



**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 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 erupting 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.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the sums due by law to the several messengers of the respective States, as compensation for conveying to the seat of Government the vote of the electors of the said States for President and Vice President of the United States.

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, December 18, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

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 to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, shall be so construed as to abolish imprisonment for debt, on process issuing out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever where, by the laws of the State in which the said court shall be held, imprisonment for debt has been or shall hereafter be, abolished.

APPROVED, Jan. 14, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census and enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

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 such of the assistants to the marshals, in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such marshals under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and make their returns, under the said act, at any time before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for the marshals of such States and Territories to make their returns to the Secretary of State at any time before the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-one: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: And provided, further, That no person be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district for which such returns shall be made, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eleventh section of the act for taking the sixth census as applies to the printing, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of the aggregate returns received from the marshals, be so construed as to apply equally to the census of pensioners, and the statistical aggregates returned by said marshals: And be it further provided, That for arranging and preparing the census of pensioners required by

the thirteenth section of the act for taking the sixth census and for the compiling and supervision of the printing of the statistical returns taken under said act, there be allowed to the superintending clerk, upon the completion of the work, such compensation as the Secretary of State may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the rate heretofore allowed for compiling the statistics of the third census; and that an allowance be made to the disbursing agent of the Department of State for the extra duties which have been, or may be, imposed upon him on account of the sixth census, in relation to its preparatory measures, the accounts of the marshals, and the disbursements, at a rate not exceeding that allowed him for his services in relation to the fifth census, according to the time he shall have been engaged in such duties.

APPROVED, January 14th, 1841.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to present incorporate universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one copy of the catalogue of the Library of Congress be presented to each of the universities, colleges, atheneums, and historical societies of the United States, not exceeding three hundred in number, and to the American Antiquarian Society.

APPROVED Jan. 14, 1841.

From the Globe.

Mr. Mangum's attack on General Jackson in defence of Mr. Webster.—The National Intelligencer, in its editorial of this morning, puts in the mouth of Mr. Mangum the grossest string of false assertions ever uttered. The story which Mr. Mangum is made to tell, (we did not hear him, and cannot say whether he is reported truly by the Editor,) goes to defend Mr. Webster from the imputation brought on himself by his own declaration, that he would not vote for the three millions appropriated by the House of Representatives to defend the country against France, even "if the enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol."

Mr. Mangum is represented as saying, in regard to this three million appropriation of the House—

"And all this, for what? Why, sir, said Mr. M. if we could have been forced into a war, the appeal would be irresistible to the popular feeling in favor of continuing the 'Hero of New Orleans' at the head of the States to guide the contest. Hence, that portion of the Cabinet—the Lower Cabinet he believed it was—who were in favor of electing General JACKSON for a third term, had only to plunge the country into a war, and the work was done. I therefore felt (said Mr. M.) that to break up the reigning dynasty was indispensable. I looked to a war with apprehension; not that I feared the prowess of the enemy abroad, but the success of the enemy at home."

Every particle of this statement we know to be utterly untrue. Neither General JACKSON himself, nor one friend near him, wished to plunge the country into a war with France; nor did he, or a solitary individual associated with him, entertain the remotest thought of his being elected for a third term.

Gen. Jackson, with his accustomed sagacity, assured all around him that the only mode of obtaining the fulfilment of the treaty, and payment of the indemnities, without war, was to prepare for war, and let the French Government see that it had only the alternative of meeting the cost of a war, or the cost of a compliance with the treaty. He said that the simplest calculation would show to France that she would lose hundreds of millions more by violating the treaty than the cost of complying with it—to say nothing of the sacrifice of honor and good faith. He, therefore, as Mr. Serrurier informed his Government, insisted, "with an iron will," that the treaty should be executed, or war should be the alternative. He cared nothing for the opinion of his Cabinet, upper or lower, on this point. He said to several who were disposed to temporize, "I understand human nature too well—I know the French too well to doubt about my policy. Mine is the pacific course."

