

(continued from 2d page)
For outfits of ministers to Austria and Great Britain, and of charges des affairs to Venezuela, twenty two thousand five hundred dollars.
For salaries of the consuls of the United States at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, fifty thousand dollars.
For clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and other expenses in the office of the American Consul at London, per act of January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, seventeen thousand four hundred dollars.
For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.
For salary of the principal and two assistant librarians, pay of the messenger, and for contingent expenses of the library, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For the purchase of books for the library in Congress, five thousand dollars.
For the payment of arrears incurred in enforcing the neutrality laws on the northwestern frontier, five thousand dollars.
For the service of the General Post Office for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, in conformity to the act of second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.
For transportation of the mail, three million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
For compensation of postmasters, one million and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided* however, that in addition to returns now required to be rendered by postmasters, it shall be the duty of the postmasters at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, and the other several cities of the Union, each and every year hereafter, to render a quarterly account to the Postmaster General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe, for the purpose of giving full effect to this provision, of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon holes, or other receptacles for letters or papers, and by them charged for to individuals, or for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place in either of said cities, other than the actual post office of such city, and of all emoluments, receipts, and profits, that have come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post offices in either of said cities, and if, from such accounting, it shall appear that the net amount received by either of the postmaster at either of such cities for such boxes and pigeon holes, and other receptacles for letters and papers, and for delivering letters or papers at or from any place in either of said cities other than said post office, and by reason of keeping a branch post office in either of said cities, shall, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of three thousand dollars in any one year, such excess shall be paid to the Postmaster General for the use and purpose of the Post Office Department; and no postmaster shall hereafter under any pretence whatsoever, have, or receive, or retain for himself in the aggregate, more than five thousand dollars per year, including salary or commissions, boxes, and all other fees, perquisites, emoluments, of any name or character whatsoever, and for any service, whatsoever, now allowed and limited by law.
For ship, steamboat, and way letters, forty thousand dollars.
For wrapping-paper, twenty five thousand dollars.
For office furniture, five thousand dollars.
For advertising, thirty six thousand dollars.
For mail-bags, thirty-five thousand dollars.
For blanks, thirty-three thousand dollars.
For mail-boxes, keys and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.
For mail depositions and special agents, twenty thousand dollars.
For clerks for offices, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.
For miscellaneous, sixty thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.
And for the continuance of the survey of the Gulf of Mexico, twenty thousand dollars.
For the balance, certified as due to the agent and commissioners at Havana, to procure the archives of Florida, and transmit them to this country, and in full execution of the laws upon that subject, the sum of six thousand and forty-three dollars and ten cents.
For compensation to William W. Chew, late acting Charge d' Affairs at Russia, from the twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, till the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and forty, the sum of two thousand nine hundred dollars, it being the difference between his salary as Secretary of Legation and the pay Charge d' Affairs during that period.
For the pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session of that body, to be convened in its Executive capacity on the fourth day of March of the present year, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars.
For the contingent expenses of the Senate, for the extra session, including the pay of messengers, service of horses, fuel, stationery, and all other contingent items of the extra session, three thousand dollars;


and for a hydrographic survey of the coast of the Northern and Northwestern lakes of the U. States, to be expended under the direction of the President, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Librarian of Congress is authorized to employ an additional assistant, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, commencing December first, one thousand eight hundred and forty, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay out any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers of several ports of the United States, the same compensation for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine which they would have been entitled to receive if the third section of the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," had continued in force during said year, and subject to the provisions and restrictions therein contained: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to give to any collector of the customs a salary for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, beyond the maximum now fixed by law, of four thousand dollars.
Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the clerks in the custom house at Boston, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the arrears of their salaries from eighteen hundred and thirty-two to eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, so as to make the same equal in proportion to what they received in the last mentioned year, on the same principle as has been applied to the custom houses at New York and Philadelphia; and the payments under this section shall be governed by what has been the practice of the Treasury Department applicable to the last named ports.
Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to the clerks in the custom-house at Philadelphia, such sums of money as with the amount appropriated by the general appropriation act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, will make up the arrears of their respective salaries from eighteen hundred and thirty-two to eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the sum to be so paid being first ascertained by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.
Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the account now required to be rendered by every collector of customs, naval officer, and surveyor of ports, every such collector, naval officer, and surveyor shall, each and every year hereafter, render a quarter yearly account, under oath, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as said Secretary shall prescribe, of all sums of money by each of them respectively received collected for fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or for seizure of goods, wares, or merchandise, or upon compromises made upon said seizure; or on account of suits instituted for fraud against the revenue laws; or for rent or storage of goods, wares, or merchandise, which may be stored in the public store-houses, and for which a rent is paid, beyond the rents paid by the collector, or other such officer; and if from such accounting it shall appear that the money received in any one year by any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, on account and for rents and storage as aforesaid, and for fees and emoluments, shall, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, such excess shall be paid by the said collector, naval officer or surveyor, as the case may be, into the Treasury of the United States, as part and parcel of the public money; and no such collector shall on any pretence whatsoever, hereafter receive, hold, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than six thousand dollars per year, including all commissions for duties, and all fees for storage, or fees or emoluments, or any other commissions or salaries which are now allowed and limited by law. Nor shall such naval officer on any pretence whatever, in the aggregate, receive, hold, or retain for himself, hereafter, more than five thousand dollars per year, including all commissions, or fees or emoluments, or any other commissions or salaries which are now allowed and limited by law: *Provided*, the aggregate sums allowed per year to the several officers aforesaid, shall be exclusive of the necessary expenses incident to their respective offices, in the same year, subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all stores hereafter rented by the collector, naval officer or surveyor, shall be on public account, and paid for by the collector as such, and shall be appropri-

