

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.
Is published weekly at *Two Dollars* per year paid in advance—or, *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at *One Dollar* the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and judicial Advertisements 35 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

Volunteers for Oregon.

Attention! rheumatic Battalion!



IN anticipation of a war with England, the individuals composing the *Rheumatic Battalion* are each and every one notified and warned to appear (armed as shall hereafter be directed,) before the Orderly Surgeon GEO. HOWARD, in Tarboro', and purchase a bottle of

Hewes' Liniment and Blixir.

which is warranted to cure all the old cases of chronic or inflammatory rheumatism that have remained uncuried up to the present time. This without delay, so that you may be in readiness to march, if called upon. To the Universal Rheumatic Battalion!

Given this day at Head Quarters by
COMSTOCK & CO.
Commanders General.

The above article is sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canadas.
March 19, 1846.



CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a superior **Northern-built Carriage,** Made in latest style and best materials—**Leather-top Buggy**

—a **Cloth-top BUGGY,** and a **PATENT SULKY,**

—all new, with first rate harness to them. ALSO, a second hand *barouche*, but little worn—and a *buggy*, very cheap—harness to them.
GEO. HOWARD.
April 22nd, 1846.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE universal celebrity which this medicine has gained in every section of the country, and the many astonishing cures it has effected; have established its efficacy beyond all doubt; as a general family medicine it has no rival. In all cases of indigestion, bilious fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, piles, colic, worms, Disease of the heart, and in all affections of the stomach and bowels, Peters' Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

Peters' Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them, if medicine is required, not only with safety, but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. Peters' Pills will insure their health and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

(Price 25 and 50 cts per box. For sale in Tarboro', by
GEO. HOWARD, Agent.
Tarboro', Aug 18, 1845.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of the following articles, viz: Fine Windsor, Almond, Rose, Transparent, Italian Chemical, Castile & Fancy

SOAP:
Cologne, and assorted **PERFUMES:** Macassar and Bear's oils, &c. &c.
Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.
Also, some **Cigars**.

All the above articles I will sell on the lowest possible terms.
GEO. HOWARD.
April 22nd, 1846.

Patterson & Wills,

PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845.

HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:
60 hhds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,
200 bags Lagaira, Rio and Java coffee,
20 hhds P. Rico and Cuba molasses, *part prime*,
1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,
200 ps. cotton bagging, *part sup'r qual.*
200 coils Bale rope,
10000 lbs. Virginia cured bacon,
10000 " Western sides and shoulders,
250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather,
50 doz. Russet upper do.,
500 lbs. Shoe thread,
150 bls. No. 1 and 2, N. Ca. herrings,
100 boxes Sperm and Tallow candles, approved Brands,
20 boxes & bls. Loaf & Crushed sugar,
5 bls. superior Pulverised do.,
100 bags Drop and Buck shot,
100 kegs D. P. powder,
30 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 " band and hoop do.,
3 " blistered German & Cast steel,
250 kegs cut and box nails,
10 doz. Wells & Co. approved axes,
50 casks London porter—q'ts & p'ts,
10 hhds Baltimore whiskey,
50 bls. do. do.,
50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,
15 " N. E. Rum,
10 " Scuppernong Wine,
10 qr. casks Teneriff and S. M. do.,
1 pipe superior old Madeira,
5 qr. casks Port wine,
5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne brandy, *warranted genuine*,
30 bls. old Monongahela whiskey,
2 puncheons best Jamaica Rum,
3 pipes H. Gin,
100 nests Iron and Wood bound tubs,
20 bags pepper, spice and ginger,
5 half chests superior G. P., Imperial and Y. H. Tea,
50 doz. Bed cords, *best Hemp*,
100 " Cotton Lines,
100 reams Wrapping paper,
50 " Writing & Letter do.,
20 boxes Whitmore's *genuine Cotton* and Wool cards,
100 bls. new City ground, family flour,
100 " " S. F. ditto—ditto & country,
25 " superior Cider Vinegar,
100 bushels best Clover seed—*selected*,
Together with other articles usually kept in the Grocery line; all of which we offer for sale, upon such terms as we think a fair examination cannot fail to approve. We are agents for the sale of Jabez P. rker's

