



**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's 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 give 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.

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

[PRIVATE—No. 3.]

AN ACT for the relief Sitten Stephens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest which might accrue or revert to the United States to a certain tract of land in Jackson county, Alabama, reserved to Sitten Stephens under a treaty made and concluded between the United States and the Cherokee tribe of Indians, on the eighth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, he, and the same are hereby, relinquished, and vested in the said Sitten Stephens and his heirs: *Provided*, That no conveyance or deed of the said tract of land shall be valid or effectual, until such conveyance or deed shall be submitted to one of the district attorneys of Alabama for his approbation; and if, after inquiry into the facts and circumstances attending the contract for the sale of said land, or any part thereof, he shall be satisfied that said contract is fair, and that the consideration paid or agreed to be paid therefor is adequate, he shall endorse his approbation on such deed or conveyance so approved, and thereafter the same shall be deemed valid and effectual.

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, April 27th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PRIVATE—No. 4.]

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Grimbball, senior, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heirs and legal representatives of John Grimbball, senior, deceased, be, and they are hereby authorized to locate two hundred and twenty-three and one fourth acres or one and a half quarter sections of land, not exceeding that quantity, in the Opelousas land district, in the State of Louisiana, upon any unreserved and unappropriated land in said district.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 5.]

AN ACT for the relief of James Brewer, of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James Brewer, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, or to his legal representatives, one hundred dollars, being the amount by him paid to the United States on the thirtieth day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, with interest from that date, at the land office in Zanesville, Ohio, for the west half of the southwest quarter of section number fourteen, in township number eight, range number three, in the Zanesville land district, and for which said land the United States cannot make the said James Brewer a title.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize James Alexander to relinquish certain land, and to locate other land in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Alexander be, and he is hereby, authorized to relinquish to the United States the east half of the southeast quarter of section number three, in township number nine north, in range fourteen west of the second principal meridian, in the Palestine land district, State of Illinois; and that he be permitted to enter, in lieu thereof, a like quantity of land within the limits of said district subject to private entry.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 7.]

AN ACT for the relief of Nathan Levy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Nathan Levy, American consul at the island of St. Thomas, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, three hundred

and seventy-eight dollars; which sum he received of the master of the brig Falcon, of Boston, Massachusetts, and which he paid, one-third into the Treasury of the United States, and the other two-thirds to the seamen composing the crew of said brig; said Levy having been compelled, by judgment of law, to pay back said sum to the owners of said brig, it having been illegally received and paid over by him as aforesaid.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 8.]

AN ACT for the relief of Robert Milnor and John Thompson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Robert Milnor and John Thompson the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-three cents, being the amount of fees equitably due to said Milnor and Thompson for extra service rendered by them as gaugers at the port of Philadelphia, after the passage of the act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, reducing the duties on wines, in regauging certain wines then in custom stores, at said port, and coming within the provisions of said act; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 9.]

AN ACT for the relief of George Willis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to pay to George Willis the sum of eighty dollars, for the loss of a pilot boat while piloting a revenue cutter over Ocracoke bar, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 10.]

AN ACT for the relief of Meigs D. Benjamin and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Meigs D. Benjamin and company, of the city of New York, two hundred dollars and forty-six cents, for duties paid by them on ten cases of leather gloves imported by them in the month of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 11.]

AN ACT for the relief of Gamaliel E. Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to pay to Gamaliel E. Smith, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, in full for labor performed under a contract made with the United States in the summer of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to build a light-house and dwelling house on Mount Desert Rock, and for materials furnished by him and used by his successor under said contract to construct said building.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 12.]

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas W. Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Thomas W. Taylor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, being the appraised value of a horse belonging to said Taylor, taken into the service of the United States in May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 13.]

AN ACT for the relief of Richard Booker and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War settle the claim for clothing of Richard Booker, and those composing the company under his command, called the Richmond Washington Volunteers whose services were tendered and accepted, under the acts of February six and July six, eighteen hundred and twelve, said company having been called into the service on the sixth of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen, in which it remained

until discharged on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirteen; and that he allow said company so much as is due, under said acts for clothing, and that the allowance so made to each member be paid to him, or, if dead, to his legal representative, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 1]

JOINT RESOLUTION, authorizing the Secretary of War to continue certain clerks employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given to the Secretary of War by the sixteenth clause of the first section of the act entitled, "An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," dated the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to employ two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, be extended after the expiration of the period for which that authority was granted, for the term of two years.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

*From the Raleigh Standard.*

**PROPOSED MILITIA SYSTEM.**

The "whigs" are, as usual, striving to deceive the people in regard to the new militia system proposed by Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War. The disciplining of the militia has long been an object of attention to men of all parties, and all have agreed that something better than the present very inefficient system should be adopted. Whether the plan proposed will answer the purpose or not, we shall not pretend to say—but it is any thing else but a "standing army," as the "whigs" designate it. We cannot see why a disciplined militia, of the freemen of the United States, should be less patriotic, less devoted to the liberties of the country, or less competent to judge of federal encroachments on their rights, than men ignorant of discipline and unrestrained by military rules for their own government. Every one knows that men under discipline are vastly more competent to protect their country from foreign invasion or domestic insurrection, than "raw militia." We do not see how such men can be called a standing army, dangerous to the liberties of the people, unless it is believed that they will fight against themselves—or, like the Kilkenny cats, should take a fancy to eat one another up. Let every man who is enrolled in the militia, illustrate this matter by asking himself if 10 day's drill during the year, will make him a traitor to the liberties of his countrymen? or rather, let him inquire if he would not be the better enabled to defend the institutions of his country from foreign or domestic assault.