ted exclusively to the use of receiving foreign merchandise, subject as to the rates of storage to regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, and surveyor of the several ports of the United States, who shall be guilty of false swearing in taking the oath, at the rendition of his accounts as required by the fifth section of this act, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the intention to deceive and defraud the Government of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and liable to the same prosecution and penalty inflicted for like offences, to be tried and adjudged in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in his opinion, the said offence has been perpetrated as aforesaid, to direct the District Attorney of the United States, for the district within which the same has occurred, to prosecute the offender.
Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of this act, are hereby repealed.
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, March 3d, 1841.
M. VAN BUREN.

Cotton Yarn.
THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, which he will sell
At Reduced Prices,
On reasonable and accommodating terms.
GEO. HOWARD

PRIAM.
THIS celebrated imported Racer and Stallion, now in the finest possible health and order, will make his next and last season in Virginia at my stables, at \$100 the season and \$1 to the groom, payable within the season, which commences on the 10th February and ends the 1st July. Mares will be well fed, without stint, at 40 cents a day and every care and attention bestowed by trusty grooms; but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes. I have provided every accommodation for barren and foaling mares, and will board black servants gratis, while white servants can be boarded on moderate terms in the village near.
PRIAM,
Is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high, of matchless beauty, strength, form, action, and pedigree, and too well known as the unrivalled champion, for many years, on the English turf, where he never had a superior, and many excellent judges think an equal, to need further description.
As a tried Stallion, the English sports men acknowledge he is not only deemed by the best of the age, but the best ever in England. For four years he has had more and better winners than any other horse whose colts were of the same age. Nearly all trained have been winners of two, and several have never been beaten. The number and amount of their winnings present almost an unbroken series of brilliant victories. In 1839 they won every large two year's old stake at New Market, often under heavy extra weights. The number and amount of their winnings present almost an unbroken series of brilliant victories. In 1839 they won every large two year's old stake at New Market, often under heavy extra weights. They have won the Great Oaks three out of four years, and nearly all the largest stakes in the Kingdom, as the Riddlesworth, Tuesday's Riddleworth, 2,000 guinea stake, 1,000 guineas, Colum, July, Chesterfield, Clearwell, Pendergrist, and a host of others too numerous to name. Crucifix, one of his get, has won more than \$50,000, without ever being beaten, and is unquestionably the best mare ever trained. They have won a countless number of stakes, plates, gold cups, handicaps, and King's plates, at all distances, and in some instances at 3, 4, and 5 heats, under heavy weights.
His colts have won every where they have been tried. Last year he had the best in England, the best in Ireland, and the best in Belgium, and equal to any in France and Germany; and in the United States, we have seen Monarch, the Queen Helen, and Mr. Robertson's filly.
At his present price, he is the cheapest Stallion in America—his price being reduced to suit the hard times; and breeders will do well to avail themselves of this last opportunity.
For more particulars, see handbill.
Feb. 1841. A. T. B. MERRITT.
Hicks' Ford, Va.

Turner & Hughes'
NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANAC,
For 1841,
Just received and for sale at this Office at the Raleigh prices, viz: 10 cents single, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 50 for half a groce, \$6 for a groce, &c.
Nov. 1840.


