



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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.

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
FEBRUARY TERM, 1841.

Peter E. Knight and wife }
Mary and others } *Petition for*
vs. } *sale of slaves*
Willoughby Howard and } *for division.*
James Howard & wife }
Charlotte,

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press, for six weeks successively, giving them notice to appear at the next term of 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*.

Witness, JOHN NORFLEET, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1841.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clk.

DR. PHELPS'

Compound Tomato Pills.

[ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.]

A new and invaluable Medicine for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach, also, a substitute for calomel, as a cathartic in fevers and all bilious diseases.

THESE popular Pills, combining the medicinal properties of the Tomato Plant with other vegetable substances which have been found to modify and diffuse its effects, are believed to be the best Alternative and Cathartic Medicine ever discovered. They have been abundantly and successfully tried, and have received universal approbation for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Bilious diseases, Jaundice, Gravel, Rheumatism, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Nervous diseases, Acid stomachs, Glandular swellings of all kinds, Costiveness, Colic, Headache, &c.

An Antidote to Contagious and Epidemic Diseases, to prevent the formation of Bilious and Liver affections, Fever and Ague, &c. in those who reside in hot climates, and low and marshy countries, and the best Cathartic that can be used for those localities. Seamen will find them an infallible remedy for the Scourvy; and travellers the best Medicine that they can use to counteract the dangers of exposure in unhealthy climates. For ordinary Family Physic, they are universally approved, as the best ever offered.

As a Dietetic or Dinner Pill, one taken half an hour after dinner, will sufficiently stimulate the digestive powers of the stomach to a healthy and invigorated action, and are found extremely serviceable to counteract the congestive effects of long dinners, or late suppers, or the excessive use of deserts or fruit.

These Pills are not of doubtful utility. They have passed away from those daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and recommendations from Physicians and others in every variety of climate in the United States, Texas, and the Canadas, bear witness to the peculiar and potent effects of this Medicine; in fact they are prescribed by physicians generally, in preference to any other Cathartic and Alternative Medicine—and having acquired an unprecedented celebrity as an Anti-dyspeptic and Antibilious Remedy; and this reputation being fully sustained by the high character of its testimonials, and the increasing demand for the Medicine—it is only necessary for the Proprietor to continue the Caution, that the public may not mistake other medicines which are introduced as Tomato preparations for the true Compound Tomato Pills.

For a full account of this Medicine, and for numerous certificates from Physicians and others, see the pamphlets recently published, in the hands of all the Agents.

None are genuine without the signature of G. R. Phelps, M. D., Proprietor, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. HOWARD, Agent.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight 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 appropriated, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the naval service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, viz:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, two million three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars;

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, forty thousand dollars;

For provisions, five hundred thousand dollars;

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, two millions of dollars; four hundred thousand dollars of which sum shall be expended in building and equipping war steamers of medium size;

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, thirty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, forty-two thousand two hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, seventy-eight thousand eight hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, nine thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, District of Columbia, eleven thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, forty-nine thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, Florida, twenty thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; traveling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent to pursers, when duly authorized; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters, for compensation to judges-advocate; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; or other services authorized by law; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; for the repair of steam engines in navy yards, for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil, for the use of navy yards and shore stations, and for no other object or purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not herein-before enumerated, three thousand dollars;

For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Charleston, Massachusetts, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Brooklyn, New York, three thousand dollars;

For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Norfolk, Virginia, two thousand dollars;

For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Pensacola, Florida, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants serving on shore, and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars;

For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants and washer-women serving on shore, forty-five thousand and fifty-four dollars;

For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars;

For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars;

For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks, at New York, six thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars;

For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, pay of matron and hospital stewards, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars;

For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and other instruments, two thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said corps, viz: for freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; for per diem allowance for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, compensation to judges-advocate, house rent where there are no public quarters assigned, per diem allowance to enlisted men on constant labor, expenses of burying deceased marines, printing, stationary, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuit of deserters, candles and oil, straw, barrack-furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and for keeping a horse for the messenger, seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purpose of making a satisfactory experiment of Lieutenant Hunter's invention to propel War Steamers by horizontal wheels that will be safe from the balls of an enemy, one thousand dollars;

