

# TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 753.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, August 1, 1840

Vol. XVI — No. 34.

## 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 precursive 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 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. 13.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners, who, together with two commissioners to be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, shall form a board whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which are provided for by the convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, concluded at Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and which may be presented to said commissioners under the same, and to decide thereon according to the provisions of said convention, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations.

*SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioners, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

*SEC. 3. And be it further enacted,* That said commissioners on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioners on the part of the Mexican Republic, shall be and they are hereby, authorised to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission, such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of said convention.

*SEC. 4. And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums namely: To said commissioners, at the rate of three thousand per annum for each; to the secretary at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear to be reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses, and likewise all that part of the salary and expenses of the arbiter under said convention which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

*SEC. 5. And be it further enacted,* That all communications to and from the secretary of said commissioners appointed under this act, on business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

*SEC. 6. And be it further enacted,* That so soon as said commission shall be executed & completed according to the provisions of said convention, the commissioners aforesaid shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by them; and the records, documents, and all other papers, in the possession of the commission or its officers, or certified copies or duplicates thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

*SEC. 7. And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the report of said commissioners, or of the award of the arbiter or umpire, as provided by said convention to be made in case of the disagreement of said commissioners; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued in such form as he may prescribe, showing the amount or proportion of compensation to which each person, in whose favor award shall have been made by said commissioners or umpire, may be entitled as against the Mexican Government on account of the claims provided for by said convention.

*SEC. 8. And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause any moneys which may be paid by the Mexican Government in satisfaction of said awards, to be remitted on the most advantageous terms to the United States; and all monies received under said convention, or by virtue of this act, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby ap-

propriated to be distributed and paid to those entitled thereto, according to the provisions of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the same, in ratable proportions among the persons aforesaid, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, and at such time or times as the same shall be received into the Treasury.

*SEC. 9. And be it further enacted,* That if the Mexican Government, in place of at once paying the amount of said awards, shall see fit to issue Treasury notes therefore as provided by said convention, then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorised and required, to receive the said Treasury notes, and to deliver the same to the persons who shall be respectively entitled thereto, in virtue of the awards made under said convention, and of the certificates issued as hereinbefore provided.

*SEC. 10. And be it further enacted,* That in the payment of money or the issue of certificates in virtue of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall first deduct and retain, or make reservation of such sums of money, if any, as may be due the United States from persons in whose favor awards shall have been made under said convention.

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, June 12th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC.—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize registers and receivers to administer oaths, required to be taken by purchasers of public land.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the register or receiver of any of the land offices of the United States, shall be authorised, and it shall be the duty of said officers, to administer any oath or oaths, which now are or hereafter may be required by law in connection with the entry or purchase of any tract of land; and if any person shall knowingly or wilfully swear falsely to any fact contained in any oath or affidavit so taken or made, he or she shall be deemed and held guilty of perjury, and shall on conviction, suffer all the pains, and penalties and disabilities which attach to said crime, in other cases of perjury, under the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That such land officers shall not directly or indirectly charge or receive any compensation for administering such oaths.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 15.]

AN ACT for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts, as soon as the surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to take all the necessary measures for the completion of the surveys in the several districts for which surveyors general have been, or may be appointed, at the earliest periods compatible with the purposes contemplated by law; and whenever the surveys and records of any such district or State shall be completed, the surveyor general thereof shall be required to deliver over to the Secretary of State of the respective States, including such surveys, or such other officer as may be authorised to receive them, all the field notes, maps, records, and other papers appertaining to land titles, within the same; and the office of surveyor general, in every such district, shall thereafter cease and be discontinued.

*SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,* That whenever the quantity of public land remaining unsold in any land district shall be reduced to a number of acres less than one hundred thousand, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the land office of such district; and if any land, in any such district, shall remain unsold at the time of the discontinuance of a land office, the same shall be subject to sale at some one of the existing land offices most convenient to the district in which the land office shall have been discontinued, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 16.]

AN ACT concerning prisoners of the United States committed to the jail in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That all prisoners committed to the present jail in the county of Providence and state of Rhode Island under the authority of the United States, shall be kept until discharged by due course of the laws thereof under the like restrictions and penalties as in the case of prisoners committed to said jail under the authority of said State of Rhode Island.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT making provisions for the payment of pensions to the executors or administrators of deceased pensioners in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in case any male pensioner shall die, leaving children, but no widow, the amount of pension due to such pensioner at the time of his death shall be paid to the executor or administrator on the estate of such pensioner, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the children, to be by him distributed among them in equal shares, and the same shall not be considered as a part of the assets of said estate, nor liable to be applied to the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatever.

*SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,* That in case any pensioner who is a widow shall die, leaving children, the amount of pension due at the time of her death shall be paid to the executor or administrator for the benefit of her children, as directed in the foregoing section.

*SEC. 3. And be it further enacted,* That in case of the death of any pensioner whether male or female, leaving children, the amount of pension may be paid to any one, or each of them, as they may prefer, without the intervention of an administrator.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 22.]

