



The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Doctor Wm. EVANS'S SOOTHING SYRUP For children Teething, PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

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's 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.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.] AN ACT to revive an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them and to locate others in lieu thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty second of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof," be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the term of five years; and the provisions of the above recited act shall be, and are hereby, extended to those having like claims in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

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, May 27th, 1840. M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.] AN ACT to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and an act to revise and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until the cases then pending shall be determined for the purpose of finally disposing of such cases, but for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said several acts shall apply to cases of insolvency, which shall have occurred on or before the passage of this act, or shall occur during the said three years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered of record upon all judgments against any debtor or debtors who may have heretofore been released under the provisions of any of the acts which are extended, continued and revised by this act, or who may hereafter be released by the said acts: Provided, That the district judge in the district in which such judgments are on record, shall certify that it has not been made to appear to the satisfaction of the said district judge by evidence submitted to him by the District Attorney of the United States, that the debtor is possessed of or entitled to any property which was not disclosed and set forth to the commissioners of insolvency at the time of the examination of such debtor, under his, her, or their petition, to be released from his, her, or their indebtedness to the United States. Every application for such certificate shall be made to a judge at Chambers, and ten days' previous notice shall be given to the district attorney for the district wherein the said application is made, together with copies of all the papers on which such application shall be made. And so much of the said recited acts, or either of them, as is inconsistent herewith, or is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same hereby is repealed.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.] AN ACT authorizing Sippican and Mattapoisett, within the township of Rochester, in the State of Massachusetts, to be known hereafter as ports under those names.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sippican and Mattapoisett, harbors within the township of Rochester, in the State of Massachusetts, be hereafter, respectively known as ports under those names within the collection district of New Bed-

ford; and that the respective inhabitants thereof be authorized to describe, as the law requires, their vessels as belonging to the respective places instead of Rochester.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 3.] A RESOLUTION concerning the statue of Washington, by Greenough.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and instructed to take measures for the importation and erection of the statue of Washington by Greenough.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 17.] AN ACT to confirm the title to a certain tract of land in the county of Mobile, in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of William E. Kennedy, filed before William Crawford commissioner, for the confirmation of the title to a piece of land claimed under Benjamin Dubroca, for eight hundred arpens, by virtue of a Spanish permit, dated the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, lying in the county of Mobile, and State of Alabama, and which claim is numbered one hundred and three, in the report numbered six, of said William Crawford, commissioner, and which claim was placed by said commissioner in the list of claims which "ought not to be confirmed," be recognized as a valid claim, and that the same be confirmed, and stand in the same situation precisely as if the said claim had not been reported upon unfavorably, but, on the contrary, had been reported as a claim which ought to be confirmed, & as if said claim had been placed by said commissioner on the list of those which ought to be confirmed, whereby the said claim would have stood confirmed by the act of Congress of the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans;" and the said title is hereby confirmed accordingly for said land, for which a patent shall issue according to such survey thereof, as shall be approved by the Surveyor General of the United States for the State of Alabama: Provided, however, That this act shall be so construed as to operate as a relinquishment of the title of the United States only.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 18.] AN ACT for the relief of John H. Shepard, administrator of Abiel Wood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the attorney of the United States for the district of Maine, be and he hereby is authorized to enter satisfaction of judgment rendered in the first circuit court of the United States, in and for the district of Maine, to the use of the United States in the name of Abraham F. Howe and Benjamin Howard, against John H. Shepard, administrator of Abiel Wood, on a judgment recovered by the said Howe & Howard against Abiel Wood in January, eighteen hundred and twenty one, in the Boston court of common pleas, in the State of Massachusetts, and assigned to the United States by the said Howe, with the assent and authority of the said Howard, on the twenty-second of September, eighteen hundred and thirty.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 19.] AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Cochran.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joseph Cochran be and he is hereby, entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, according to the provisions of the third section of the act entitled "An Act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri," approved ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, of a certain tract of land, lying in the Palmyra district, Missouri, (for which proof of his right has heretofore been made by him to the land officers of said district, and his claim rejected by them on account of the conveyance to him by Albert Tison the Spanish claimant bearing date subsequent to the ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,) in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as to quantity and location, as he would have been entitled to, had said conveyance been made preceding the date of said act: Provided, That the entry hereby authorized shall be made within one year from the date of this act: And provided further,

That this act shall be considered only as a relinquishment of the rights of the United States, and not to prejudice the rights of third persons.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 20.] AN ACT for the relief of A. G. S. Wight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the payment of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, together with the interest thereon, part of a judgment which was obtained December fourth, one thousand eight and thirty seven, for the sum of five hundred and ninety nine dollars and twenty seven cents principal, and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents interest, against A. G. S. Wight, as surety of Samuel Smoker, late postmaster at Galena, Illinois, be released and shall not be collected, upon payment of the balance of said judgment, interest, and costs of suit.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.

We find the annexed documents appended to an Address recently issued by the Democratic Central Committee of Ky.

Extract from the Address. The following note from Capt. Wm. Chambers and C. Van Buskirk, Esq. confirms the statement we have made—shows that General Harrison will not come out on Abolition, to oblige friends or foes:

Louisville, Ky., April 12, 1840.

