



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' 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. 8.]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which is now directed by law to be holden at Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming, on the first Mondays of June and October in each year, shall be hereafter holden on the third Mondays of June and October in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first session of the District Court to be held at Williamsport after the passage of this act, shall be on the third Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all process which may have issued, or which may hereafter issue, at Williamsport, returnable to June term, as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to the terms as changed by this act.

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

RIL. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May 8, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Masterton and Smith, and for other purposes.

Whereas the contractors for furnishing the marble, and building the same in the erection of the new building now erecting for the use of the General Post Office Department, are unable to complete the said work within the time specified in their contract, owing to causes not now within their control; and

Whereas the public interest will be promoted by an extension of the time for the fulfillment of the contract by the contractors; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the contractors aforesaid have the time for completing their contracts extended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and that all other contractors for material, or work for said Post Office Building have a proportional extension of time, if the Postmaster General shall deem it expedient or necessary; Provided, That all contractors be liable to all penalties, restrictions, and reservations provided for, and covenanted to be made and kept in their present contracts, except as to time, any thing in this resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That all the duties imposed upon, or required to be performed by the President, in the act of Congress approved third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department," shall hereafter be performed by the Post Master General.

APPROVED, May 16, 1840.

[Private—No. 14.]

AN ACT relative to the iron steamboat "The New Jersey," formerly called the Robert F. Stockton.

Whereas the said steamer was built in England, for the purpose of introducing a new improvement in this country in the navigation of canals and in the construction of tow boats, and to serve as a model, and was navigated across the Atlantic at great hazard and expense; And whereas it is represented that a boat of the same model, and propelled in the same manner, could not have been built in the United States at the time she was constructed; And whereas the said steamer cannot be used in the United States, for the purpose for which she was designed without being enrolled and licensed, according to the laws of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector of any port in the United States,

on the application of the owner, or owners of the said iron steamer to enroll and license the same, in the same manner and upon the same terms as if she had been built within the United States.

APPROVED, May 8th, 1840.

[Private—No. 15.]

AN ACT for the relief of John T. Addams, executor of John Addams.

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 pay to the legal representatives of John Addams, one hundred dollars, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for damages done in breaking the ground and building four on his farm at Plattsburg, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, according to an appraisal made by persons selected on the part of the United States and the claimant, and approved by Colonel Smith, then commanding that post.

APPROVED, May 8th, 1840.

[Private—No. 16.]

AN ACT for the relief of William Wickham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Wickham, of Solus, in the State of New York, his heirs and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to enjoy and improve the fishery established by him at Great Solus Point, on the shore of land conveyed to the United States by said Wickham for a site for a light-house, and to establish any other fishery on the shore of said lot, on the following condition, to wit: that the said Wickham, and those who may hold under him, shall not disturb the keeper of the light-house and his successors, in the free, full, and exclusive enjoyment by him and his successors of the fishery established by said keeper, nor interfere or interrupt the enjoyment of the lot aforesaid by the United States, and any keeper that may have charge of the light-house; Provided, however, and the said Wickham and those who claim under him, if there is not, and cannot conveniently be provided, a way of ingress and egress to and from his said fishery, shall, from time to time have a path assigned to him across the premises by the keeper, which he and they may enjoy, if they keep off the fences, and do no unnecessary damage to the lot, nor interfere with the enjoyment of the same beyond the necessary right of way.

APPROVED, May 8th, 1840.

MR. KENDALL'S ADDRESS, TO THE People of the United States.

Our country presents a new spectacle for the contemplation of mankind.

A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected. With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and keep his opinions from the public. A free and intelligent people, whose precious right it is to ask and obtain the views of every man who seeks their suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to their government, are bluntly told that they shall not enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for the Presidency upon trust. They are asked to relax that "eternal vigilance," which is truly "the price of liberty," and blindly submit themselves, if not to a "King, who can do no wrong," to a Chief Magistrate who assumes the attitude of irresponsibility and surrounds himself with ministers, even before the crown of power has been placed on his head.