Thrashing Machines, FAN MILLS, STRAW CUTTERS & Corn Shellers;

Which are sold at the same prices as by the Manufacturer.
We also solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received in the way of Consignments of Produce: say Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Bacon, &c.; and pledge ourselves to be unwavering in our terms of Commissions, as we place all on an equal footing. Say *fifty cents per Bale for Cotton*, and all other kinds of Produce 2½ per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

The unparalleled popularity of Hay's Liniment,

IS a surety of its virtue—the genuine Hay's Liniment has cured over twenty thousand cases of PILES in the United States. It is the only article used and prescribed by the Faculty of New York, and it is recommended by every Physician in the country who has used it; or seen its effects on others. The genuine has Comstock & Co.'s name on each wrapper.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canadas. March 19, 1846.

Just Received, By the Subscriber,

A **LARGE ASSORTMENT** Swedes, American and English Iron, German & cast Steel, cut & wrought Nails, Castings, consisting of ovens, pots, spiders, skillets, tea kettles, andirons, cart and wagon boxes, ploughs, points & heels, Spades, long handled shovels, hoes, trace and halter chains, sulky springs, Turks Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, linseed and train oil, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 window glass—putty. ALSO, a very large & general assortment of **GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery,** China, Glass, Crochery and Stone ware, For sale on accommodating terms.
JAS. WEDDELL.
Tarboro', Nov. 12, 1845.

POLITICAL.



From the Union.

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations and the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States, on their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my convictions of the condition of affairs up to this time than by referring you to that communication. The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last to seek a re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results.

In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injury which we have suffered from Mexico, and which had been accumulating during the period of more than 20 years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the United States repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference, but though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but after a long continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, in 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government would receive an Envoy from the United States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments, with the assurance that, should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately despatched to Mexico. The Mexican Minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion, pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the question of the Texan boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question in any correct view of the subject, involved that of the other. I could not for a moment entertain the idea that the claims of our much injured and long suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed or

separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city; but the Government of Gen. Herrera was then tottering to its fall, the revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the United States, and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The Government of Gen. Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister, but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell, upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably expressed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th of December last, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. Herrera yielded the Government to Gen. Paredes, without a struggle, and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest; and thus the supreme power of Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader. Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the government of Gen. Paredes, and asked to be officially received by him.

There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the government of Gen. Herrera, and the refusal of the latter would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor. But the government of Gen. Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted.

The form of Government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered. Under these circumstances Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my directions, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 1st of March last, asking to be received by that government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. The minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the government and people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, tho' solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive and accredit an American Envoy, violated their pledge, their plighted faith, and refused the offer of the peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection, enhanced by a manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it, as our envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers—our envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our proposition for settlement was unreasonable, permission was not given our envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion; the Mexican government refused all negotiations, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the earnest appeal, both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a

position between the Neuces and the Del Norte. This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion by the Mexicans, for which extensive military preparations had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States, to annex herself to our Union, and under these circumstances it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil. This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information as rendered it probable that the Mexican government would not receive our envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final act of our Congress had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its action of Dec. 19, 1836, had declared the Rio Del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Neuces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of Annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional districts. Our own Congress had moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved Dec. 31st, 1845, recognized the country beyond the Neuces as a part of our territory by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer to reside within that district has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became therefore of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly on the 13th of January last, instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte.

This river, which is the south western boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion has been threatened. Upon it, and its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government.

In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago, and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthy military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, as water, fuel and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of troops to Del Norte was, made by the commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was especially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, 30 miles in the rear of the encampment. The selection of his position was necessarily confined to the judgment of the general in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude on the 12th of April. Gen. Ampudia, then in command, notified Gen. Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and to retire behind the Neuces river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands, announced that arms and arms alone must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th April. On that day Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to Gen. Taylor, that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A party of dragoons of 63 men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp, up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican