



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 continuation.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

[PRIVATE—No. 1.]

AN ACT for the relief of Alvarez Fisk and the legal representatives of Thomas P. Eskridge.

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 & required to pay to the legal representatives of Thomas P. Eskridge, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars, with six per cent interest thereon, as follows, to wit: On one thousand dollars thereof, from the twenty-first day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-three; on four hundred from the fourth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and on eight hundred from the tenth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, until the passage 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, April 10th, 1840. M. VAN BUREN.

[PRIVATE—No. 2.]

AN ACT for the relief of John H. Jacobs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John H. Jacobs, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and thirty dollars, for services rendered as inspector of the customs at the port of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, from the first of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

APPROVED, April 10th, 1840.

From the Pennsylvanian.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

Foul conspiracy to violate the laws—to abuse official station and privilege—to deceive the people, and at the same time make them pay for the means by which they are deceived.

We have received information from the interior of this State and New York, establishing the following facts, viz:

1. That soon after the meeting of Congress, the Federal whig members formed themselves into a sort of secret Jacobin Club, for the purpose of making use of their public stations, privileges, and pay, to control the political action of the people of the United States.

2. That this club appointed an "Executive Committee," who have taken upon themselves the power to appoint secret committees, to aid them in every county throughout the Union. This committee is composed of Messrs. R. Garland, of Louisiana; John Bell, of Tennessee; J. M. Botts, of Virginia; Thos. Corwin, of Ohio; M. H. Grinnell, of New York; Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Truman Smith, of Connecticut; Chas. Naylor, of Pennsylvania; and J. C. Clark, of New York.

3. That the Federal whigs in Congress have contributed large sums of money, and placed it in the hands of their secret Executive Committee, to be used in controlling the suffrages of the free and independent voters of these United States.

4. That this secret committee, by means of their county committees and otherwise, are not only printing and circulating large quantities of speeches and essays, false and foul in their character, but are, in every quarter, attempting to raise subscribers for the Madisonian, to give as wide a diffusion as possible to their libels upon the Administration and the leading Democrats of the country.

5. That the means of paying for the trash they have printed, is their official pay as members of Congress, and that not only such papers, but the Madisonians sent to subscribers, are forwarded under frank, in palpable violation of law.

6. That, for the purpose of getting means from the Treasury to carry on the operations of this Jacobin Club, keep up a correspondence with their committees abroad, and send out, free of postage, not only their libellous publications, but the Madisonian to its subscribers, Congress is to be kept in session and under pay until next September.

We have not made these assertions without evidence to sustain them.

The evidence alluded to by the Pennsylvanian, consists of three letters; one of which is signed by the above named "Executive Committee," and two by "J. C. Clark, for Committee." These letters covered prospectuses of the Madisonian, and are in the possession of the Editor of the Pennsylvanian.

"Please return prospectus as soon as convenient, and the paper will be forwarded under frank," says this lawmaker, who is thus conspiring with his secret club in Congress, his "clubs" elsewhere, and the Editor of the Madisonian, to commit a most flagrant breach of the laws in franking a newspaper to its subscribers.

The same fact, together with the intention to keep Congress in session until September next, is proved by a printed circular of the same John C. Clark, dated "Washington, January, 1840," and addressed "to the Whigs and Conservatives of Chenango" county, New York. In this paper, which is too long for insertion entire, Mr. Clark says:

"The Madisonian is such a journal, and it is earnestly commended to the confidence and support of every opponent of the Administration, be he Whig or Conservative."

"The great advantage of an energetic journal at this central point, from which, under the franks of members of Congress, for the ensuing seven months, every nook and corner of the Union can be pervaded, is too obvious to require remark."

Here the monstrous scheme is fully developed! "Seven ensuing months" after January will extend to the first of September; & for what purpose is Congress to be kept in session for a period of time unprecedented in our annals, when the revenues of the Government are scarcely sufficient to pay its ordinary expenses? These disclosures conclusively show, it is to enable these secret clubs and committees to keep up a political correspondence, to get money from the Treasury by means of their eight dollars a day to bear the expenses of the campaign, and to disseminate their libellous tracts and the Madisonians under their franks to the subordinate committees, clubs and individuals, in "every nook and corner of the Union." Not being able, by making the Editor of the Madisonian sham printer to the House, and thus keeping his paper alive by a pension of \$3,000 a year directly from the Treasury, as was confessedly done during the last two years, they prolong the session of Congress to get the means from the Treasury through their enlarged pay, and to give it a free circulation by their franks!

