

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 continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly. 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 SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one:

For the revolutionary pensioners under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars;

For payment of invalid pensions, one hundred and seven thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars;

For five years' pensions to widows under the act of the seventh of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars;

For half-pay pensioners, payable through the offices of the Second and Third Auditors, five thousand dollars;

For arrearages, payable through the Second Auditor's office, six hundred dollars;

For arrearages, payable through the Third Auditor's office, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the removal, subsistence, and benefit of such of the Seminole Indian chiefs and warriors as may surrender for emigration.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no rifles, or arms of any kind, shall be delivered to said Indians until they reach the western boundary of the State of Arkansas.

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, February 18th, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same," passed the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee be, and hereby is, constituted the agent of the Government of the United States, with full power and authority to sell and dispose of the vacant, unappropriated, and refuse lands, within the limits of said State, lying south and west of the line commonly called the Congressional Reservation line, and described in the act to which this is an amendment; subject, nevertheless, to the following conditions and limitations, to wit:

First, The State of Tennessee shall satisfy all legal and bona fide claims of North Carolina upon said lands, by making provision, by law, that the holders of land warrants under the authority of the State of North Carolina, may locate the same upon the lands not previously located upon, or claimed as occupant pre-emptions, within one year from the time that the State of Tennessee shall make provision for carrying this act into effect; and in default of such location within the said term of one year, the said warrants may be satisfied by the payment of twelve and a half cents per acre for the number of acres contained in each warrant, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said land: *Provided*, The holders shall present such warrant to the proper authorities for the payment of the same within two years from the action of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee hereon: *And provided, furthermore*, That if the said warrants shall not be satisfied,

either by the location of land within one year, or their presentation for payment within two years, as aforesaid, the holders shall be forever barred of all further claim or right to demand the same.

Second, In entering, purchasing, and disposing of said lands, or obtaining grants of the same, all and every person or persons, the legal representative of such person or persons, and the rightful assignee of such person or persons, as are entitled to the right of occupancy and pre-emption, according to the laws of the State of Tennessee, shall have the preference in the entry or purchase of their occupant and pre-emption rights, at the price of twelve and a half cents per acre, not exceeding two hundred acres each.

Third, After satisfying the claims and rights aforesaid, the State of Tennessee shall offer for sale the rest and residue of said lands, in such manner, in such quantities, and by such description, as may be most convenient; and, for the full term of three years from and after the time herein allowed for the location of North Carolina land warrants, may sell and dispose of, and perfect titles to the same, at a price not less than twelve and a half cents per acre. And so much of the said land as may remain unsold at the expiration of the said term of three years, shall be disposed of as aforesaid, within the further term of three years, at such price per acre as it may bring in open market: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale of said lands, over and above so much thereof as shall be necessary to the satisfaction of said North Carolina claims, shall be accounted for and paid over by the State of Tennessee to the United States in the month of January annually.

APPROVED, February 18th, 1841.

[PRIVATE—No. 2.]

AN ACT for the relief of Gurdon S. Hubbard, Robert A. Kinzie, and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reversionary interest of the United States in and to the following Indian reservations, under the treaty with the Potawatomies of the Prairie and Kankakee, made at Camp Tippecanoe, on the twentieth day of October, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same hereby is, relinquished to the persons hereinafter named, respectively, that is to say:

To Thomas Durham and John Blackston, according to their several shares as purchased of Jacques Jonveau, the section reserved by said treaty to said Jacques Jonveau;

To Noel Vasseur, six hundred and forty acres of the reservation to Me-she-ke-ton-o; reference being had to the deed of said reservee to said Vasseur for location and more particular description thereof;

To Gurdon S. Hubbard, E. K. Hubbard, H. G. Hubbard, and Noel Vasseur, the remaining one section of the reservation to said Me-she-ke-ton-o;

To Noel Vasseur, the one section reserved to Francis Le Vie;

To Gurdon S. Hubbard and Richard J. Hamilton, the reservation to Joseph Le-framboise and Therese, his wife;

To Robert A. Kinzie and Richard J. Hamilton, the reservation of one section to Archange Peltier;

To Richard J. Hamilton, the reservation of one section to Mia-e-maung.

