



**The Tarborough Press,**

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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.

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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 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.)

**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 the Netherlands, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of January last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, anxious to regulate the commerce and navigation carried on between the two countries in their respective vessels, have, for that purpose, named plenipotentiaries that is to say:

The President of the United States has appointed John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the said U. States; and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Jonkheer Evert Marius Adrian Martini, member of the body of nobles of the province of North Brabant, knight of the order of the Netherlands Lion, and his Charge d'Affaires near the United States, who having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

**Article 1.** Goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the U. States, from or to the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise so imported or exported in national vessels. And reciprocally, goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into, or exported from, the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, from or to the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, shall pay no higher or other duties, than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise so imported or exported in national vessels. The bounties, drawbacks, or other favours of this nature, which may be granted in the States of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also and in like manner be granted on goods directly exported or imported in vessels of the other country, to and from the ports of the two countries; it being understood, that in the latter as in the preceding case, the goods shall have been loaded in the ports from which such vessels have been cleared.

**Article 2.** Neither party shall impose upon the vessels of the other, whether carrying cargoes between the United States and the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, or arriving in ballast from any other country, any duties of tonnage, harbour dues, lighthouse, salvage, pilotage, quarantine, or port charges of any kind or denomination which shall not be imposed in like cases on national vessels.

**Article 3.** It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States in the ports of the Netherlands in Europe; and reciprocally the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the Netherlands in the ports of the said States, shall continue to enjoy all privileges, protection and assistance, as may be usual and necessary for the due exercising of their functions, in respect also of the deserters from the vessels, whether public or private, of their countries.

**Article 4.** The contracting parties agree to consider and treat as vessels of the United States and of the Netherlands, all such as, being furnished by the competent authority with a passport or sea letter, shall, under the then existing laws and regulations, be recognised as national vessels by the country to which they respectively belong.

**Article 5.** In case of shipwreck or damage at sea, each party shall grant to the vessels, whether public or private, of the other, the same assistance and protection which would be afforded to its own vessels in like cases.

**Article 6.** The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years, commencing six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications; and further until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same: each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, after the expiration of the said term of ten years. And it is hereby mutually agreed, that in case of such notice this treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall at the end of the said twelve months, altogether cease and determine.

**Article 7.** The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be ex-

changed at Washington, within six months of its date, or sooner, if practicable.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JOHN FORSYTH. [L. S.]  
ADR. MARTINI. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts; and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the twenty-third day of the present month, between John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Adr. Martini, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the said States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

**A PROCLAMATION,**

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, a convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at Washington on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, which convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas a convention for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at Washington on the 10th day of September, 1838, which convention was not ratified on the part of the Mexican Government, on the alleged ground that the consent of His Majesty the King of Prussia to provide an arbitrator to act in the case provided by said convention could not be obtained:

And whereas the parties to said convention are still, and equally, desirous of terminating the discussions which have taken place between them in respect to said claims, arising from injuries to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States by Mexican authorities, in a manner equally advantageous to the citizens of the United States, by whom said injuries have been sustained, and more convenient to Mexico than that provided by said convention; the President of the United States has named for this purpose, and furnished with full powers, John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the said United States; and the President of the Mexican Republic has named his excellency Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States, and has furnished him with full powers for the same purpose: And the said plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

**Article 1.** It is agreed that all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Mexican Government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the Government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State or to the diplomatic agent of the United States at Mexico until the signature of this convention, shall be referred to four commissioners who shall form a board, and be appointed in the following manner, namely: two commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and two commissioners, by the President of the Mexican Republic. The said commissioners, so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of the United States and the Mexican Republic respectively.

**Article 2.** The said board shall have two secretaries, versed in the English and Spanish languages: one to be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the other by the President of

the Mexican Republic. And the said secretaries shall be sworn faithfully to discharge their duty in that capacity.

**Article 3.** The said board shall meet in the city of Washington within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and within eight months from the time of its meeting shall terminate its duties. The Secretary of State of the United States shall immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, give notice of the time of the meeting of the said board; to be published in two newspapers in Washington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

**Article 4.** All documents which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of the commission constituted by this convention, may come into the possession of the Department of State of the United States, in relation to the aforesaid claims, shall be delivered to the board. The Mexican Government shall furnish all such documents and explanations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims according to the principles of justice, the law of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty of amity & commerce between the United States and Mexico of the 5th of April, 1831; the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said commissioners.

**Article 5.** The said commissioners shall, by a report under their hands and seals, decide upon the justice of the said claims and the amount of compensation, if any, due from the Mexican Government in each case.