We now perceive why public business is delayed in the House of Representatives by all sorts of expedients. We now understand why no money bill is permitted to pass without the most strenuous and protracted resistance, except only the bills for the members' pay, and for the contingent expenses of the House. Their pay is necessary to the secret fund, and the contingent appropriation to buy paper at the public expense for wrapping up their tons of franked circulars, documents, and newspapers! But if the other business were done, and Congress suffered to adjourn, it would not only cut off the means of political warfare, but break up and disperse their secret club and "Executive Committee!"

We beg the people to consider well the disclosures here made. Do they send members to Congress that they may organize themselves into secret clubs and committees, delay the public business, prolong the sessions of Congress, use the money of the public, abuse the privileges bestowed on them, and violate the laws, in an unhallowed crusade against their own colleagues, as well as the Administration. An indignant no, must be the answer of every honest man and true patriot, to whatever party he may belong.

From the Halifax Democrat.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN MARTIN.

In accordance with a previous notice, one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held by the Republicans of Martin County, convened at Major Watts' Hotel in Williamston, April 14th, 1840.

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. JESSE COOPER to the Chair—and appointing William S. Woodard and Briggs Langley Secretaries.

A motion was made by Doct. George Cobb, and unanimously carried—That two men from each Captain's District be appointed a Committee to report to this meeting suitable persons to be nominated as Candidates for the next Legislature.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee—viz: 1st District—N. B. Murriner and Wm. Measel.

2d.—Col. Harmon Eison and Noah Redick.

3d.—Col. Alfred Cherry and William Daniel.

4th.—William S. Woodard and Briggs Langley.

5th.—Davis B. Harrison and Benjamin Gurganus.

6th.—Jesse Ewel, Esq. and Alfred Moore.

7th.—S. B. Powell and D. Teale.

8th.—Arthur Cotton and Laurence Johnson.

9th.—Doct. George Cobb and John P. Turner.

The Committee having withdrawn for a short time, returned and reported Capt. Jesse Cooper for the Senate and Col. Asa Biggs for the Commons.

The meeting concurred in the Report, and unanimously nominated as Candidates for the next Legislature, JESSE COOPER for the Senate and ASA BIGGS for the Commons.

Upon which—Capt. Cooper and Col. Biggs each, in a short but appropriate address, accepted the nomination and expressed their entire devotedness to the Republican cause.

On motion of Col. Biggs—Wm. W. Rodman, Esq. of Beaufort, was requested to Address the meeting on the leading political topics which now agitate the country.

Mr. Rodman complied in a forcible and truly patriotic Address, touching the U. S. Bank—the Tariff—the proposed assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, &c. &c.

On motion, thanks were tendered to the Officers of this meeting.

On motion—It was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Democrat—North Carolina Standard and Washington Republican.

The meeting then adjourned.

JESSE COOPER, Ch'n.

Wm. S. Woodard, } Sec'ys. Briggs Langley, }

From the Washington Republican.

During a recent debate in the Senate of the U. States, in which Mr. Brown of this State, Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and Mr. King of Ala., undertook to define their own position, and that of the party on the currency, Mr. Calhoun made the following remarks. They are important, as exhibiting the conclusions of the greatest mind in the Union on the vexed question of Banking. The subject is very important and comparatively new in this country. Much latitude of opinion may therefore be expected and should be tolerated among those who agree in the general principle of reform.

Mr. CALHOUN. I rise to say that no one is authorized to speak for me. I speak for myself. I have changed no opinion. On the contrary, every day's experience confirms me in the opinion, that the banking system, as it stands—I mean banks of circulation—has proved to be one of the greatest calamities that ever befel the country.

