



Dr. T. TERRELL,

HAVING discovered a sure, safe and expeditious cure for Ague and Bilious Fever, and believing it duty he owes to himself and the community, offers it to the public.

### THESE PILLS

Are composed of vegetable substances only, selected for their mild medicinal virtues, which are greatly enhanced by the present combination, and are so entirely free from danger in every respect, that they may be given to females under any circumstances with perfect safety, requiring no more care than would be necessary if no medicine was given; they do not act on the stomach as an emetic, nor the bowels as a cathartic, but supersede the necessity of all medicines that do without prostrating the vital energies and producing that fatal debility frequently witnessed under their operation; they promote perspiration, equalize the circulation, remove obstructions, regulate the secretions of the liver, so as to render the bile healthy in quality and proper in quantity, strengthen and invigorate the system, impart health and animation with expedition and certainty.

The Proprietor although he wishes to establish the reputation of his remedy upon nothing but deserved merit, thinks he will not amiss to give the following certificates, out of a great many that might be exhibited in its favor, as an inducement to the afflicted to avail themselves of the first opportunity of being relieved by its salutary effects. It is deemed almost unnecessary to say, that if the Pills are puked up, or carried off by a diarrhoea, they can do but little if any good.

Put up in boxes at \$2, each containing enough to cure one grown person, or two or more children, with printed directions, to which, if genuine, will be affixed the inventor's own signature.

TIMO. TERRELL.

Rocky Mount, Nash county, N. C. }  
August, 1840. }

### CERTIFICATES.

Nash county, N. C. June, 1840.

In October last I was attacked with bilious fever and took some medicine from other physicians, and after being very sick for six or 8 days, believed without speedy relief I should die. My sickness at the stomach was extremely distressing, frequently puking large quantities of bile, which seemed to be increased by whatever I drank; pains in the back and limbs were so severe, I could not remain in one position five minutes at a time. In this condition I was visited by Dr. T. Terrell late in the evening, and after using his pills three or four hours I was completely relieved from distress, either of sickness or pain, and the next day was up about the house and even out in the yard, having no remains of the disorder but weakness. I have known Dr. Terrell's pills frequently made use of in ague and fever and bilious fever, and they have always as parties reciprocally grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports and other commercial places of the other consuls, vice-consuls and commercial agents of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges, powers and exemptions as those of the most favored nations.

But if any of such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nations are subject in the same places. In respect to their commercial transactions.

Article 16. It is especially understood that whenever either of the two contracting parties shall select for a consular agent to reside in any port or commercial place of the other party a subject or citizen of this last, such consul or agent shall continue to be regarded, notwithstanding his quality of a foreign consul, as a subject or citizen of the nation to which he belongs, and consequently shall be submitted to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected, in the place of his residence. This obligation however shall in no respect embarrass the exercise of his consular functions, or affect the inviolability of the consular archives.

Article 17. The said consuls, vice-consuls and commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official document that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters when arrested shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls or commercial agents and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels of which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever. If not sent back within three months from

the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. If however the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case should be depending shall have pronounced its sentence and such sentence shall have been carried into execution.

Article 18. The citizens and subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods; whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting for them and dispose of the same at will, paying such taxes and dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative lives such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall finally be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of one of the contracting parties such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other party who by reason of alienage may be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell such real estate, and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation and without paying to the profit of the respective Governments any other dues, taxes or charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Article 19. The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and if, twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other by an official notification its intention to arrest the operation of the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification; whatever is the time at which it may take place.

Article 20. The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his majesty the King of Sardinia; and the ratifications shall be exchanged.

Cambric, jaconet, swiss, book and mull muslins, very cheap  
Bishop lawn and x barred muslins, cheap,  
Bonnet and cap ribbons, in great variety, cheap.

### ALSO,

A general assortment of Cutlery, Hardware, China, Glass, and Crockery ware, GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.



The above, with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, will positively be sold cheaper for cash than ever before offered.

Please call and see.