He was boldly and firmly sustained by the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams proposed the resolution—"That the rights of the citizens of the United States to the indemnity from the French Government stipulated by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, ought in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by the consent or acquiescence of the United States." This Resolution was voted by ayes two hundred and twelve, nays none; and it was followed up by an appropriation of three millions, to prepare for war, if events made it necessary, and this was passed by a majority of nearly forty. Mr. Adams declared, in reference to the President's

course, that "whatever might be said of the imprudence of that recommendation, the opinion of mankind would ever be that it was high-spirited and lofty, and such as became the individual from whom it emanated. He said it now, and he repeated, that it was the attitude which that Chief Magistrate would bear before the world, and before mankind, and before all posterity"—and he added, as regarded the policy of the recommendation, "that that which at first view appeared imprudent, was sometimes nothing more than becoming firmness and boldness."

But what says Willie P. Mangum to that "high-spirited and lofty attitude" which Gen. Jackson's personal and political opponent, inspired by a feeling of patriotism which soared above individual resentments, so justly extolled? Why, master Willie thinks it was an affair of the kitchen cabinet, got up to give the President "a third term;" and although he looked to war with apprehension, it was not that he feared the prowess of the enemy abroad, but the success of the enemy at home!! And it is upon this despicable pretext that he undertakes to justify the sentiment of Mr. Webster, that if "the foreign enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol, he would not vote the three millions appropriation to defend it." It was Mr. Adams who fixed the indelible brand upon his anti-American declaration. He said, the man who uttered it "had but one more step to take, and that was into the ranks of the enemy." Mr. Mangum now, with a very becoming sycophancy to the expectant premier, takes on himself the ignominy stamped for ever on Mr. Webster by Mr. Adams. In alluding to this speech of Mr. Webster, (which Mr. Allen of Ohio had just quoted to the Senate, with the remark of Mr. Adams,) Mr. Mangum said:

"It was on that occasion that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] rose in his place and threw off one of the most convulsing bursts of eloquence I ever listened to. I rise not here to defend that Senator; he needs not the aid of my puny arm. His vast national reputation, more especially his strong American feeling, have endeared him to his countrymen, and must convince even his enemies that he is the true friend of his country. I was a witness to the gigantic power of his eloquence on that occasion, and it was one of the most extraordinary efforts I ever remember to have heard. Had I been called upon at the time to express the feeling excited in my mind by the honorable Senator's speech on this occasion, I should have been ready to exclaim, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!'"

We think a participation in the "American" feeling which prompted Mr. Webster's conduct pending our difficulty with France, and the war with Great Britain, may be safely accorded to Mr. Mangum. Their sympathies are identical, we have no doubt, and the remark of Mr. Adams is as applicable to one as to the other.

But while Mr. Mangum gives Mr. Webster the glory of expressing the American feeling on the French question better than any one else, he reserves for Mr. Clay the still greater renown of saving the nation from the war which "the enemy at home" (Gen. Jackson and his friends) had conspired to bring upon the country.

Hear him: "And here suffer me to say—perhaps I ought not to say it, yet I will say—that in all probability that war was averted by the genius and wisdom and sagacity of one man (alluding to Mr. Clay) sitting in a committee-room of this Capitol. I believe, if the secrets of that committee-room could be brought out to the light, they would still further enhance a reputation which is the property and pride of our country, and would add one more to the long list of the public services of that distinguished man."

Modest man, to say "what he ought not to say," and to say it, too in the face of decency and truth! What did "the genius and sagacity of one man sitting in a committee-room of this Capitol" hatch, which had such an electric effect, that instantaneously "war was averted?" It was this resolution which the Senate voted:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France."

Of the marvellous "secrets of that committee room," this is the consummation. Mr. Clay's secret sittings only produced the public prodigy that the Senate would do nothing; and Old Hickory, sustained by the House of Representatives and the public spirit, was left to settle the matter with the refractory Chambers of France. He did settle it; and now, upon the mysterious givings out of Willie P. Mangum, ("he could and if he would") Mr. Clay is to have the credit of it!!

