

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1059.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Wednesday, June 24, 1846.

Vol. XII. No. 25.

## 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 25 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, Williamson—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.

## Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public, that he has opened a  
**GUNSMITH SHOP,**  
4 1/2 miles west of Tarboro', for the purpose of repairing shot-guns, rifles, pistols, stills, still worms &c. &c.

All-work in his line of business will be attended to and done in workman-like manner.  
JNO. HOLLAND.  
Edgecombe Co., May 8, 1846 19

## DR. TURNER'S Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever PILLS.

THESE PILLS have been extensively used in private practice for the past 6 years, with the most unparalleled success; in fact, in no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a sure cure in 24 hours, in cases of the most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patient, almost without hope, has been entirely cured in 24 hours by the use of these pills alone.

These pills are prepared by Dr. Henry M. Turner, sole proprietor near Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C.

G. HOWARD, agent, Tarboro',  
E. Edwards, Joyner's Depot,  
W. J. Armstrong, at his Store,  
G. Armstrong & Sons, Rocky Mt.  
J. C. Knight, Tradeville.  
Tarboro', Nov. 25, 1845

## Flour! Flour!!

THE subscriber offers for sale,  
**Super flour Flour,**  
Of a superior quality, at the lowest CA prices,  
GEO. HOWARD,

## Patterson & Wills, PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845,

HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:

60 hds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,  
200 bags Laguira, Rio and Java coffee,  
20 hds P. Rico and Cuva molasses, part prime,  
1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,  
200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup' 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 hds 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 Whittimore's genuine Cotton and Wool cards,  
100 lbs. 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, Williamson—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 Boston Daily Times.

### "FIRE AWAY!"

The Song of Ringgold's Artillerists:

The Mexican bandits  
Have crossed to our shore;  
Our soil has been dyed  
With our countrymen's gore,  
The murderers' triumph  
Was there for a day—  
Our triumph is coming—  
So fire—fire away!

Be steady—be ready—  
And firm every hand—  
Pour your shot like a storm,  
On the murderous band,  
On their flanks, on their centre,  
Our batteries play—  
And we sweep them like chaff,  
As we fire—fire away!

Lo! the smoke-wreaths uprising!  
The belching flames tear  
Wide gaps through the curtain,  
Revealing despair  
Torn flutters their banner—  
No oriflamme gay:  
They are wavering—sinking—  
So fire—fire away!

'Tis over—the thunders  
Have died on the gale—  
Of the wounded and vanquished,  
Hark! hark to the wail  
Long the foreign invader  
Shall mourn for the day,  
When Ringgold was summoned  
To fire—fire away!

Fire away!

From the Wilmington Journal.

### THE TWO BATTLES.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal. Camp at Matamoras, Mexico, May 25, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—Having seen many incorrect statements of the two actions of the 8th and 9th of May, between our army and the Mexican forces under Gen. Arista, and having been present on the two occasions, I will give a simple narrative of the principal incidents for your information, perhaps gratification.

On the morning of the 7th of May, the army under the immediate command of Gen. Taylor, marched from Point Isabel (Fort Polk,) with a large train of wagons with supplies and munitions of war for the relief of the Garrison at Fort Brown, (opposite Matamoras,) which was then besieged by Gen. Arista's army—the batteries at Matamoras having thrown into it showers of shot and shells for seven days.

On the morning of the 8th, about 12 o'clock, our reconnoitering officers reported the Mexican army drawn up in force on our line of march, a few miles in advance. Our march was continued about two hours longer, when we came in full view of the enemy, at the distance of one and a half miles. The wagons were ordered to be packed for defence, and our line of battle was at the same moment formed and moved on to the attack.

The enemy had selected a strong position, with his right resting on a wood of small growth, and his left on a pond or marsh—his whole front being about two miles in extent, with a strong reserve of Infantry in his rear—1,800 Cavalry supporting his two flanks, and with three batteries of Artillery drawn up at intervals along his line [masked by infantry]—amounting in all to 13 guns. His whole force being more than 6,000 strong.

Our force consisted of five regiments of Infantry, (including the Artillery battalion,) two squadrons of Dragoons, two batteries of light artillery, (8 guns,) and two 18 pounders, which were being hauled to Fort Brown for its defence. Our strength of all arms was 2,000 men and officers—when we had advanced to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's line he opened with his Artillery, which, however, fell short, but in a few minutes took effect. Our guns were soon put in battery, and returned his fire with rapidity, until darkness put an end to the carnage.

