



**The Tarborough Press,**

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

**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 FIRST SESSION OF THE  
 TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to require the Judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson in said State,'" approved June the eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and forty, there shall be two terms of said court held annually by the district Judge at Jackson, on the second Monday in December next, and the second Monday in June then following; and the rule days of said court for the return of process and filing the pleadings shall be held on the second Monday of September and March, in each and every year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act which this is intended to amend, be and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That an additional term of the circuit court of the United States shall be holden in Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on the third Monday in April in each and every year, which said term shall be held by the district judge; and should any difficult point of law arise, at said April term, in any cause or matter of controversy in said court, the said district judge may, at his discretion, adjourn the same over to the next term.

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, July 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT in addition to the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall so happen that neither of the judges of a circuit court of the United States shall attend at the commencement of a session of the said court, or at the time appointed on any adjournment thereof, to open and adjourn the said court in person, either of the said judges may, by a written order to the marshal, adjourn the court from time to time, as the case may require, to any time or times antecedent to the next stated term of the said court; and all suits, actions, writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings pending in such court, or returnable to, or to be acted upon at such court, shall have day and be returnable to, and be heard, tried, and determined, at such adjournment or adjournments in the same manner and with the same effect as if the said court had been duly opened & held at the commencement of such session, or other day appointed therefor; and all persons bound and required to appear at the said court either as jury men, witnesses, parties, or otherwise, shall be bound and required to attend at such adjournments accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the presiding judge of any circuit court may, at his discretion, appoint special sessions thereof, to be held at the places where the stated sessions thereof are holden; at which special sessions it shall be competent for the said court to entertain jurisdiction of, & to hear and decide all cases in equity, cases in error, or on appeal, issues of law, motions in arrest of judgment, motions for a new trial, and all other motions, and to award executions and other final process, and to do and transact all other business, and direct all other proceedings, in all causes pending in the circuit court, except trying any cause by a jury, in the same way and with the same force and effect as the same could or might be done at the stated session of such court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court from all judgments of a circuit court, in cases brought there by writs of error from the district court, in like manner and under the same regulations, limitations, & restrictions, as are now provided by law for writs of error to judgments rendered

upon suits originally brought in the circuit court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That judgments and decrees hereafter rendered in the circuit and districts courts of the United States, within any State, shall cease to be liens on real estate or chattels held in the same manner and at like periods as judgments and decrees of the courts of such State now cease by law to be liens thereon; & the respective clerks of the United States courts in such State shall receive the like fees for making searches and certificates respecting such liens as are now allowed for like services to the clerks of the supreme court of such State; and the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the act of the third of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, entitled 'an act supplementary to an act to amend the judicial system of the United States, & for other purposes,'" passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine," are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT to remove the land office from Choctehama to Grenada, in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the land office at Choctehama, in the county of Tallahatchie, State of Mississippi, shall be removed to and located in the town of Grenada, in Yalabusha county, in said State; and it shall be the duty of the registers and the receivers of public money for said land office, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act to remove the books, records, and whatever else belongs to said office, to the place of location, as herein provided for.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 23.]

AN ACT to continue the corporate existence of the banks in the District of Columbia, for certain purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions, restrictions and enactments of the act of Congress of the 25th May 1838 entitled "an act to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown in the district of Columbia," be and the same are hereby extended to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank of Washington, the Bank of the Potomac, and the Farmers Bank of Alexandria; Provided, that whenever in the original act the 1st of July 1838 occurs it shall be so construed as to mean the 4th of July 1840; and whenever the 1st of July 1842 occurs it shall be construed to mean the 4th of July 1844.

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

WILLIAM R. KING,  
 President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 3d, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

**LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSON.**

The following is the reply of the Vice President, to the committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention, informing him of his nomination for re-election.

Washington, 17th July, 1840.

Henry Fitts, and James B. Shepard, Esqs. Gentlemen: Your communication of the 10th inst. is received, advising me of my nomination, by the Democratic Republican Convention of North Carolina, as their candidate for election to the V. Presidency of the United States.

This renewed proof of confidence from the patriotic State of No. Carolina, is highly gratifying; more so on account of the approbation it indicates of my past services, than of the future result which it proposes. The richest boon which a republican statesman can receive at the hand of his fellow-citizens, is their approval of his conduct; and the highest honor to which my ambition ever aspired, was that of so discharging my duty in any situation they should place me, as to merit that approval. There are circumstances under which it is necessary to concentrate the strength of the republicans of the whole Union upon an individual, by a national convention; lest, by a division of their votes upon different candidates, they lose the whole; but in cases which will admit of it with safety, I would always prefer, when I am personally interested, to leave the selection of a candidate to each State. An individual may be the favorite of our State, and not of another; and when the candidate is selected by a convention from all the States, those who do not prefer him, are under the necessity of giving him their vote, or of losing all their influence in the election. But when the se-

lection is left with each State, the candidate knows that he is the voluntary choice of all the States who give them their suffrage. Such is now my felicity. The principle on which I commenced my public career, taught me never to desire an office which did not proceed from the spontaneous wish of its constituency. To hold office under any other tenure, is mortifying to the mind of a republican; and a mortification to which I could never submit. The offices of a republic, are for the people, not for the incumbents; and the voice of the people alone can legitimate their functions. No title can be higher, than that of an American citizen. It is our prerogative. We receive it as our birthright. In monarchial governments, but few are born peers, and those few are inferior to their prince; but here, the philanthropic peer rejoices to see all his fellow-citizens born to the same honor, and all unitedly constitute the prince of the empire. Offices among them are but agencies, subject to their control; and each public agent is but the echo of the people by whom he is constituted their agent. His honor consists in faithfully echoing their sentiments; and their approbation is his reward.

Such being my views, I never sought the situation which I now occupy; and when constitutionally called to it, it did not become me to decline the call. I know there are many others quite as worthy of it as myself; and I am not surprised that others, in various parts of our country should be preferred to me. It is natural, and to the expression of such preference, I take no exception. Under these circumstances, I am placed where I wish to be; at the voluntary disposal of the individual States. In my selection as the candidate of the democratic republicans of North Carolina, I am felicitated with the assurance which they confer upon me in that choice, they have my sincere thanks.

The great diversity of interests in our extensive republic, is calculated to prevent the general popularity of any one citizen. Measures which are approved in one section, are often disapproved in another; and the degree of confidence which I have retained in the public mind, after thirty-three years of uninterrupted service in the councils of our nation, must be attributed to the liberality of my fellow citizens in looking with an indulgent eye upon the honest endeavors of a public servant to promote his country's welfare, rather than the ability with which he has exerted his efforts.

Destitute of every grateful sensation should I be, not to feel gratified in a high degree, with this token of approbation from the enlightened and republican State of North Carolina. From its earliest settlement, her citizens have been distinguished for their nobleness of character; their attachment to self-government; their fortitude in adversity, and their bravery in danger. Under the misrule of her royal governors, they nobly resisted oppression; and in the wars of the native savages, they were a band of heroes. When the British parliament assumed the right of taxing the colonies, North Carolina stood in the van of opposition; and was the first to break the yoke of oppression by an open declaration of independence. During the revolutionary war, every North Carolina patriot was a volunteer in freedom's cause. They sought the field of danger; whether in their own, or in the neighboring States; wherever the standard of the enemy waved, its base was a target for North Carolina volunteers. A braver, a more generous, or a more devoted people to the cause of liberty, never lived. Her present sons have not disgraced their fathers. Hospitality and generosity are their common characteristics. True to their friends—formidable to their enemies—unshaken to their republican principles, North Carolina exhibits a population whose confidence confers the highest honors. It is the land of Macon, with whom, and his associates, it was my good fortune to enjoy a long acquaintance and uninterrupted friendship. Nor has the departure of that patriarch of liberty left his State destitute of worthy successors. Her present Senators, and some of her Representatives with whom I am acquainted, would do honor to any State, as their State would do honor to any man.

