



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.

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.

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.

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, most convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture.

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.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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.

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We are happy to learn from the Nashville Union that General Jackson has returned to the Hermitage in rather better health than he left it. The laborious journey which he has made, simply to gratify the wishes of affectionate friends, is characteristic of the man.

Among the incidents which prove most gratifying to the general, we have no doubt, may be numbered that of meeting many of those distinguished as being identified with his public career, enjoying distinction at the hands of the people.

ADDRESS TO GEN. JACKSON, At the Capitol of Mississippi, delivered on the 18th of January, by General Jesse Speight, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

General: As the organ of the Legislature, permit me to bid you a cordial and hearty welcome among us.

I do not address myself to you, sir, as one clothed with the panoply of power, and whose wish is to awe a free people into subservience; but a private citizen, who, having filled the measure of his country's glory, has now withdrawn from the boisterous scenes of public life, to the peaceful shades of private retirement.

The general then returned to the Eagle Hotel; where being seated in his reception room he was waited upon by hundreds upon hundreds, to shake hands with him.

through this wide domain the smiles of science break upon us—academies of learning have been established, and our youth are taught the principles of religion and liberty.

To whom are we indebted for these inestimable blessings and privileges? To you! You are the instrument in the hands of an all-wise Providence.

How then could it be otherwise than that this people should ever cherish the liveliest emotions for your future happiness and prosperity. Although there may exist among us some small differences of opinion in matters of minor importance, yet in two very important particulars you will find us united: that is, in the respect and veneration for the great services you have rendered your country, and in our ardent attachment to our glorious and happy Union.

GENERAL JACKSON'S REPLY.

Sir: I have not the power to express the emotions which are awakened by the cordial greeting you offer me in the name of the Legislature and the people of Mississippi.

Having been an actor in many of the events which had a bearing upon the prosperity & welfare of this State, it is but natural that I should take the deepest interest in the contrast you have presented of its present with its past condition.

Allow me to thank you and the legislative authority here assembled once more, for the exalted testimonial the reception on this occasion affords me of the affection and confidence of the people of Mississippi.

The general then returned to the Eagle Hotel; where being seated in his reception room he was waited upon by hundreds upon hundreds, to shake hands with him.

This has, in truth, been a brilliant reception; but its cordiality has been even more remarkable than its brilliancy. Not that there has been an excess of noise in the way of shouts or clapping of hands; but there has been an intenseness of emotion the more emphatic by reason of its silent manner of manifesting itself.

—when, too, the mind hastily reverted to the prominent points in his eventful history—it was natural to experience the feelings of respect, of awe, of affection and gratitude. Nor was it a matter to be wondered at, that many a fair lady, many an old soldier, many a hardy workman, dropped a tear on seeing the ravages which time and sickness had made upon that once vigorous frame.

Robbing Peter, not to pay Paul, but the Monster's creditors—Mr. Clay delivered a harangue in the Senate to day, in favor of surrendering the national domain, to enable the States to make good in gold and silver abroad, the stocks which the Bank of the United States, and other stock jobbers, obtained for paper, which they now, on their part, refuse to cash.

Mr. Clay felt that it was imprudent to ask the nation to strip itself of the means devoted by the Constitution to the discharge of its own obligations, when it had barely sufficient for the purpose; and he suggested various modes of getting over the difficulty and reconciling the public.

Besides all this stripping of the General Government of its functions, Mr. Clay was ready to assist the Government in getting along without its ordinary revenue from the lands, by laying new taxes on Tea, Coffee, Wine, and Silks.

He concluded his harangue by a most affecting, touching picture of the distresses of the States at the forlorn condition of their stocks. He spoke particularly, and most particularly, of Illinois and Alabama.

A bill for the relief of contractors has passed both houses of the Indiana Legislature. According to the Louisville Public Advertiser, it provides for the issue of Treasury notes in appearance similar to bank notes of the denomination of \$5 and \$50, to the amount of \$1,500,000—half the sum in five dollar notes, and the other half in notes of fifty dollars each.

The Banks.—The House of Assembly of Mississippi have passed a bill, by a vote of 50 to 33, to provide for the payment of specie by banks in this State, and for other purposes.

The "thirsted" cattle monopolist.—It is stated that Steinberger, the great cattle monopolist who exploded a couple of weeks since, has made an assignment which has been filed in the Recorder's office at Philadelphia.

Portsmouth Old Dom.

Banking is getting to be not only decidedly unpopular but unprofitable. In many of the Eastern States, where Banks have been lately chartered, it has been impossible to procure subscribers to the stocks.

Census for 1840.—The census of the United States, to be taken during the present year will be upon a more comprehensive plan than usual. Hitherto it has been customary to enumerate the inhabitants only, the several classifications to sexes, ages, colors, &c.

The next census therefore will exhibit not only the amount of our population, but also a complete schedule of the aggregate different property of the nation, ranged under heads, and presenting at one view an accurate estimate of the vast resources of the United States in all the various departments of industry and including the numerous items of national wealth.

A righteous decision.—The Legislature of Ohio have decided by a vote of both Houses, that they have the right to repeal any act of incorporation.

The Slave's wish.—An agent was sent to this city some time since by a Southern master to find if he could his absconded slave. A day or two ago the agent discovered his whereabouts, and immediately procured a warrant which was put into the hands of a proper officer, and arrangements made for its service and the apprehension of the runaway.

Richmond Eng.

Phil. U. S. Gaz.