



**The Tarborough Press,**

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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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 if 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. RUSSELL, Elizabeth City.

January, 1840.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

[PRIVATE—No. 24.]

AN ACT to refund a fine imposed on the late Matthew Lyon, under the sedition law, to his legal heirs and representatives.

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 the legal heirs and representatives of Matthew Lyon, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from the ninth day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, to the passing of this act.

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, July 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PRIVATE—No. 25.]

AN ACT for the relief of John W. Monette.

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 cause patents to be issued to John Wesley Monette, for lots numbered one, three, and four, in townships sixteen, of range twelve, east, in the district north of Red river, in the State of Louisiana, said lands having been duly entered and paid for by said John Wesley Monette.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT to amend the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurors to serve in the courts of the United States, in each State respectively, shall have the like qualifications, and be entitled to the like exemptions, as jurors of the highest court of law of such State now have and are entitled to, and shall hereafter from time to time have and be entitled to, and shall be designated by ballot, lot, or otherwise, according to the mode of forming such juries now practised or hereafter to be practised therein, in so far as such mode may be practicable by the courts of the United States, or the officers thereof; and for this purpose the said courts shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for conforming the designation and empanelling of juries, in substance to the laws and usages now in force in such States; and further shall have power, by rule or order, from time to time to conform the same to any change in these respects which may be hereafter adopted by the Legislatures of the respective States for the State courts.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

WILLIAM R. KING,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls.

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

First. The duplicate list of the crew of any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, made out pursuant to the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three, shall be a fair copy in one uniform handwriting, without erasure or interlineation.

Second. It shall be the duty of the owners of every such vessel to obtain from the collector of the customs of the district from which the clearance is made, a true and certified copy of the shipping articles, containing the names of the crew, which shall be written in a uniform hand, without erasures or interlineations.

Third. These documents which shall be deemed to contain all the conditions of con-

tract with the crew as to their service, pay, voyage, and all other things, shall be produced by the master, and laid before any consul, or other commercial agent of the United States, whenever he may deem their contents necessary to enable him to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law toward any mariner applying to him for his aid or assistance.

Fourth. All interlineations, erasures, or writing in a hand different from that in which such duplicates were originally made, shall be deemed fraudulent alterations, working no change in such papers, unless satisfactorily explained in a manner consistent with innocent purposes and the provisions of law which guard the rights of mariners.

Fifth. Any consul of the United States, and in case there is none resident at a foreign port, or he is unable to discharge his duties, then any commercial agent of the U. States authorized to perform such duties, may, upon the application of both the master and any mariner of the vessel under his command, discharge such mariner, if he thinks it expedient, without requiring the payment of three months' wages, under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and three, or any other sum of money.

Sixth. Any consul, or other commercial agent, may also, on such joint application, discharge any mariner on such terms as will, in his judgment, save the United States from liability to support such mariner, if the master gives his voluntary assent to such terms, and conforms thereto.

Seventh. When a mariner is so discharged, the officer discharging him shall make an official entry thereof upon the list of the crew and the shipping articles.

Eighth. Whenever any master shall ship a mariner in a foreign port, he shall forthwith take the list of his crew and the duplicate of the shipping articles to the consul, or person who discharges the duties of the office at that port, who shall make the proper entries thereon, setting forth the contract, and describing the person of the mariner; and thereupon the bond originally given for the return of the men shall embrace each person so shipped.

Ninth. When any mariner shall complain that the voyage is continued contrary to his agreement, or that he has fulfilled his contract, the consul, or other commercial agent performing like duties, may examine the same by an inspection of the articles of agreement, and if on the face of them he finds the complaint to be well founded, he shall discharge the mariner, if he desires it, & require of the master an advance beyond the lawful claims of such mariner of three months' wages as provided in the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three; and in case the lawful claims of such mariner are not paid upon his discharge, the arrears shall from that time bear an interest of twenty per centum: *Provided, however,* If the consul or other commercial agent, shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner with exacting the three months' additional pay.

Tenth. All shipments of seamen, made contrary to the provisions of this and other acts of Congress, shall be void; and any seaman so shipped may leave the service at any time, and demand the highest rate of wages paid to any seaman shipped for the voyage, or the sum agreed to be given him at his shipment.

Eleventh. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to reclaim deserters and discountenance insubordination by every means within their power; and where the local authorities can be useful employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner.

Twelfth. If the first officer, or any officer, and a majority of the crew of any vessel shall make complaint in writing that she is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea, because she is leaky, or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or in any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores, and supplies are not, or have not been during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome, thereupon in any of these or like cases, the consul or commercial agent who may discharge any duties of a consul, shall appoint two disinterested, competent practical men acquainted with maritime affairs to examine into the causes of complaint, who shall in their report state what defects and deficiencies, if any, they find to be well founded, as well as what, in their judgment, ought to be done to put the vessel in order for the continuance of her voyage.

Thirteenth. The inspectors so appointed shall have full power to examine the vessel and whatever is aboard of her, as far as is pertinent to their inquiry, and also to hear and receive any other proofs which the ends of justice may require, & if, upon a view of the whole proceedings, the consul, or other commercial agent shall be satisfied therewith, he may approve the whole or any part of the report, and shall also certify such approval, and if he dissent, shall also certify his reasons for so dissenting.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to dispose, in such time and manner as he shall see fit, of all such of the presents to the Government of the United States as have been sent from the Imam of Muscat or the Emperor of Morocco, and cannot conveniently be deposited or kept in the Department of State, and cause the proceeds hereof to be placed in the Treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 26.]

AN ACT for the relief of Ichabod Beardsley, of New York.

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 and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name Ichabod Beardsley on the roll of Revolutionary pensioners, under the act of Congress passed the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and that he pay to the said Ichabod Beardsley, the pension of a private for the service of eighteen months under said law, from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, during his natural life.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 27.]

AN ACT for the relief of Elizabeth Davidson, widow of John Davidson.

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 and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Elizabeth Davidson on the Revolutionary pension roll, at the rate of eighty dollars per annum during her life, to commence on the tenth day of September eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the day of the death of her husband.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 28.]

AN ACT granting a pension to Israel Parsons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War place the name of Israel Parsons, of the town of Granville, in the county of Hamden and State of Massachusetts, on the pension roll, under the act of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and that he pay to him, as such pensioner, the sum of thirty dollars per annum, from the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, during his natural life, without deducting or retaining any part of such pension money on account of the receipt of any former pension by the said Parsons.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 29.]

AN ACT granting a pension to Philip Hartman, of Virginia.

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 required to place the name of Philip Hartman, of Rockingham county, Virginia, on the roll of Revolutionary pensioners, and pay him the sum of forty dollars per annum; commencing at the time that his name was stricken from the pension list.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 30.]

AN ACT for the relief of Medad Cook.

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 directed to place Medad Cook, of Jefferson county, in the State of New York, on the pension list, and to pay him at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 31.]

AN ACT for the relief of Lyman Bristol.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to place Lyman Bristol, of the county of Columbia, State of New York, on the pension list, and to pay him a pension of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the President to dispose of certain presents from the Imam of Muscat and the Emperor of Morocco.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to dispose, in such time and manner as he shall see fit, of all such of the presents to the Government of the United States as have been sent from the Imam of Muscat or the Emperor of Morocco, and cannot conveniently be deposited or kept in the Department of State, and cause the proceeds hereof to be placed in the Treasury of the United States.

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Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

On the day of Congress adjourning, it is said there were sent from the city post office at Washington, to different sections of the country, no less than 340 bushels of documents and newspapers.