cabin, and passing out to the stern threw off his coat & boots and jumped overboard. One of the crew saw him stripping, but did not suspect him of any wicked design. A boat was put off as soon as practicable, & he was seen to rise to the surface about twenty feet distant; but immediately sunk again.

He is believed to have been a native of Walbraham, Massachusetts, and about twenty years of age. The money placed in the hands of Captain Allen, at Montgomery, remains in his possession, amounting to between two and three hundred dollars.