This candidate was nominated by a convention, not because they considered him the ablest man of their party, or at all qualified for the station, but merely because he had once been a General. Having seen the people place the heroic Jackson in the chair of state, notwithstanding their unceasing denunciations of "military chieftains," they weakly expected to avail themselves, in their struggle for power, of the same devotion and enthusiasm, by presenting the name of another who had worn the uniform of his country and attained to the same rank. They did not accord to the people sense enough to discriminate between the weak and inefficient chieftain, who, after a series of military blunders, fortunately for his country resigned his commission in the midst of the war, and the real hero who took it up and closed that war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans.

Under this fatal error, the convention, instead of presenting in an address or resolutions the principles which would con-

trol the administration of their candidate if elected, concerted a general movement throughout the Union to give eclat to their nomination by a simultaneous shout to the military glories, which, after an oblivion of twenty-five years, are now for the first time discovered to be worthy of commemoration in feasts and in song. We have accordingly seen vast assemblages collected together, at great labor and cost, not to respond to any principle, or listen to any argument, but to drown the voice of reason in the shouts of revelry, and lead captive the feelings of the people in a senseless excitement. Huzzas for the newly found hero, annunciations of his residence in a log cabin and love of hard labor; the hauling of miniature log-cabins, and canoes, and other barrels, through the streets, the rolling of balls, and the display of banners with meaningless mottoes; dog-spect rhymes and vulgar pictures; the drinking of cider, the mumbling of ginger-bread; mockery, as disgraceful to the country as it is insulting to the people, are the new means of electioneering, by which it is vainly expected to induce the community to surrender itself, like the charmed bird, to the jaws of the wily serpent which stands ready to devour it. By arguments like these, it is expected to persuade the freemen of America to surrender their right to know the political opinions of the candidate, and take him, for better or for worse, gagged and guarded as he is.

To these means of influence are added money without stint, abuse of official station and privilege without restraint, and violation of the laws without reserve. The Harrison party in Congress are leagued together in a great electioneering Association, with its "executive committee" appointing subordinate committees throughout the Union; raising money by tens of thousands to support presses, to magnify their mock hero, libel the Administration, and scatter delusion through the country; practising the most unheard-of abuses, getting subscribers to a newspaper under a promise that they shall receive it under frank, violating the law by actually franking it, and devoting their money, their talents, and their privileges, and their time, not to the business of legislation for which they were elected, but to an unscrupulous and unceasing warfare upon another department of the Government. The public business is delayed, the public faith violated, and the ordinary operations of the Government obstructed, that the session of Congress may be protracted; thus furnishing the influence of public station, the facilities of the frank and money from the Treasury, to carry on their electioneering operations. In some cases electioneering tracts franked by members of Congress, weighing more than they had a right to frank, have been falsely marked "public documents," to secure their free transmission; and in others, the frank of members has been boldly forged! What would be said of the Executive officers here, if they were to form such a club, appoint such a committee, and resort to such means? Would not the very men who are now committing abuses and outrages a thousand times more aggravated than any they charge against the Administration, sound the tocsin of alarm upon a thousand hills, and startle the country with the threatening danger? And are these combinations less corrupt, less dangerous, or less criminal, in one department of the Government than in another?

CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE lies at the bottom of this whole scheme of electioneering.

The Harrison party showed this contempt in presenting "a military chieftain" as their candidate, after having for years denounced the elevation of such men as worse for the country than "war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge."

They show it by presenting a sham hero to the people, and endeavoring to persuade them that he is a real one.

They show it by asking the people to vote for a gagged and guarded candidate, who "will answer the questions of neither friends nor foes."

They show it by abandoning all argument, and throwing principle out of the contest.

They show it by their log-cabins, cider barrels, pitchers, canoes, balls, banners, pictures, and parade, riot, and drunkenness; fit only to amuse, if they did not disgust, a London populace or a Parisian mob.

They show it by their incessant and monstrous misrepresentations of the acts of the Administration, and their causeless abuse of the men who compose it.