A life of experience has tended but to confirm my early sentiment, that the preservation of our liberties depends mainly on the independence of the State sovereignties. Different interests, growing out of different localities, dictate various policies for the several States; and each is most competent to regulate its own concerns. The powers of the general government are derived from the States; and none are delegated which are not expressed. The general government then should carefully avoid exercising a power which is not expressly delegated in the constitution; and every State and every citizen should watch diligently against any such encroachment. When the proposition was first brought into Congress, in 1790, for the incorporation of a United States Bank, it was

warmly contested on the ground, that the power was not delegated. Mr. Madison, then a Representative from Virginia, took the lead in this argument. He was however overruled, and the Bank was incorporated. On the expiration of that charter in 1810, I was a member of Congress, and voted against its renewal. In 1816, another United States Bank received existence, but in opposition to my vote.—When the question again came up for its renewal, I voted against it. In all these votes, my own sentiment accorded with that of my constituents. But aside from constitutional scruples, the expedience of the measure would be sufficient to govern my vote. Our Union is founded in interest and affection, and every thing which produces great dissatisfaction, is calculated to weaken its bond. The Bank has always been an exciting subject. It is never touched, but it stirs up the bitterest passions of our nature. It is a subject which has caused more animosities, more breaking of friendship, and done more to alienate affections from the government, than any other, unless we except that of abolition. We have twice made the experiment of a national bank, & in both instances, half the nation has been dissatisfied, waiting impatiently for the moment when they might carry on a warfare against it; and both times they have prevailed. Twice we have tried the State banks for depositories of the national treasure, and both times many of them have stopped specie payments with much of the public money in their hands or loaned out to their customers. It was surely time to try some new experiment. My own opinion is, that the nation is competent to take care of its own monies; and it gave me pleasure to be able to set my official signature to the sub-treasury bill, before leaving the chair of the Senate. The whole banking business of the country is now placed where it ought forever to remain—under the control of the States. To them, and not to the General Government, it properly belongs. In this matter, each State will pursue its own policy; whether to correct the evils which exist by new restrictions, or to change the whole system. This is a matter in which the General Government ought not to intermeddle; and I cordially reciprocate your congratulations on the auspicious event.

There now remains but one subject which threatens the safety of our Union. It is that of fanaticism on the subject of Abolition. Each State has reserved to itself the power of pursuing its own policy in this matter. The principle was settled when the Constitution was framed; & there is no State in the Union which has shown a disposition to violate the compromise. But our fellow-citizens of the Northern States are troubled with a strong party among them, who are not content with the right of pursuing their own policy. They would also dictate the policy of other sections, and keep the nation in a state of perpetual agitation, by bringing the subject before Congress. There is still, however, sufficient virtue in the Government to counteract the mischief which it threatens, and we will cherish the hope that it will forever be averted.

Permit me here to congratulate you on the enjoyment of that freedom which is the birth right of all—yet, wrested by the hand of despotism from all but Americans. While in all other regions, the arm of oppression is felt; while the mass of the population is enslaved in body and degraded in mind, we are distinguished by the blessings of universal equality. We have no laws, but of our own formation. All entailments being abolished, there is a continual revolution of property. The children of the wealthy become poor and the children of the poor rich. Under such circumstances, an aristocracy of wealth could not exist. Our institutions admit of no distinction of birth nor acquired privileges. Washington, in his retirement, enjoyed not one right, or privilege, which was not enjoyed by the humblest laborer in the country; yet he enjoyed all that he desired, and all that any one could enjoy. The humblest cottage & the most splendid palace, are alike enlightened with the smile of liberty, and the joy of content. The minds of all classes are illuminated with knowledge, and emancipated from the fetters of superstition. That weak credulity, which once destroyed the safety of society, when some were legally murdered for witch craft, others whipped and hung for religious heresies, has fled before the light of reason and of truth. Such are the blessings of our free institutions. Purchased with the blood of our fathers, they came to us as the richest of legacies. Whether we calculate the price which they cost, or the benefits which they transfuse we cannot over-value them; and our love for posterity will stimulate us in our vigilance to transmit them unimpaired.

Please accept my grateful acknowledgment, for your kindness in fulfilling the wishes of the Convention.

Your fellow-citizen,  
 RH. M. JOHNSON.