**Article 6.** It is agreed that if it should not be convenient for the Mexican Government to pay at once the amount so found due, it shall be at liberty immediately after the decision in the several cases shall have taken place, to issue Treasury notes, receivable at the maritime custom-houses of the Republic in payment of any duties which may be due or imposed at said custom-houses upon goods entered for importation or exportation; said Treasury notes to bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the date of the award on the claim in payment of which said Treasury notes shall have been issued until that of their receipt at the Mexican custom-houses. But as the presentation and receipt of said Treasury notes at said custom-houses in large amounts might be inconvenient to the Mexican Government, it is further agreed that, in such cases, the obligation of said Government to receive them in payment of duties, as above stated, may be limited to one half the amount of said duties.

**Article 7.** It is further agreed that in the event of the commissioners differing in relation to the aforesaid claims, they shall jointly or severally, draw up a report stating in detail, the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed. And it is agreed that the said report or reports, with authenticated copies of all documents upon which they may be found, shall be referred to the decision of His Majesty the King of Prussia. But as the documents relating to the aforesaid claims are so voluminous that it cannot be expected His Prussian Majesty would be willing or able personally to investigate them, it is agreed that he shall appoint a person to act as an arbiter in his behalf; that the person so appointed shall proceed to Washington; that his travelling expenses to that city, & from thence on his return to his place of residence in Prussia, shall be defrayed, one half by the United States and one half by the Mexican Republic; and that he shall receive as a compensation for his services a sum equal to one half of the compensation that may be allowed by the United States to one of the commissioners to be appointed by them, added to one half of the compensation that may be allowed by the Mexican Government to one of the commissioners to be appointed by it. And the compensation of such arbiter shall be paid, one half by the United States and one half by the Mexican Government.

**Article 8.** Immediately after the signature of this convention, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties (both being thereto competently authorized) shall, by a joint note addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Prussia, to be delivered by the minister of the United States at Berlin, invite the said monarch to appoint an umpire to act in his behalf in the manner above-mentioned, in case this convention shall be ratified respectively by the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

**Article 9.** It is agreed that, in the event of His Prussian majesty's declining to appoint an umpire to act in his behalf, as aforesaid, the contracting parties on being informed thereof, shall, without delay, invite Her Britannic Majesty, and in case of her declining his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to appoint an umpire to act in their behalf, respectively, as above provided.

**Article 10** And the contracting parties

further engage to consider the decision of such umpire to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

**Article 11.** For any sums of money which the umpire shall find due to citizens of the United States by the Mexican Government, Treasury notes shall be issued in the manner aforesaid.

**Article 12.** And the United States agree for ever to exonerate the Mexican Government from any further accountability for claims which shall either be rejected by the board or the arbiter aforesaid, or which, being allowed by either, shall be provided for by said Government in the manner before mentioned.

**Article 13.** And it is agreed that each Government shall provide compensation for the commissioners and secretary to be appointed by it; and that the contingent expenses of the board shall be defrayed, one moiety by the United States and one moiety by the Mexican Republic.

**Article 14.** This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months from the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Mexican Republic, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the sixty-third year of the independence of the United States of America and the nineteenth of that of the Mexican Republic.

[L. S.] JOHN FORSYTH.

[L. S.] FEAN. PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

Now therefore, be it known that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fourth.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

**Preparation for fraud on the ballot box, by the Federal party in Ohio.**—A detected secret circular of the Central Committee of the Federal party at Columbus, just published in the Ohio Statesman, shows that previously to the spring elections, they had concerted to get the judges of the election appointed altogether from the ranks of Federalism, upon the ground that "it is incumbent on us (the Feds) to put the power of judging in such hands, as will insure its honest exercise!" Every man must be sensible that to insure a fair election, the presiding officers at the polls ought to be selected from each party. This is always done where fairness is meant. In Pennsylvania the law has been recently altered by the Democratic majority, so as to secure the right of each party to have a functionary at the polls to guard against frauds; and yet we find the instruments of the same party, in Ohio, which committed the late outrages on the right of suffrage in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, through their election officers, sustained by their Governors, Ritner and Pennington, secretly conspiring to get complete command of the polls, to prevent (says the secret circular of the Federal Central Committee of Ohio) the repetition of secret frauds, as we have too much reason to believe they have heretofore been perpetrated by our political opponents." The attempt to get all the judges, by the party convicted by Congress of the grossest frauds, during the last year's elections, and which had almost produced civil war, is proof, that they meditate carrying the Presidency itself by fraud on the ballot boxes, and that they were resolved that no Democrat should be present as an officer to watch them, and give the alarm to the people. To cover their design, they begin by accusing their opponents of fraud!—Globe.

**Escaped.**—The Emancipator states, that when the Colonization packet ship Saluda, which sailed from Norfolk on the 4th ult. put into Philadelphia in distress, on account of a leak, 19 of the colored emigrants, being all but 4 of the whole number, escaped, or were withdrawn by residents of that city. Most of them were slaves liberated on condition of their settlement in Liberia. A number of them are now in Canada.