



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 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 SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PRIVATE—No. 1.]

AN ACT making temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshal for the District of Columbia, and he is hereby, authorized to send to the lunatic asylum, in Baltimore, all such lunatic persons as are now confined in the jails of Washington and Alexandria counties, and all such as may hereafter be committed as lunatics, who are paupers, by order of the circuit or criminal courts, they being paupers of the said District of Columbia, and their support being legally chargeable thereto; and that he pay the expenses of their removal, and of their maintenance in said asylum, and be allowed for the same in the settlement of his accounts at the Treasury of the United States; *Provided, said expenses shall not exceed, in the whole, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.*

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and no longer.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. H. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 20, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Globe, Feb. 9.

Arrival of General Harrison.—The President elect arrived in the city about eleven o'clock to-day.

General Harrison and his friends, before the election, insisted strongly upon the propriety of abstinence from all arrogance and ostentation on the part of a Republican President. The ordinary ornamental furniture of his dwelling, not surpassing that of wealthy citizens, was not to be tolerated, and President Van Buren was openly charged by the National Intelligencer with violating the decorum of his station, in replying to the interrogatories of his fellow-citizens, as bringing the power of his place into the discussions of the people. It was looked upon as arrogating an influence over the public mind, to state his opinions, even when called for by the letters of his opponents, as throwing his great office into the scale. His modest responses, strictly confined to the question propounded, and in no instance making an allusion the most remote to the rival candidate, were denounced by the National Intelligencer.

General Harrison has, in all things, already falsified the professions of log-cabin plainness, simplicity, and modesty, that were made to win the confidence of the yeomanry of this country. He set off from Cincinnati with a speech full of egotism, addressed to the gathering throng of that city; he embarked in a splendid steamer fitted up for the occasion; he was escorted by a military array, and attended by a band of music; the firing of cannon, and other martial and civic ostentation, was gotten up by his Federal friends where ever he stopped, to feed his vanity. He went out of his way even to Pittsburgh to extend what his flattering organs called by the fine name given to the journeyings of royalty, "a progress." Wherever he went, he made speeches, and in that at Baltimore did not hesitate to impute corruption in no very indirect terms to the Administration whose place he is called upon to supply. And even here, where he has come to be inaugurated, he repairs in a solemn march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a display, by way of heralding his own Presidential honors in advance.

How different this from the course of the real hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson! He left the Hermitage without a speech-making display—passed on quietly by the nearest route to Washington, staying over night at Rockville, within ten miles of the city, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, he hastened his journey early in the morning, and surprised the people, and presented himself at Gadsby's as a private citizen, without the ushering of cannon, of bells, of flags, of processions, or City Hall reception.

Amidst all this ceremonious, paradeful progress, there were, however, sad signs

which attended the steps of the General from the start to the end of the journey. The journals friendly to him announced an earthquake at his setting out, and the explosion of the banks welcomed him in Baltimore. From Baltimore he brought with him a snow storm, and no sooner had he put his foot on the Pennsylvania Avenue, than the robbing commenced, and a multitude had their pockets picked in the course of five minutes. These indications presage that the President elect is not likely to make times better for all—in making them better for rogues, he must make them worse for honest men.

The General's arrival was signalized with another omen, which we could not help associating with those noticed by us on the coming in of the new year—the fall of the scull from the talons of the eagle in the Senate chamber, bearing the motto of the Union, *E pluribus unum*; and of the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, in front of the Capitol, bearing in it the Constitution of the United States.

The unfortunate accident which occurred to-day, and blended itself with these, was the breaking of the cord which, stretched across the avenue, bore all the flags of the States which voted for Harrison. They were separated about the centre, and fell North and South; and when we saw them, tattered and dragged in the mire, some awkward members of the Tippecanoe Club were basted in the effort to bind them together again with the rotten rope.

This looks something like State Bankruptcy.—If, as the Federalists say, the issuing of Treasury Bills is an evidence of the bankruptcy of the Federal Treasury, the following Resolutions and Acts passed by the last Whig Legislature of this State, seem to squint at the total bankruptcy of the State Treasury.

A resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow a sum not exceeding \$70,000, to defray the expenses of the State from this time until the 1st of November, 1842!! We ask why is this? That the taxes paid by the people into the Treasury, should not be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the State, as they used to be? Perhaps the following acts and resolutions passed by the same legislature, will furnish the answer:

An act for the relief of the Wilmington Railroad, pledging the faith of the State for \$300,000.

An act for the Relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, granting to it the faith of the State for \$300,000.

About \$31,000 more appropriated to the purposes of building and furnishing that splendid log-cabin, the State House, which has already cost the State half a million of dollars, and which our present log-cabin Governor, so highly commended for its princely magnificence, in his inaugural address.

The sum of \$4000 to furnish and repair the Governor's House, for the reception of our economical log-cabin Governor.

The sum of \$48, to pay a servant to wait in the Governor's office. This is new. An entering wedge, and indirectly increasing the Governor's salary. We are informed that all former Governors have furnished their own servants; and, with as much propriety, the State might hire all the Governor's servants. Remember we were promised economy, and reform, and this establishes a precedent, a principle, which will lead in time, to a vast expense.

A resolution to pay George E. Badger \$2,500 for a fee, and \$500 to Gov. Swain, for the same.

A resolution to loan Wake Forest College \$10,000. All this looks like centralizing the people's money at the seat of Government in corporations. One more reform Legislature, and we are Bankrupts.—*Fayetteville Cur.*

Population of North Carolina.—The late Census of this State compared with that of 1830, presents some serious facts to the people of North Carolina. It shows that our State in ten years has hardly increased her population at all;—in fact, her slave population has actually decreased. This is the effect of emigration. The following is a comparative view of the periods, viz:—1840 and 1830:

	White.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
1840,	484,172	22,752	246,186
1830,	472,433	19,752	247,402
	11,739	3,177	276 dec.
In 1840, total,	753,110		
In 1830, "	738,470		

14,640 increase.

According to the rate at which population increases in the United States, North Carolina, in the last ten years, ought to have gained at least three hundred thousand souls, (for population in this country doubles itself in 23 years.) but instead of this, we have gained 14,640 souls, and we have decreased in slaves 276. Our increase in slaves, according to the usual ra-

tio, ought to have been very nearly, or quite equal to one hundred thousand, but instead of this, we have lost.

Taking the usual basis for calculation, North Carolina in the course of the last ten years must have sent out to the new countries a population equal in its increase to three hundred thousand souls; the proportion of negroes in this number equals, say one hundred thousand;—these at an average of \$200 each, would be worth twenty millions of dollars. The slaves yet remaining in N. Carolina, at the lowest estimate, may be valued at, at least, fifty millions of dollars.

It is now very certain that N. Carolina, under the new appointment, if the ratio should be increased, will lose two or three members of Congress. If the ratio be fixed on the basis of 60,000, as some think it will, N. Carolina will then be entitled to 10 members only;—thus losing three from her present number of 13.

The young and growing State of Mississippi, which now has only two members, will be entitled to four or five.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Is it a Dream.—The St. Louis Era notices the establishment of a Type Foundry, in St. Louis, and recommends it strongly to the Printers of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. The printers of Iowa and Wisconsin! By and by we shall hear of type foundries on the banks of Yellow Stone and at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.—*Philad. Amer.*

The St. Louis New Era republishes the above paragraph, and significantly adds—

"A Dream?" Why so, sir? Have we not in the settlements which you have enumerated, nearly a million of inhabitants—and villages, towns and cities, growing up with rapidity which astonishes even the natives, accustomed as they are to changes of all kinds? The two States and Territories in question can furnish, we guess, some seventy or eighty printing offices—and some very extensive ones too. By the time the new appointment of representation is made to take effect, Iowa and Wisconsin will be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union, as independent States—adding four to the number of Senators, and giving to each a Representative in Congress. Missouri has now a population which will entitle her to six Representatives in the next Congress; and Illinois will not be satisfied with less than eight or ten.—The establishment in question is no "dream;" and others, equally useful and far more extensive, are daily rearing among us.

Naval Apprentices.—We have heard with great pleasure that Wm R. Thomas, an apprentice on board of the United States ship Delaware, a native of North Carolina, just 16 years of age, has received for merit, to wit: excellence in good conduct, talent, and qualification, an acting appointment in the United States Navy, with the promise that if, after six months' service, his commanding officer shall report favorably in regard to him, his appointment shall be confirmed; and also that an apprentice from each of the other schools has for like reasons received a similar appointment.

We have before expressed the opinion that the naval apprenticeship system was a happy conception, and that the present Secretary of the Navy was entitled to much credit for reducing it to practice, and we now bear willing testimony to the Republican spirit as well as patriotism which have induced that officer to try the experiment, besides making sailors, boatswains and petty officers of the apprentices, of placing some of the meritorious of them in the line of promotion to the very highest grade in their country's service.

Let men see that education, moral conduct, assiduity, self-discipline and self-denial, the "sing out to others as they would they should do unto them," are to be made the criteria both by Government and society at large, of civil, social and political elevation, and the path of virtue would be oftener trod, and the men of our Republic would more generally hold up their heads and feel and act like free men.

We trust that the example of the Navy Department will be extended to other branches of the public service, and that the offices and patronage of Government may be more justly and equally distributed than heretofore.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Promotion.—We understand that Alfred Baily of Cambridge, fourteen years of age, an apprentice boy on board the receiving ship Columbus, at this station, has received an acting Midshipman's appointment, he having been reported to the Secretary of the Navy, by Captain Smith, as the most distinguished and meritorious apprentice in the ship.

Mercantile Journal.

Law's Patent Slave Dresser whose operations we witnessed yesterday, is a curiosity worth examination. In its construction, unlike most patents, simplicity, strength and economy are combined,

there being no expensive complication of machinery about it.

By one set of convex and concave planes the slave is dressed out of the rough-rived block, with the convex and concave surfaces suited to the roundness of the cask, and by another set of planes of different construction, the true bevel and taper are given more perfect than can be possibly done by hand.

Through this machine, and by both sets of planes a slave is driven by a single revolution of a steam engine, and thrown out complete. One which will perform a hundred revolutions per minute will produce a hundred slaves complete, and with the attendance of two active men, from twenty-five to thirty thousand per day can be made.

With the aid of this machine, floor barrels can, at least, be constructed a shilling cheaper per barrel, and much tighter and more perfect than in the common way. Pork barrels from twenty five to fifty per cent cheaper, and larger casks in the same ratio.

We insert this extended notice because, we consider Mr. Law's patent may be useful to the public, and we hope the proprietor may reap the full reward of his ingenuity.

All who wish to purchase rights or examine the curiosity, are referred to 103 Murray street, where they can see the machine operate.—*Sun.*

American Ingenuity.—The Nashville Whig thus describes a new bucket-making machine which is in operation in that city:

"The invention may be said to be one of the innumerable results of the discovery of steam power. Its operation is curious enough to one not thoroughly versed in the science of mechanics. The material used is principally red and white cedar. The whole process from the rough block up, of sawing, grooving, turning and finishing is conducted by steam machinery. The manual force required to turn out five or six hundred buckets a month is only about four hands."

Fate of the Apostles.—St. Matthew.—This Apostle and Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at a city in Ethiopia.

St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke.—This Evangelist was hung upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John.—This Apostle and Evangelist was put into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. Peter.—This Apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, by his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed master.

St. James the great.—This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the less.—This Apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis in Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew.—This apostle was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew.— This Apostle was bound to a cross, where he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas.—This apostle was run thro' the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude.—This Apostle was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon—Zealot.—This Apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias.—This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.

Barnabas.—This Apostle of the gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salonic.

St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded, (supposed to have been) at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

The Jews.—It is stated that within the last five years the number of Jews in the Holy Land, has increased from 2,000 to upwards of 40,000 and that it is still increasing. The London Society, for the conversion of the Jews, have established a mission at Jerusalem and have built a church upon Mount Zion. They have translated the book of common prayer into Hebrew, and have a missionary, who is a converted Jew stationed there—and thus after a period of 1800 years, the Psalms of David in Hebrew are again sung by a Hebrew Christian Church on Mount Zion, where they were first set to music by their inspired author, the "sweet singer of Israel," 3000 years ago.

Singular Escape.—A vessel was recently capsized near the Scilly Islands so suddenly that it did not fill with water, the internal air being confined, and three men and a boy who were in the cabin were shut in and remained 3 days without food, and were afterwards rescued.