Tarboro', May 6, 1840

## Lock and Gunsmithry.

THE undersigned having devoted the most of his life to a knowledge of his profession, is now prepared

Near the Bridge, in Tarboro',

To execute all orders in Lock and Gunsmithry, in a style at once equal to the best London work

Clocks, watches, musical boxes, breast pins, finger rings, and jewelry and broken articles of every description will also be repaired at the shortest notice by

DAVID C. BELL.

August 14th, 1839. 33

## Cotton Yarn, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, take great pleasure in advising their numerous customers of

A further decline of the Prices OF THIS ARTICLE.

They flatter themselves they are prepared to sell on as good terms as the article of the same quality can be procured elsewhere. By assiduity and punctuality in business, they hope to receive as heretofore a liberal patronage.

BATTLE & BROTHERS.

November 18th, 1839.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

### A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, together with a separate article, was concluded and signed at Genoa on the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, which treaty and separate article, are word for word as follows—

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sardinia desiring of consolidating the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States and of facilitating and extending the commercial intercourse between the two countries, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Nathaniel Niles their special agent near his Sardinian Majesty and his Majesty the King of Sardinia has conferred like powers on the Count Clement Solar de la Marguerite, Grand Cross of the military and religious order of S. Maurice and S. Lazarus, of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, and Knight of the order of Christ, his first Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs; And the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles.

Article 1. There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports and commercial places of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories in order to attend to their affairs and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

Article 2. Sardinian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the United States of America, and reciprocally vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the dominions of his Sardinian Majesty, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay and at their departure upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage and port charges as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers and other duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Article 3. All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce either the produce of the soil or the industry of the United States of America or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the dominions of Sardinia in Sardinian vessels, may also be so imported in vessels of the United States of America without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Sardinian vessels. And reciprocally all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil, or of the dominions of Sardinia or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States may also be so imported in Sardinian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

Article 4. To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles are to their full extent applicable to Sardinian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America. And reciprocally to vessels of the said States, and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the dominions of Sardinia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong,

or from the ports of any other foreign country.

Article 5. All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may lawfully be exported from the ports of the United States of America in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in Sardinian vessels without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America. And reciprocally all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the kingdom of Sardinia in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties, or charges of whatever kind or denomination levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities or to any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in Sardinian vessels.

Article 6. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the produce or manufacture of Sardinia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Sardinia of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the same article being the produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of exportation of an article the produce of, or the manufacture of the United States or of Sardinia, to or from the ports of the United States, or to, or from the ports of the kingdom of Sardinia which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article 7. It is expressly understood and agreed that the preceding articles do not apply to the coastwise navigation of either of the two countries, which each of the two high contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

Article 8. No priority or preference shall be given directly or indirectly by either of the high contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation or agent acting in their behalf, or under their authority in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported on account of, or in reference to the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or the other, in which such article was imported, it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article 9. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in commerce or navigation, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same or an equivalent compensation when the grant is conditional.

Article 10. Vessels of either of the high contracting parties arriving on the coasts of the other, but without the intention to enter a port, or having entered not wishing to discharge the whole, or any part of their cargoes shall enjoy in this respect the same privileges, and be treated in the same manner as the vessels of the most favored nations.

Article 11. When any vessel belonging to either of the contracting parties, or to their citizens, or subjects shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise suffer damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to such vessel and all persons on board every aid and protection, in like manner as is usual and customary to vessels of the nation where such shipwreck or damage happens and such shipwrecked vessel, its merchandise and other effects, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold shall be restored to their owners, or to receive them, upon the payment of such costs of salvage as would have been paid by national vessels in the same circumstances.

Article 12. Sardinian merchant vessels being forced from stress of weather or other unavoidable causes to enter a port of the United States of America, and reciprocally, merchant vessels of the said States, entering the ports of his Sardinian Majesty from similar causes, shall be exempt from port charges and all other duties levied to the profit of the Government, in case the causes which have rendered such entry necessary are real and evident, provided such vessel does not engage in any commercial operation while in port, such as loading and unloading merchandise, it being understood nevertheless that the unloading, and reloading rendered necessary for the repair of the said vessel shall not be considered an act of commerce affording ground for the payment of duties, and provided also that the said vessel shall not prolong her stay in port beyond the time necessary for the repair of her damages.

### 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 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.