Dr. P. P. Clements,
Having located in Tarborough, OFFERS his professional services to his friends and the public generally. He may at all times be found at his Office, when not professionally engaged, the Office occupied last year by Dr. Cochran; where he will be at all times ready to attend to
His professional Duty,
When called on, and hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit a portion of the public patronage. His charges will be moderate, such as are obliged to meet with public approbation.
Tarborough, March 29th, 1841. 13

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office at Tarborough, the 1st of April, 1841, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters

Adams Henry	Knight D & J C
Andrews Gray	Little T D
Archer P W Rev	Mercer John
Bennett Mark Rev	Manning Uriah
Buntin Irvy	Moore Elijah
Braswell Robert R	Moore Sarah
Braswell Willie 2	Nettle Mourning Miss
Barnes George	Parker Weeks
Bragg Thomas	Philips Phoeby Miss
Bell Frederick	Pender Joshua Col
Battle Jan S S	Ruffin John
Bradley S F	Rice Thomas
Bradley Willie	Ruth Margaret Miss
Bryan Joseph	Smith Thomas 2
Bullock Joshua K 2	Shepherd George M
Burlew A K	Sharpe Col B
Clark H T 2	Stanton Mary L Miss
Cherry Lunsford R 2	Shollington T J Dr
Carter John	Stokes Nancy Miss
Cain Eliza	Staton Leaveling
Clerk C Court Ed's	Savage William
Daniel John H	Sikes & Edwards
Elliott Elijah 2	Stewart John P
Everitt Kenneth	Stedman John
Exum Elizabeth Mrs	Southerland E Miss
Ellinor James	Thigpen B A 2
Gowen Mc John 2	Wilbar R J T O 2
Garrett Joseph J	Weddell James 3
Hines Peter R	Williams D Col
Hart R D	Wilson L D
Hamonds Edward	Webb Wm Sen
House Ben J	Williams Elijah
Howard Wilson	Wiggins Lawrence
Ives Samuel	Wills Wm H
Judkins Reb'a Mrs	Wilkinson Joshua
Knight Jesse C	Wilkins Drucilla

J. S. M. REDMOND, P. M.
S3—S14 15.

State of North Carolina,
By His Excellency, John M. Morehead,
Governor, Captain General and
Commander in Chief, in and over
the State aforesaid.
WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof), has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections to the Representatives from this State to the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections;
Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72d.*) and to the end, that the Freeman of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of empowering the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do by this, my Proclamation, further require the Freeman of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time aforesaid, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives, in the next Congress.
In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.
J. M. MOREHEAD,
By the Governor,
Jas T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

PORTSMOUTH,
WILL make his first season at Jackson, North Carolina, commencing the first day of February and ending the first day of June next, Terms, Twenty five Dollars the season, and one to the groom. The best possible care will be taken of mares and foals; no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Mares fed with grain at twenty five cents per day. Sireants' Board the same, 12 1/2 col 2nd, no of Fort Rister, see Patent, Pedigree, Performance, &c.
JOHN WHITE.
Jackson, Jan 1st, 1841. 13 5

State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
FEBRUARY TERM, 1841.
Lucy Sassewell et al
vs.
George W. Killebrew, et al
Adm'r. &c. and Hen'ry W. Garrett and wife Sally.
Petition for relief from the said Court, to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, at the Court House in Tarborough, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, JOHN NOFFLEET, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1841.
JNO. NOFFLEET, Clk.

Peters' vegetable Pills.
THE wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear of nothing but Mr. Such a One has been cured by Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills, or you know Mrs. So and So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or are you not glad that Miss — has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.
Really this medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tomb of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.
It is impossible to stay the demand for this medicine, as to hush the rushing wind.
A life medicine that will procrastinate death for years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

Peters' Pills
Are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-neuralgic and may be justly considered Universal Medicine, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints:—Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Cramp, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Eczema, Obstruction of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incontinent Diarrhoea, Flatulent Habitu, Constiveness, Bileached or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operations, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.
The immense and increasing popularity of these pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "what is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised, and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.
Dr. Peters would in press this fact upon the public, that his pills are not quick medicine; but a simple compound of simple ingredients, which has been the result of many years' intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred; hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.
One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills, is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.
Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an immense boon to public blessing.
Without an exception in any age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.
The above Pills are for sale at the Post office & Printing office in Tarborough, March, 1841.