AN ACT for the relief of General Duncan L. Clinch.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, & he is hereby, required to adjust all claims of General Duncan L. Clinch for the corn & sugar cane consumed or destroyed by the troops of the United States commanded by General Call in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, during the period the said troops were in possession of his plantation; and that the amount when ascertained, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1840.

## MR. STANLY AND MR. KENDALL.

We extract the following from Mr. Kendall's third letter addressed to the Hon. John M. Botts.

Sir: Three considerations induce me to turn aside from the dissection of your committee for the purpose of noticing, still further, the evidence adduced by you to sustain your charges against the Post Office Department.

1. To show that I did not, when at the head of that Department, omit to investigate any charge of abuse alleged to exist by any man deemed to be respectable.

2. To show the straits to which you were driven to sustain your charges.

3. But chiefly to use, in the progress of my discussions, the facts disclosed in the following exposition.

The Stanly case has been discovered, and I have been favored with the papers. How far it is available to convict me of tolerating abuse or omitting to inquire into it when alleged to exist, will be seen from these documents.

The first is a pencil memorandum, in the hand-writing of the 2d Assistant Postmaster General, in the words following, viz:

"Greenville, Pitt co. N.C.—Looks into letters—negligent, &c.

"Mr. Stanly made complaint to P. M. G. and he directs a letter to be written.

A. P. M.

A letter was accordingly written informing the postmaster of Mr. Stanly's charges, but withholding the name of their author. To this letter the postmaster returned the answer hereto annexed marked A, with the certificates marked A, 1, 2, 3.

You will see, sir, the postmaster pronounces the charge of prying into letters to ascertain their contents, "basely false," maintains that the attention given to his office was as great as its importance required, or its emoluments would justify, and he forwards evidence of his character & fidelity, not as a means of retaining his office, but "for the purpose of fixing the lie on the author" of the charges. You will also mark an independence of spirit in his letter worthy of a true Democrat of the North State.

You will see, also, that two of his "Whig" neighbors, of high character, fully sustain him, and that one of them pronounces one of Mr. Stanly's charges "a base slander." His testimonials furthermore declare that the charge must have arisen from personal or political hostility.

It must be remembered that, when the postmaster applied the terms "basely false" and "lie" to Mr. Stanly's charges, and when the political friend of the honorable gentleman called one of them "a base slander," they did not know who was the secret accuser. Whether their expressions of indignation would have been less severe if they had known that their representative in Congress was thus verbally and secretly traducing one of his constituents, it is impossible to say. Sure it is, that the Department saw no necessity for prosecuting the inquiry further, and no utility in communicating the result to Mr. Stanly, who had presented no written charge. The papers were therefore filed away and forgotten.

Now, sir, what have you gained by bringing forward Mr. Stanly, as a witness to convict me of malfeasance or omission to do my duty while in office? And what has your witness gained by lending himself to such a purpose?

[A.]  
Post Office, Greenville, N. C.  
March 20, 1839.

Sir: Yours of the 29th ult. stating that a complaint had been made to the department, that I was in the habit of prying into letters at my office, for the purpose of ascertaining something of their contents, and that the general arrangement of the office is negligent, came to hand.

In reply, I have to say, that the charge of my prying into letters, to ascertain their contents, is *basely false*; unless the charge refers to my placing a letter to a light, in order to ascertain if it is double, which I suppose it my duty to do.

A year or two since, I had a controversy respecting "my prying" into a pamphlet received at my office, containing a letter written on the margin or pages, on which I charged letter postage, and received your letter of approval, bearing date 1st November, 1837. As to negligence in the arrangement of my office; if the complainant in this case refers to my not devoting the whole of my time to the office, I admit the fact. The perquisites are too small for me to devote the whole of my time and attention to the office. And if the Department expects this, my resignation will be ready at any time you may demand it. I have always been as accomodating as I could possibly. I never refused, even of a Sabbath or night, to go to the office, and deliver letters or papers, on application.

I will not say I have not made mistakes in the discharge of my duties. I have overlooked letters for delivery; but always immediately upon discovering the mistake, I either carried the letter or gave information.

If the complainant in this case would take the trouble, he could, without much difficulty find cause of complaint against others of more magnitude than those preferred against me, but then he might implicate some of the members of that party who hold no offices. The whole of the charges preferred against me originated from political or personal hostility. Had I been of different politics you never would have had the trouble of informing me of the complaints. During the suspension of specie payments by the banks, I chose to obey the laws of the United States, which I had sworn to do; and for this I was abused and vilified, and had unpleasant controversies with men who permitted their papers to be stopped, rather than pay their postage in specie.

When in the discharge of the duties of my office, I argue politics with no man; but at any other time and place, I will speak my sentiments freely and fearlessly; and if Congress shall decree that because a man is an agent of the government, he shall be denied rights guaranteed by the Constitution, then I will resign an office, no matter what might be its emoluments.

I enclose you certificates, two of which are from Whigs. viz: Drs. Goelet and Masters, and could, if I thought proper, twenty, as well from Whigs as Republicans. I wish it understood, however, that I