For defraying the expense of transporting to the city of Washington and arranging and preserving the collections made by the exploring expedition, five thousand dollars.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the temporary support of certain destitute Kickapoo Indians, and to defray the expense of removing and subsisting the Swan Creek and Black River Indians of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the temporary support of certain destitute Kickapoo Indians, and that those clerks specially charged with the business of the Chickasaws be paid as heretofore out of the Chickasaw fund such sums as the President of the United States shall authorize.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, directed to adjust and settle the accounts of Clements, Bryan and Company with the United States, arising under a contract, alleged to have been made on the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for subsisting the emigrating Cherokee Indians, upon principles of equity and justice; provided, that in settling said accounts said accounting officers shall also take into consideration the contract of said Clements, Bryan and Company with the United States of the twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and deduct any profits which they may have made under said last mentioned contract, from whatever amount may be found due to them under said contract of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; and such balance so found to be due, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year one thousand eight 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 they are hereby, appropriated for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Indian Department, fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes,

and contingent expenses; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For the pay of sub-agents authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, eleven thousand three hundred dollars;

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars;

For postages, rents, stationary, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of one clerk, in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs south of the Missouri river, one thousand dollars;

For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected therewith, viz:

For the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas of the Mississippi, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For the Chippewas of Saganaw, five thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars;

For the Choctaws, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For the Creeks, sixty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the Chickasaws, six thousand dollars;

For the Cherokees, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Delawares, ten thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars;

For the Florida Indians, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars;

For the Iowas, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For the Kickapoos, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Kaskaskias and Peorias, three thousand dollars;

For the Kansas, six thousand and forty dollars;

For the Miami, fifty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars;

For the Eel Rivers, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For the Menomonees, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars;

For the Omahas, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For the Ottawas and Chippewas, sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For the Otoes and Missouries, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Osages, thirty-four thousand four hundred and six dollars;

For the Ottawas, four thousand three hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies, twenty thousand two hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of Huron, four hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars;

For the Piankeshaws, eight hundred dollars;

For the Pawnees, nine thousand six hundred dollars;

For the Quapaws, four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars;

For the Sioux of the Mississippi, forty thousand five hundred and ten dollars;

For the Yanketon and Santie Sioux, one thousand three hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For the Shawnees, seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Senecas and Shawnees, two thousand and sixty dollars;

For the Senecas, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Wyand ts, six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For the Weas, three thousand dollars;

For the Wyandots, Monsees, and Delaware, one thousand dollars;

For the Winnebagoes, ninety thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title, namely:

Three thousand dollars to defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, in the State of Ohio;

Five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of holding treaties with the Indian tribes, for the extinguishment of their titles to their lands within the limits of the State of Michigan;

Five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Sac and Fox, Winnebago and Sioux tribes of Indians, for their title to their land in the Territory of Iowa;

For the expenses of making the treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, with the Miamies, and of obtaining their assent to the amendments of the Senate by its resolution of the twenty-fifth February, eighteen hundred and forty-one, five thousand dollars;

APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT To confirm land patents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all patents for public lands, which have been issued from the General Land Office since the passing of the act, entitled "An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the department of the Treasury," passed on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the name of the President of the United States, instead of being "in the name of the United States," as prescribed in the eighth section of said act; and all patents for public lands, which have been issued from the said General Land Office since the passing of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the General Land Office," passed the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and which have been countersigned by the recorder of the General Land Office, or other person acting in his stead, instead of being countersigned by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as prescribed in the act of the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and all patents which have been issued from said General Land Office since the passing of the act entitled "An act prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and which have been subscribed by a secretary duly appointed, pursuant to the provisions of said act, with the printed or written name of the President prefixed to the personal signature of such secretary, in the execution of such patents, notwithstanding the name of the President may not have been written personally by the secretary, shall be deemed, taken, and held, good and valid patents in law, and shall have all the force and effect to pass from the United States to the patentee or patentees named in such patents, respectively, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the lands described therein, as though, in each and all the respects before enumerated, the patents, in their form and manner of execution, had conformed to the requirements of law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the recorder of the General Land Office, in addition to the duties now required of him by law, to countersign all patents issued from said office, instead of the same being countersigned by the Commissioner, as required by the eighth section of the act entitled "An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the department of the Treasury," passed the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," passed the twentieth July, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be deemed or taken to apply to the courts of the United States, holden, or to be holden, in