Where is the true-hearted American who would not be ashamed of his country if she could, by such means, be induced to abandon her right to question candidates for office, and throw herself unconditionally into the arms of a President and a party which has no principles, or dare not avow them?

From this contempt of the people springs the opposition of the leaders of this right of suffrage, and steady attempts to

corrupt it when extended. Not believing the people fit for self-government, they will not trust them with power when they can avoid it; and, whenever the opportunity presents itself, take from them that which they possess. They do not scruple to compel their dependants to vote their will, at elections, instead of their own, and so to manage their private affairs as to reward or punish more humble men for the surrender or assertion of the right of free suffrage. Upon the same principle, they do not hesitate to cheat in elections and cheat in the returns. Recall a few facts of recent occurrence, and it will be seen that I do them no injustice.

In 1838, the leaders of the present Harrison party had possession of the Government of Pennsylvania, in all its legislative and executive branches. By false registries, and the introduction of thousands of voters from abroad, they strove to elect a Governor and a majority of the House of Representatives, but were defeated. Instead of submitting to the decision of the people, they determined to disregard it and retain possession of the Government of the State at every hazard. From the county of Philadelphia two Democratic Senators and eight Representatives had been elected, and it was so certified by a majority of the judges of the election; yet, though the Democratic majority was several hundreds, a minority of the judges sent a certificate to the office of the Secretary of State, falsely showing that the Harrison candidates had a majority. The change of these eight members from one side to the other, would give them a majority of the House of Representatives. Fortified by this false certificate, and supported by the Governor and a majority of the Senate, the Secretary of State publicly advised his party to treat the election of Governor as if it had never been held, although the Democratic candidate had a majority of thousands! On the meeting of the Legislature, he sent in the false returns, and withheld the true ones. The Senate immediately admitted the usurpers. When the Democrats of the House resisted their introduction into that body, the Harrison party proceeded separately, in conjunction with the usurpers, to organize a House and choose their officers. The Democratic members did the same thing, in conjunction with the true Representatives from Philadelphia county. But, as the Governor and a majority of the Senate were of the Harrison party, all power was in their hands; and it became evident that they intended to create, by arbitrary power, a majority in the House, and set aside the election, not only of several Senators and Representatives, but that of Governor also!

This design, more bold, considering the people and the age, than the most daring usurpations of Caesar, Cromwell, or Napoleon, roused the spirit of '76; indignant multitudes poured into the capital; they organized a Committee of SAFETY, and prepared to assert the rights of the people. The affrighted Governor and his guilty counsellors, instead of receding from their foul design, denounced the people as rebels & determined to carry out the usurpation by force of arms! Troops were called out provided with "buck-shot and ball cartridges," the capital of the State resounded with the din of arms; and the peace of the Commonwealth seemed to be suspended upon a hair. Lest the militia of the State might show some reluctance to shoot down their own friends and subvert their own rights, the Governor had the audacity to request the aid of a body of United States regulars, then in the vicinity, and to demand of the President the aid of the army of the Union!

What, in this case, did the people ask? Nothing but the installation of their public officers, duly and constitutionally elected by large majorities. And why did not the Harrison party proceed in their monstrous design to deprive them of this dearest right of freemen; to treat the election as if it had not been held, and retain the possession of power at the point of the bayonet? Not because they relented; not because they were not ready for blood and carnage, to put down the rights of the people; but because two of their number, and two only, refused to act out the scene, and receding from the usurping House of Representatives, left it without a quorum. As bold, unprincipled, and unscrupulous as they were, they dared not proceed when they could no longer shield their usurpation under constitutional forms.

What on this occasion was the conduct of those who now constitute the Harrison party in other States? Did they denounce the usurpers and take the side of the people? No; almost to a man, they sustained, encouraged, and defended Governor Ritner and his daring associates. The people received from them but ferocious abuse, with the epithets of traitors and rebels. The attempt to cleave down by the sword the most precious rights of freemen, was every where applauded by them, showing that the same contempt