Fugitive Slaves.—The Whig State of Vermont is following in the wake of New York Whiggery, on this important sub-

ject, which must soon shake the Union to its very centre. The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, passed a law regulating the proceedings to be had in case of claiming a runaway slave in that State. The New York Advertiser gives the following as some of the important provisions of the law:—*So. Carolinian.*

"The claim must in all cases be passed upon by a jury—that if the decision is against the claimant, the alleged slave shall never again be molested upon the same claim; and any subsequent arrest, or removal of the alleged slave out of the State, under any process whatever, shall be punished as kidnapping; that the State's attorney, who shall appear for the alleged slave, shall be entitled to subpoena without charge; that the claimant, before his claim is entertained, shall give a bond to the State, in the penal sum of \$500, conditional to pay all costs and expenses justly chargeable upon him, two dollars a week for the support of the alleged slave while in custody, and one hundred dollars to the alleged slave, besides his damages, if the claim is not sustained; and, finally that any attempt to remove an alleged slave without the authority of law shall be punished with a fine of \$500 to the party aggrieved, and imprisonment in the State prison for not more than ten years."

Army Recruits.—During the past year, ending on the 30th Sept. 1840, there were 6,318 men enlisted at the various stations in the United States. The amount of money advanced for this service, during the past year, was \$56,474 36; of which all but \$8 148,98 has been accounted for.

The year 1840.—The superstition of past ages attached much superstitious importance to the year that has just closed. The year 40 has always been regarded with apprehensions by popular credulity. Even kings have been imbued with the superstition. It is related of Louis XV., that on the night of December 31, 1740, he watched the hands of the clock with much anxiety, and that when the hour of midnight tolled the knell of the old year, he exclaimed, with evident joy: "There! it has passed!"

The year 1740 was marked by great political changes, all over the world. A journal published the preceding year, called the Political Mercury, says: "Europe, Asia, and America, have been the theatres of scenes at once new and incredible. Europe presents an aspect wholly different from that which it wore the preceding year. The same journal gives an account of some very destructive inundations in France, precisely similar to those which have recently taken place in that country.

A curious parallel may be traced between the events of 1740 and 1840. The aspect of affairs in Europe, has certainly undergone a great change during the past year. The opposite political elements have been combined, and the principal Christian powers of Europe, with the exception of France, have been seen allied to support the empire of M-homet. Three monarchs have disappeared from the stage of action; the king of Prussia, by death; the king of Holland, by voluntary abdication; the Queen Regent of Spain, by compulsory abdication. In England, a queen has been married and shot at, and a princess has been born. For the sixth time, Louis Philippe has been the mark of an assassin. Louis Napoleon has made an unsuccessful attempt at revolution; and the relics of the great Napoleon has been transferred to France in a national ship.

In Asia, the war of Russia with Khiva, has developed the far-reaching ambition of the Czar. England has sent her fleets to China, and the result may, ere this, have been one of momentous interest to the civilized world.

In South America, old confederations have been broken up, and discord and anarchy have prevailed. Peru and Chili have separated, and the States of Central America, hitherto united, have dissolved into fragments. Yucatan and Tobasco have seceded from Mexico; and Texas is forever released from her by the acknowledgment of the independence of the youthful Republic by England and Holland.

A new continent has been discovered by the national ships of the United States and France. A new political era has been created in this country, by the complete overthrow of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. Take it all in all, we must confess, therefore, that 1840, like its predecessor, 1740, has been delivered of events of no little moment—events less important in their immediate effects than in the coloring they must give to years, perhaps centuries, that will succeed.—[Atlas.]

Ly-ching.—The Presbyterian Advocate says:—Recently the Rev. Thomas S. Kendall, a respectable minister of the Associate Church, was tarred and feathered on reading and explaining the letter of the Associate Synod, on the subject of slavery, to a congregation in South Carolina."