

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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## The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, Jr.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if 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 Orderly Surgeon GEO. HOWARD, in Tarboro', and purchase a bottle of

**Hewes' Liniment and Elixir,** which is warranted to cure all the old cases of chronic or inflammatory Rheumatism that have remained uncured 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 **SOAPS:** 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 Laguira, 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 " Scuppernon 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 Parker'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 2 1/2 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, Crockery and Stone ware.** For sale on accommodating terms.  
**JAS. WEDDELL.**  
Tarboro', Nov. 12, 1845.

## POLITICAL.



From the Union.

From the "Diario Oficial," (city of Mexico,) April 24, 1846.

## [TRANSLATED FOR THE UNION.] MANIFESTO

Of His Excellency the President ad interim of the Republic to the Nation.

On assuming, in the beginning of this year, the heavy responsibility of guiding the destinies of the nation during a short period, I determined resolutely to change its policy from the weak and pernicious system of temporizing, which has been observed with regard to the United States of America, notwithstanding the perfidy with which that government prepared for the occupation of Texas, its treacherous violation of the existing treaties which guarantee the limits of the republic, and the insidious act by which it incorporated one of our departments within its own confederacy. The Mexican nation did not conquer independence by the most bloody and heroic sacrifices, nor place itself among the civilized powers of the world in order to become the sport of a neighboring nation, which taking advantage of our quarrels and unfortunate disturbances, and the exaggerated idea of our weakness, founded upon them, appeared with all the appliances for conquest, and entered upon the invasion of our territory, indulging in the dream that it could extinguish the manly race to which we belong, placing upon our foreheads the brand bore by the slaves in Southern States, destroying our nationality, and abandoning us to the humiliating misery of oblivion. This magnanimous people which, in a struggle of eleven years of blood and extermination, proved its boldness no less than its constancy, was waiting with impatience to rush forward into another war to which it was called by the scandalous aggressions of a government declaring itself our friend, but at the same time aiming to prostrate us, relying on its power, and not caring to support itself on the titles of equity & justice which all nations respect, which strengthen the hopes of peace, and maintain the harmony of the universe. It was for this reason that the nation sanctioned the movement which I began at San Luis Potosi, not in order to place myself in the painful possession of power, but that my country may shine by the triumph of a cause which is the cause of the conservative principles of human society.

The old grievances, the offences against the Mexican nation, which have been incessantly repeated since 1836, had been consummated by the insult of sending us a minister, to be accredited near our government in the character of a residing minister; as if the relations between the two republics had not suffered any disturbance by the definitive act of the annexation of Texas. At the very time when Mr. Slidell appeared, the troops of the United States were occupying our territory, their squadrons were threatening our ports, and preparations were made to occupy the peninsula of the Californias, to which the Oregon question with England is only a preliminary, and I did not receive Mr. Slidell, because the dignity of the nation repelled this new insult.

In the meantime, the army of the United States fixed its encampment at Corpus Christi, and occupied the island of Padre Vayin, it then marched to Point Isabel, and the flag of stars floated on the right bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, in front of the city of Matamoras, the American vessels of war having previously seized on the navigation of the river. The town of Laredo was surprised by a party of these troops, and one of our pickets there stationed was disarmed. Hostilities, therefore, had been begun by the United States undertaking new conquests in the territories included in the departments of Tamaulipas and New Leon, whilst the troops of the same States threaten Monterey in Upper California. There can be no doubt to which of the two republics belongs the responsibility of a war, which might have

been prevented by a feeling of equity and justice, and of that respect which civilization has introduced, for the rights and property of all nations. If Mexico should indolently suffer these reiterated advances of a power, which already considers itself mistress and sovereign of the American continent, not only would she lose the importance which her population, resources, and peculiar position have given her, since she raised herself to be an independent nation, but she would fall into shame & contempt should she when challenged to fight for them, allow herself to be stripped of the integral parts of her territory one by one. Outrages so many and so heavy, can no longer be borne; and I have sent orders to the general-in-chief of the hostility against us, to oppose war to the enemy, which wars upon us; and invoking the God of battles to preserve, by the valor of our troops, the unquestionable right to our territory, and the honor of our arms, which are no longer to be employed only in defence of justice. Our general acting according to established usages, and the decided instructions given by my government, summoned the general-in-chief of the American forces to retire beyond the river Neuces, the ancient boundary of Texas, and the summons has been disregarded.

The nations interested in preventing the disturbance of the peace which has lasted so many years and whose commercial relations with the Mexican republic may suffer injury, will see the hard alternative to which are reduced by the invasive policy of the United States, and that we must succumb unless we defend with energy our national existence thus threatened. I solemnly announce, that I do not declare war against the government of the United States of America, because it belongs to the august Congress of the nation, and not the Executive, to resolve definitely what reparation should be exacted for such offences. But the defence of the Mexican territory, which the forces of the United States have invaded, is an urgent necessity, and my responsibility to the nation would be immense should I fail to order the troops which thus act as enemies to be repelled; and I have therefore given that order. From this day begins our defensive war, and every point of our territory, invaded or attacked, shall be valiantly defended.