I make no war on the banks. The system wars against itself, and is destined to fall by self-slaughter. It contains within itself the elements of its own destruction; and gentlemen on both sides may combine to save the system, but it will be in vain. Its true character is now in a course of rapid development. We witness this day its baneful effects on the currency and the business of the country; but we have much to learn of its desolating consequences on its morals and politics. If I should stand alone, I shall be found in opposition to the system.

Stockholders Meeting.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, was opened in this Town on Monday. Mr. Richard Hines of Edgecombe, was placed in the chair, and Messrs. John W. Wright of Waynesboro', and Wm. A. Wright of Wilmington, appointed Secretaries. The report of Major Gwynn, the

Chief Engineer, upon the completion of the Road, was made, and ordered to be printed. Major Gwynn also submitted the report of a reconnoissance from Waynesboro' to Raleigh, with the view to the location of a Rail Road between those two points. It presents an altogether favorable aspect.—This report was ordered to be printed with the other. Other business was acted upon of immediate interest to the stockholders. The meeting adjourned last evening to meet again this morning.—Wilm. Chron.

We have received the Annual Report made in March last to the Stockholders of the Petersburg Rail Road. It states the prospects of the Road to be cheering and the present business as surpassing the calculations made a year ago. It is in contemplation by the Company to replace the present wooden rails with iron ones.—ib.

Great Freshet in Rhode Island—Upwards of Thirty Lives Lost.—We learn that there was a great overflowing of the river & tributary streams near Providence, on Sunday 12th inst. but no damage of much consequence was experienced in the city; but in the neighboring town of Johnston, the effects of the freshet had been truly awful. About 5 o'clock A. M. Sunday, the vicinity of the manufacturing village of Simmondsville, and belonging to Jas. P. Simmons, Esq. of Johnston, that the embankment of the reservoir gave way, and the water immediately burst forth with tremendous power and impetuosity, and many houses were carried off by the flood, and a number of lives lost—how many, however, it is impossible to ascertain; but the general impression is, that it is over twenty.

Postscript, 11 1/2 A. M.—A gentleman direct from the spot, gives the following particulars. The dams were carried away, together with two dwelling houses, the factory, a store, and part of a grist mill. The number of persons lost is upwards of thirty.

Later, 1 P. M.—Nineteen of the bodies have been found, and many of the houses are surrounded by water with the inhabitants in them, and it is impossible to get access to them, thereby preventing the possibility of rendering any assistance to the sufferers.—N. Y. Star.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) Times states that a few weeks since, a man belonging to the U. S. Army, at the head of eight or ten men, attacked a body of Cherokee Indians in the night, killing seven or eight of their number. No reason is given for this, but that he was afraid the Indians would attack him!

From the Post Master General—Remittances by Mail.—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Note.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Those indebted to this paper for subscriptions, and those who wish to become subscribers, will please remit, agreeably to the above regulation.

Latest Foreign News.—Two Packet Ships arrived at New York on the 19th inst. with Havre and Liverpool dates to the 24th of March.

There is but little news of immediate interest by these arrivals. Trade is languid, money not very plentiful, flour quite dull, and nothing doing of consequence in teas.

The Liverpool Cotton market had declined 1-8d per lb. for the better qualities, and 3d for middling and ordinary descriptions of American. The sales of the week ending March 22d, amounted to 20,170 bales. Sea Island 13 to 23d; Bowed 5 1-4 to 6 1-2d; Mobile 5 1-2 to 6 3-8d; New Orleans, 5 1-4 to 7 1-4 d. Great quantities had arrived, and were offered for sale as soon as landed.

Emigration from Germany to the United States.—"At no period," the Mayence Gazette observes, "was emigration to North America so considerable as at present. The emigrants, in general, are families in easy circumstances; some even rich, and whole caravans of them are daily passing through this town. The Americans will be delighted with their new colonists, as most of them are young active men, between twenty & thirty years of age. On the 13th and 14th instant, upwards of 600 persons left the environs of Alzer for Havre by land. Only a short time ago, sixty persons from Bingen, Upper Hesse and Rhenish Prussia, took the same road, and will be followed tomorrow by as many more from the Grand Duchy of Baden."