It being understood, and this relinquishment is made upon the condition, that the several persons herein named as grantees have purchased of the several reservees, by authentic and regular deeds, their respective rights in and to the said reservations: *And provided further*, That no sale or conveyance of said reservations by the said reservees shall be deemed regular, nor shall this act have effect, until the President of the United States shall have approved such conveyance, and endorsed his approval thereon.

APPROVED, February 18, 1841.

[PRIVATE—No. 3.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to encourage the introduction, and promote the cultivation, of tropical plants," approved seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Whereas, under the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, Doctor Henry Perrine made, in the manner thereby required, the location therein authorized; and while engaged in the necessary measures to carry into effect the objects contemplated by the said act, was murdered by the Seminole Indians; and whereas Mrs. Ann F. Perrine, the widow of the said Doctor Perrine, is anxious to continue the undertaking thus commenced by her late husband, but is prevented from so doing by the continuance of the Indian war in Florida; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Ann F. Perrine, the widow of the said Henry Perrine, and Sarah Ann

Perrine, Hester M. S. Perrine, and Henry E. Perrine, his surviving children, are hereby declared to be entitled to all the rights and privileges vested in and granted to the said Doctor Henry Perrine, by the act to which this is a supplement, and that the time limited by the said act in which every section of said grant should be occupied to prevent the forfeiture of the same to the United States, be, and the same is hereby, extended to eight years from and after the time when the present Indian war in Florida shall cease and determine.

APPROVED, February 18, 1841.

From the Globe.

Maine Moving.—We learn from the Portland Argus of the 15th instant, that the resolutions "to repel British aggression," were taken up by the Senate on the 13th, and after being amended by inserting \$1,000,000 instead of \$400,000, for the defence of the State, were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Davies then offered the following resolve; which was also referred to the Committee on the Northeastern Boundary.

Resolve for repelling foreign invasion and providing for the protection of the State.

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our State is invaded, stationed upon the upper valley of the St. Johns, and that the Government of the United States be earnestly invoked to relieve this State from the present heavy needful burden of its own defence.

Mississippi Legislature.—On the 27th ult. the Mississippi House of Representatives passed, by a large majority, a series of resolutions, declaring that the State of Mississippi is bound to redeem her bonds; that she will redeem them, and preserve her faith inviolate; and that all insinuations to the contrary are a calumny upon her justice, honor, and dignity.

On the 30th, the resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress to vote for a general bankrupt law, was passed by a vote of 47 to 39.

Liberal Bequests.—Mrs. Christian Baker, of Boston, has bequeathed to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the American Education Society, an estate equally, worth probably forty or fifty thousand dollars; to the American Bible Society two thousand dollars, and to the American Tract Society at Boston one thousand dollars.

The will of Mr. Bartlett.—We learn that the late William Bartlett, esq. of Newburyport, has bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to the Theological Seminary at Andover, making more than two hundred thousand dollars as the total amount of his donation to that institution. The estate of Mr. Bartlett proves to be about half a million of dollars in value, most of which, except the bequest to Andover, is given to the grand children of the deceased.

Mr. Editor.—In the month of June, 1838, a very valuable negro man belonging to Maj. William Eddings, of Abbeville District, run away from him without the slightest provocation, and went to Halifax county, N. C. from whence he came but a few years previous; after an absence of two years and seven months, he has voluntarily returned to his master. What will the Abolitionists say to this? Or when will they cease to denounce slavery as a moral evil? Here is a negro of uncommon intelligence, who, in all probability, might have escaped forever; but no, he prefers the servitude of a humane master, to the liberty proffered by the hypocritical friends of universal freedom.