The time has therefore come which the government of the Mexican nation have endeavored fruitlessly to put off, by debating the clearest and most just titles; and these having been contemned, we enter into a necessary contest, which will secure to us the sympathies of all nations and governments, which condemn the usurpations of the powerful. We shall ourselves become strong from the holiness of our cause, and when everything is endangered, our strength will correspond with the exigencies of our condition. Meanwhile the Mexican nation will resolve to hazard all in order to save all; and it will give a sublime example of sacred determination to exhibit that glorious devotion which has so often been displayed at all times by nations maintaining their independence and their liberties.

I rejoice with pride that Providence should have destined me to be the organ for announcing the energetic will of the Mexican republic. Let us prove in battle that the sons of the heroes & martyrs of independence are animated by the recollections of their pure glory: that valor has not degenerated in their breasts, and that they are disposed to sacrifice themselves on the altars of their country.

Mexicans! I raise on this memorable day the standard of independence, on which you see inscribed the illustrious names of Hidalgo and Iturbide. Rally under this sacred ensign, leaving all internal questions and differences for a period of less peril.—I have assured you that the glory which I seek as the reward of my painful career, is not that of the ambitious man who regards power as the spoils of rapine. I have sworn to maintain the republic, in all its just rights, during the short period of my government, and now, while I urge you to the struggle, and warn you that you must make great sacrifices, I also promise you that I shall not spare my own blood when it shall be necessary.

Mexicans! Your valiant soldiers are about to fight, and they will fight with the valor of heroes; keep your blessings for

them, and prepare yourselves to crown their noble foreheads, or their tombs, if they should fall, when destiny call you to take their places in the ranks. Mexico will conquer or will no longer exist!  
National Palace of Mexico, April 23, 1846.

Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga.

The paper which contains the manifesto of Paredes, publishes the following letter from Gen. Taylor, (the N. Y. Express says, to Gen. Ampudia)

"Head Quarters Army of Occupation—Camp on the left bank of the Rio Grande, near Matamoras, March 28, 1846.

"Sir: I have the honor to receive the communication of the 23d inst., brought me on my march to the frontier on the 24th. I regret that circumstances prevented me from answering it at that time, and take advantage of this first favorable opportunity to give to your protest against my occupation of the Rio Grande, a reply corresponding with its importance, and with the respect due to the authority from which it emanates. I think it cannot be unnecessary to inform you that the internal question which leads to the advance of the American army to the Rio Grande is wholly pending between our two governments, and I am not at liberty to discuss it. I have moved from Corpus Christi in conformity with instructions from my government, to occupy the left bank of the Rio Grande pending the final settlement of the question of boundaries between the two republics. If that settlement shall require a line east of Ishall of course retire to the new line.

"Acting, then, under instructions so explicit, I am only at liberty to determine how they shall be executed. I have therefore repeatedly given such assurances to citizens who have addressed me at Corpus Christi, & re-affirmed them in orders given to my troops, copies of which have been sent to Matamoras, that the rights of persons and property will be carefully protected, and, above all, that the people will be secured in their religious privileges. I repeat that all Mexicans peacefully pursuing their occupations will be protected in their private rights, and all provisions taken will be paid for at current prices.

"Although I hoped that the troops under my command would have received no act of hostility on the part of the Mexicans, I greatly regret the attempt to destroy the little town of Fronton. Desirous of cultivating the most amicable relations with this people, and a desire participated in by the President of the United States, permit me to indulge the hope that a friendly understanding may exist between us.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to offer you assurances of the estimation and consideration with which I have the honor to be  
Your obt' servant,  
**Z. TAYLOR,**  
General of Brigade,  
Com'r of the Army of the U. S.

Senor Don Jesus Cardenas, Prefect of the north of Tamaulipas—Matamoras.

The same paper, says the Express of the 30th, contains a communication from the Mexican General in chief to the U. S. Consul at Matamoras, saying that he would not be permitted, nor other citizens of the U. S., to remain there; that they must depart for the interior in 24 hours, and that if any should be taken in the attempt to cross the river, they would be executed in an hour.

The General in chief, in another letter, tells Gen. Taylor to retire beyond the Neuces in 24 hours, until the question is decided by the Government, or else he shall conclude that he is resolved to decide it by arms.

Gen. Taylor replied on the 12th April, denying such intention, and throwing responsibility on him who commences hostilities.

On the 23d April, the British Consul asked of Gen. Ampudia a safe conduct to the American camp, to see Gen. Taylor, for the purpose of preventing injuries to which British subjects were exposed. Gen. Ampudia refused, on the ground that he was not authorized, but gave permission for a correspondence in writing, offering to send the note to its destination.

The murder of Col. Cross soon followed, then the capture of Capt. Thornton's men, the attack on the American camp, &c.