



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,
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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...

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, must 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.

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. RUSSELL, Elizabeth City.
January, 1840.

POLITICAL.



From the Globe.

Supersession of the President Elect.—We noticed in our paper of yesterday the open manner in which Mr. Clay of Kentucky had superseded General Harrison, having delivered his inaugural for him, chalked out the whole plan of his administration, and announced a called session of Congress for the ensuing spring.

In calling for the imposition of new taxes to meet a new debt, Mr. W. has several objects in view, which it is well enough to point out at once. His first object, then, is to disgrace the Administration by fastening upon it the imputation of having created a public debt; his second, to disgrace them by making them lay taxes at the moment of quitting office; the third, to make an excess of revenue, so that the land revenue may go to the British in payment of State debts; the fourth, to accomplish the silk speculation which has been for years on foot.

For the rest, Mr. W's speech was a lawyer's argument to prove the Government to be in debt—an argument disproved by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the fact that this cry of debt has been kept up since 1837, and found to be false at the end of every year.

The Called Session.—In the concluding part of his speech on Thursday last, Mr. Wright gave a killing reply to Mr. Webster's argument for a called session. After proving that there was no necessity for it, he went further, and pledged himself and his political friends, to keep the appropriations within the income!

dential canvass, and demanding the reparation of their ruined fortunes. These vanyres cannot wait for a regular session; they only expect to suck the public brood for four years, and cannot possibly lose one year out of the four before they begin.—ib.

Congress.—The Senate is principally engaged in discussing a resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, for repealing the Independent Treasury law.

In the House of Representatives, the following notices for leave to introduce bills have been given: By Mr. Stanly, of a bill to provide for the payment of the 4th installment to the States as soon as the public debt is paid, and releases the States from all obligation to return the three instalments already paid.

Treasury Report.—We publish to day a portion of the Treasury report on the state of the finances. It is a document of a good deal of interest. It will be seen that the value of exports for the year ending September 30, last, amounted to \$131,571,950, which is larger, notwithstanding the low price of all the products exported, than the highest amount of exports known in our history.

At the same time the amount of imports was \$104,805,891, being a diminution of 57,286,241, compared with the imports of the preceding year. These results show a very remarkable difference in the state of trade in the two years, and indeed a strong contrast to any thing which has happened for many years past.

It is to be hoped that the caution which has been observed, against an excess of imports, will be persevered in through the present year. Bold calculators should take care not to deceive themselves with the expectation of a return of the former modes of doing business, and the immense demands for goods which was the result of extensive credits.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Report of the Secretary of War.—Among all the messages and reports that have been published, we find no one that surpasses that of Mr. Poinsett, in the lucid, practical, and comprehensive manner in which it is written, or the soundness of the views which it contains.

Several important suggestions are made, which are evidently the result of careful examination and profound reflection. The concentration of the troops at proper points, as far as practicable, and the disciplining of recruits at depots established for their reception, before sending them into the service, are urged as essential to the economical management and the efficiency of our little army.

The chief and best position for the concentration of troops, independently of the regimental rendezvous, is, for the Northern frontier, near Albany, in the State of New York; and near St. Louis, in Missouri, for the Western—points from which easy communications radiate to every part of those extensive lines of defence.

For the maritime frontier of the Gulf of Mexico, the Secretary recommends, in addition to the permanent fortifications planned for its defence, and now being erected, the establishment of a depot, somewhere below the falls of the Ohio, for armed sea steam vessels.

certain number of vessels of war might be kept in constant readiness, strong enough to carry a good battery, and light enough to descend the river at all seasons, and to cross the bars of the Mississippi.

It is also recommended to continue our system of permanent maritime works of defence. These are rendered more than ever necessary by the facility with which our coasts and harbors may be entered by steam vessels of war.

A great many practical improvements are recommended in reference to fortifications, equipping, lodging, victualling, and paying soldiers. The science of war has kept pace with other sciences in discoveries and improvements.

The Military Academy at West Point, which has owed much to the efficient and upright management of Mr. Poinsett, is warmly commended as having been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the Superintendent.