Gentlemen:—Early on the 10th of April inst., we called at the residence of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio. When we entered the house we were informed the General was indisposed; but in something less than an hour he made his appearance.—After the usual salutations were exchanged, one of the undersigned (Wm. Chambers) handed Gen. Harrison a letter addressed to him by the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky, on the subject of Abolition—He received it, perused it—turned back and re-examined parts of it: expressed astonishment that his opinions, so repeatedly expressed, were not known to those gentlemen, and said nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories, coming either from friends or foes.

In a subsequent conversation, he referred to opinions heretofore expressed by him, but made no further response to the letter of the Central Committee.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. WM. CHAMBERS, C. VAN BUSKIRK.

To the Democratic Central Committee of Ky.

A duplicate of the letter sent to Gen. Harrison, was, as is stated in the body of it, also transmitted to the President, who, instead of taking shelter behind a committee, or "standing mute," replied as follows:

Washington, April 21st, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 2nd inst., and cheerfully comply with your request. You have inadvertently fallen into an error in supposing that the questions propounded to me by the Hon. Sherrod Williams, in 1836, embraced the subject of Abolition. My views and opinions in regard to it were, however, communicated to the people of the United States, in reply to a letter received in the same year, from Junius Amis, Esq., and other citizens of N. Carolina, and also through other channels. Perceiving that I cannot do justice to your inquiries in the form which you have given to them, by a general reference to the answers I have heretofore given, I will repeat the substance of them.

First: That the relation of Master and Slave, is a matter which belongs exclusively to each State within its own boundary—that Congress has no authority to interfere, in any respect whatever, with the emancipation of the slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; and that any attempt to do so by the General Government, would not only be unauthorized, but violate the spirit of the compromise, which lies at the basis of the Federal Compact; and which is binding in honor and good faith on all who live under the protection of the Federal Constitution and participate in its benefits. This doctrine is in strict conformity to the principle embodied in a Resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1790, upon the report of a Committee, consisting almost entirely of northern men.

Secondly: That conceding to Congress the abstract power of interfering with, or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, under the broad grant of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over that District, there are, nevertheless, objections to the exercise of this power

against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligation, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.

Thirdly: That I desired the people of the United States then to understand, that, if elected, I would go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally inflexible to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists.

The Twenty-fourth Congress, whose constitutional term expired at the moment when mine, as President, commenced, had avowed its belief that it was "extremely important and desirable that the subject of slavery should be finally arrested for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind," and made it the basis of extensive and deliberate action in both Houses. In the House of Representatives, a Committee (a majority of whom were from non-slaveholding States) reported pursuant to instructions, two resolutions; the first was—that Congress possess no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of the confederacy; the second, "that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia;" & a third, which was, in substance, that all papers and motions bearing upon the subject of slavery, should be laid upon the table without any further action thereon. They were accompanied by an elaborate and very able report, setting forth at large the reasons in favor of the opinions reported, and the course recommended by the Committee. The whole subject was finally discussed, considered and decided upon. The first resolution passed by a vote of 182 to 9—the second, of 132 to 45—and the third, of 117 to 68. In the Senate, the matter was considered upon a memorial from the Quarterly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, praying for the Abolition of domestic slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The subject was by that memorial presented in terms which offered no violence to the feelings of any class of citizens, & were best calculated to secure to the questions involved, a fair hearing and impartial decision. After several days' discussion, the prayer of the memorialists was rejected, by a vote of thirty-four to six.

An expression of similar opinions on the part of the Federal Executive, with an avowal of a determination to carry them out in his official acts, taken in connection with the known condition of the Congressional representation of the several States in regard to the slave question would, it was thought, during the continuance of his constitutional term, prevent all agitation of the subject before Congress. The consequent certainty that nothing could for years at least be accomplished in that way, would, it was hoped, present sufficient inducements to all who were governed by conscientious motives, to desist from presenting their memorials, and leave all others without even a plausible pretence for continuing to agitate the subject in that form. No one could, it was supposed, believe, that our Southern brethren could be driven into a peaceable emancipation by the mere force of agitation—by appeals to the fears of the master and passions of the slave—these might indeed, if persisted in, draw after them a servile, and probably a civil war, with a final dissolution of the Union. Attempts to expose our country to such fearful hazards for no other assignable motive than to harass the slaveholding States, or to subserve political purposes, would not, it was confidently believed, be endured, much less countenanced, by the American people. Partaking largely in the general apprehension in regard to the fatal effects of this baleful agitation; having seen enough to satisfy me that no circumstance so directly and inevitably tended to impair the stability and interrupt the harmonious action of our complicated political system, as the existence of a doubt in the public mind concerning the action of the Federal Government upon this disturbing subject—sincerely anxious to promote the commendable design of Congress to restore tranquility to a large and uniformly patriotic portion of the Union; and deeming the subject to be of sufficient importance to justify a departure from the ordinary usage of the Executive, I embraced the first public occasion to refer to the opinions I had expressed before my election and to declare, formally, that no bill conflicting with those views could ever receive my constitutional sanction. Those opinions, and that determination, have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection.

No one can doubt that the tendency of this species of agitation is, as your House of Representatives have very justly observed, to "disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the slaveholding