The system proposed by Mr. Poinsett provides that all the able bodied white male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 20 and 45, (except such as are or may be exempted by law) shall be enrolled, & divided into companies of eighty privates, and the usual number of officers—who shall provide themselves with each a musket, bayonet, knapsack, powder, and the other usual accoutrements. These are to form the first class, or the mass. From this class, it is proposed to enrol 100,000 men, by draft or voluntary enlistment, which shall be divided into companies and battalions of ninety men to each company, besides officers and musicians. These are to be mustered once or twice in the year, and do duty from 10 to 30 days—during which time they will draw the same pay and rations as soldiers of the United States.—This is called the *active* or *moveable* class, and is enlisted for four years, one fourth going out annually, and their places supplied by annual draft or enlistment from the mass. This is the class to be first called upon when troops are required.

There is a third division, to be called the *reserve* or *sedentary* class, to be composed of those who have served their regular time in the active class. In this third division they remain four years, and then return to the mass, and are no more liable to be called out, unless the exigencies of the country should require the aid of all its militia force.

For convenience of instruction and discipline, it is proposed to form ten districts, in each of which, there shall be depots of arms and ammunition.—The following classification of States is recommended:

<b>First District.</b>	
Maine,	} 9,200 men.
New Hampshire,	
Vermont.	
<b>Second District.</b>	
Massachusetts,	} 9,600 men.
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut.	

<b>Third District.</b>	
New York.	} 18,000 men.
Pennsylvania.	
<b>Fourth District.</b>	
New Jersey,	} 13,200 men.
Delaware,	
<b>Fifth District.</b>	
Maryland,	} 10,400 men.
District of Columbia,	
Virginia.	
<b>Sixth District.</b>	
North Carolina,	} 10,000 men.
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	
Florida.	
<b>Seventh District.</b>	
Alabama,	} 8,000 men.
Mississippi,	
Louisiana,	
Tennessee.	
<b>Eighth District.</b>	
Arkansas,	} 2,000 men.
Missouri,	
Iowa.	
<b>Ninth District.</b>	
Kentucky,	} 7,400 men.
Illinois,	
Indiana.	
<b>Tenth District.</b>	
Ohio,	} 9,200 men.
Michigan,	
Wisconsin.	
<b>Total,</b>	97,000 men.

Provision is also made for a proper proportion of riflemen, cavalry and artillery—and no interference is to be made with volunteer corps now in existence, or with the mode of appointing officers now prescribed by the different States.

This is the plan which the Secretary submits to the judgment of statesmen and military men, in answer to the call of public opinion, and a recent resolution of Congress. The disasters, defeats, the great sacrifice of human life, from the slow organization of the militia in time of war, are fresh in the recollection of every citizen; and some remedy should certainly be applied to prevent such consequences in future. Whatever system may be finally adopted, it is a matter of congratulation that the subject has been brought before the people, and we hope it will never be dismissed until something is done to render the militia, that patriotic and safe arm of public defence, efficient and available in time of danger.

But do the people suppose that the Federal Whigs are sincere in their denunciations of this system, or that they really believe it to be any thing like a standing army? No. In this as in every thing else, they are bent on deceiving the people—because they are now supporting for the Presidency Gen. Harrison, who recommended a system much more objectionable than the one now proposed, and in which those points that might appear objectionable, stand in much bolder relief.

*From the Norfolk Herald.*

Mr. J. T. Allyn, our late delegate in the Assembly, has handed us a copy of the last appraisal of real estate in Virginia, made in 1838. It divides the State into four districts, and compares the assessed value per acre with what it was at the previous assessment in 1818. It tells badly for the improvement of the State on the whole.

Five millions increase in 20 years is not much in a State like Virginia, where there are untold millions of wealth, accessible at any time, with the proper keys to unlock it. This increase is all in the western region, (the 4th district,) which besides covers a deficit in the other districts of eighteen millions—the appreciation of real estate in the 4th, being more than 23 millions of dollars above the assessment of 1818.

There is a falling off in the value of property in the 2d district, of the rise of nine millions; and in the 3rd district there is an appreciation of nearly two millions. These are melancholy as well as alarming facts, which demand the attention of our statesmen and political economists. Our State must have been wretchedly governed by its Legislative rulers, to have made so little progress in 20 years, while many of her sisters, with not half of her natural resources, have almost doubled their capital within the same period.

We shall take an early opportunity to refer again to this document.

*Slide of Earth in Canada.*—On the morning of the 4th instant, a large tract of land of several hundred acres, near Three rivers, Lower Canada, slid off into the river. There were upon it two houses, several barns, 40 horses, cows and other domestic animals, and 500 fine sugar maple trees. The land went off gradually, & the inhabitants, including the men employed in making sugar, who took the alarm as soon as they saw the trees moving, made their escape.

Counterfeit ten cent pieces are said to be in circulation in Philadelphia.