Shortly after this negro absented himself from home, his owner offered a large reward for his apprehension, which was copied into a vile Abolition print, published in the State of Ohio, with the following remarks addressed to the owner: "You have not got your negro, and I hope to God you never will." How will the learned philanthropist of this expression feel, when he is informed that the negro has returned to his master, without either compulsion or persuasion, and he says he is not only willing, but anxious to continue a slave all his life.—*Greenville S. C. Mountaineer.*

Texas, Mexico and Great Britain.—The London Morning Chronicle of a late date contains some information which has not yet appeared in this country, in relation to the treaty recently made between Mexico and Great Britain, and the more recent acknowledgment by the latter power, of the independence of the republic of Texas. Lord Palmerston is reported to have said that the Texian Government agreed to take upon itself 1,000,000 of the Mexican debt. It is added, that a deputation that waited upon the Minister upon the subject,

expressed a wish that provision should be made for giving the bondholders the option of receiving part of the debt thus recognized by Texas in land, with a view to colonization. Lord Palmerston, requested the deputation to put their views in writing. From the same source we learn, that it is expressly stipulated in the Mexican conversion that 100,000,000 of acres of the vacant lands in the departments of California, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Sonora, and Texas, shall be specially hypothecated in the payment of the principal and interests of the national consolidated Fund, until the total extinction of the bonds; and, by the decree of the Mexican Congress confirming the terms, it is declared, 25,000,000 acres of government lands in the department having the nearest communication with the Atlantic, shall specially be set apart for security to the bondholders, and for the purposes of colonization.

On the same occasion, a communication was read from the London Financial Agency of Mexico, stating that the plan proposed for the consolidation of the overdue coupons had been under the consideration of Congress. The whole of the Custom Warrants sent out, equal to \$1,400,000 would be paid off by the end of the present year, leaving the 106th part of the Custom Revenues available for the payments of the dividends. The Mexican Converted debt is about 8,806,415, one half of which is an Active Five per cent Stock, making the dividend presently payable equal to 15,000 per annum.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

Quick way to get Rich.—A Miss Ingram, of Pontiac, sometime since was perusing a Texas paper and observing among the persons that bore a prominent part in the affairs of that government, a man bearing her own name, and jocosely remarked to her companions, that she had made an important discovery—that she had found a namesake in Texas, and intended to write to him and claim relationship. This resolution, more from curiosity and a desire of novelty than from any conviction that her hopes would be realized, was carried into effect. She wrote him a respectful letter, giving him a history of her family and parentage, and suggested that as the name was not as common as most of the names of our country, the probability was strong that a relationship existed between them. She received in reply, a friendly and affectionate letter acknowledging her as a cousin, and expressing an earnest desire that the correspondence might be continued. This was readily acceded to, and it was carried on agreeably and satisfactorily to both parties, until very recently, when she received intelligence of his death, and information that in his will he had bequeathed her the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver, leaving his personal property and immense landed estate to his relatives in that country. A few days previous to the reception of this joyful communication, she had connected her fortunes with those of a Methodist Clergyman, and should their deeds of charity comport with their means, the widow's heart will be filled with joy, and many an orphan live to implore blessing upon the heads of their benefactors, for their deeds of benevolence and generosity.

War among the Women.—The market women in Philadelphia, on Monday, turned out against one of their number, and pelted her from the market, with eggs and other missiles. She was a white woman, and her offence is having married a black man.

Sud. Accident.—The last Galena Gazette says, that on the 30th ult. a two horse mail stage, which runs between that place and Dubuque, while on the Mississippi, broke through the ice, and the mail, horses, carriage, and a passenger named Taylor, all went to the bottom.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives have indefinitely postponed the proposition to indemnify the proprietors of the Nunnery burnt at Charlestown a few years since. The vote on the question of indefinite postponement was—yeas 207, nays 49.

Interesting to Blacksmiths.—A blacksmith of Milan has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil, by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened.

Fatal Epidemic.—We are sorry to learn from the Knoxville Register, of the 6th of February, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and Western counties of North Carolina.