The operations of the corps of Topographical Engineers—the condition of the defences on the disputed territory—the progress of the war in Florida—the removal of the Indians—their prospects and condition at their new home—the necessity for additional forces on the Western frontiers—the subject of pensions, and indeed all the important interests connected with the war department, are very clearly set forth and ably discussed.

N. E. Sun.

Post Office Department.—The annual Report of the Post Master General occupies five columns in the Washington Globe. We learn from it that the extent of post routes in the U. S. is 155,739 miles, and the annual transportation on them, 36,370,776 miles at a cost of \$3,296,876.

The receipts of the Department for the year ending 30th June last, were \$4,539,266.—Expenditures, \$4,759,111. Excess of expenditures, \$219,845.

The Post Master General mentions as among the causes for this excess, or rather for the deficiency in the revenue, the embarrassments of the times, the practice extensively adopted of carrying newspapers outside of the mails, and the abuse of the franking privilege.

During the weeks ending the 2d May, 2d June and 7th July last, there were 22,038 free letters from members of Congress, and 392,268 public documents and other franked papers [including dirty linen no doubt,] making in all, 434,669. The public documents and packets from Congress weighed 32,779 lbs.

Mr. Niles recommends the abolition of the allowance to postmasters 2 cents on free letters, and of the franking privilege, except to the Heads of Departments; a limitation by law, or compensation for all steamboat, Rail Road and coach service; the equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundred per cent, and a revision of the tariff of letter postage, with a reduction of 25 per cent.—Jour. Com.

Circulation.—Governor Dudley, in his late message to the Legislature of North Carolina, advances the following position: "The currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is essential to trade and commerce with the States as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy state, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart."

The figure of speech by which the circulation of the blood, is not new; but, then, it must be remembered, that in order that a healthy state may be produced in the

body politic, the currency must be pure and free from vicious particles, just as in the human system, pure and wholesome blood is requisite to a healthy state of the body natural. If the heart were to send through the arteries blood too much diluted with water, the body could not acquire sufficient strength for its support, and it would, consequently, perish, and so upon the same principle, if the "central power," alluded to by the Governor, were to emit through the arteries of the body politic a currency too much diluted with paper, the mischief would be precisely the same.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A man, by the name of William Gully, from the upper part of the county, was committed to Jail on Wednesday last, charged with the murder of his wife's mother.—Rud. Reg.

Violent Tornado.—Our City was visited on Wednesday last by a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which nearly unroofed the large Work-Shop of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, besides doing other damage of less consequence. The Tin Sheetting of the roof was rolled up like a scroll.—ib.

Some inhuman miscreant alarmed our citizens the other night, and exposed our town to the danger of being burnt, by turning at large a dog that had been previously coated with tar or turpentine and then set on fire.—Wilmington Adve.

Jno. P. Richardson has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

Georgia.—The Legislature of Georgia was expected to adjourn on the 24th ult. On the 14th ult. Governor M'Donald, on account of the distress which will be occasioned by the general failure of the Cotton Crop in that State, sent a special Message to the legislature, calling the attention of that body to the adoption of such measures for the relief of the people, as their wisdom might suggest.

A proposition of this kind was accordingly offered by the friends of the Governor, but it was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 39. And a motion to reconsider the decision the next day, was negatived.

Foreign.

Foreign News.—The steam ship Acadia has arrived at Boston, and brought Liverpool and London papers of the 4th instant, which is twenty days later than by former arrivals.

England has recognised the independence of Texas.

The Queen of England has given birth to a Princess.

Mr. Drewry's Bank, at Penrith, has failed. Nearly the whole of the creditors are of the middling classes, having deposits in it from £3 to £50.

The remains of Napoleon arrived at Cherbourg on the 30th November. It was expected that the funeral would take place in Paris on the 10th instant.

The Allies have captured St. Jean D'Acre. The garrison contained, it is supposed, 6,000 men, of which, 2,000 were killed, and 3,000 taken prisoners. It was the grand depot of Mehemet Ali. A large quantity of specie was deposited there, which was taken, of course.

A letter to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated at Liverpool the 4th instant, says that cotton had declined about one-eighth of a penny; "but for the last four or five days, we have had a fair steady demand from dealers and consumers, giving more firmness to the market."