In about 30 minutes after the action

commenced, the enemy's Cavalry (mostly Lancers,) with 3 guns, attempted to turn our right flank and fall upon our rear. The 5th Infantry and two guns from Ringgold's Battery were sent to repulse this attack, which they did in a gallant manner with musketry and canister shot, sending the Lancers back at a flying pace, without firing a shot, although they were heard to load their guns.

Being incumbered by our wagon train, and opposed by three times our own numbers, we could not, with safety, charge the enemy with our Infantry without exposing our supplies to an attack in rear, consequently the whole of this action, for four hours, was fought by the Artillery alone, (the short attack of the 5th Infantry expected.) The burning of the Prairie, caused by the blazes from our guns, hid the enemy from our view for about 30 minutes—during which there was a cessation of the cannonading, but it was soon discovered that he had again drawn up his line nearly at right angles with the original one. Our guns again thundered at him, which he replied to with spirit and much accuracy, and continued until night drew her sable mantle over the scene. We encamped, in order of battle, on a portion of the ground occupied by the enemy in the morning—he having fallen back two or three miles into the Chaparral.

We had three officers wounded, one (Major Ringgold, mortally, one very severely, and one slightly, and four men killed; total killed and wounded about 60. The loss of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, but we buried nearly 200 of their dead the following morning. Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be about 400.

The above is a glance at the "Battle of Palo Alto." On the morning of the 9th, our line of battle was again formed, when we discovered the enemy drawn up, two miles from us, at the edge of the Chaparral, with a front more than a mile longer than it appeared the day before. A council of war was called to decide whether we should fight the enemy at once, at the risk of our supplies, or entrench a camp for their protection, and then fight him. It was determined to fight first, and we accordingly advanced, but soon discovered the enemy was defiling by his left flank along the narrow road towards Fort Brown. Our column was formed and followed him about 7 miles, when we came upon his advance strongly posted in a ravine covered by thick Chaparral bushes, and to be approached only by this narrow road thro' this thicket. The Infantry in front was halted and the Horse Artillery battery, (late Ringgold's) was carried forward to open the attack upon the Mexican guns, which were strongly posted, blocking up the road. This battery was moved forward very silently until within 200 yards of the enemy, and when he opened with his whole battery our guns were soon in battery, and after repeated discharges of grape he fell back precipitately upon the ravine. Our Light Infantry opened its fire at the same moment with this battery, on both sides of the road, and continued to move forward gradually—the enemy falling back until he reached the ravine, when he attempted to make a bold stand—the action had been hotly contested for about 40 minutes, when a simultaneous charge of Cavalry and infantry was ordered to capture the enemy's guns, which was promptly and nobly executed. Capt. May, at the head of his squadron of Dragoons, and Col. McIntosh, with his regiment, (the 5th Infantry,) with a portion of the 8th, charged the enemy's guns at a run, sweeping all before them, and capturing several officers, amongst which was Gen. De la Vega, who surrendered his sword to Capt. May, and all the enemy's Artillery, amounting to nine guns. A small battery of three guns belonging to the Lancers was not in this action. At this moment our second battery of Artillery (Capt. Duncan's) came up, and both batteries then crossed the "Resaca de la Palma" at a gallop, and pursued the enemy to Fort Brown, or rather leading to that Fort. In this movement our batteries were strongly supported by a battery of Light Infantry and a squadron of Dragoons—the Infantry following us closely, though we were at a gallop most of the way—halting repeatedly and scouring the thickets with canister shot.

One of the enemy's Infantry regiments from Tampico fought as bravely as any troops in the world, and with its Colonel, was mostly destroyed.

The loss of the enemy in the action of the 9th at Resaca de la Palma, was more than 600 in killed and wounded—our loss did not exceed 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The total loss to the Mexicans in both actions, as reported by themselves, in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and by desertion, was 3500, leaving them in Matamoras an Army of 4000 men, in a state of the most perfect panic, so much so that when we crossed the river with two Regiments of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, and a Squadron of Dragoons, on the 18th, we found the City of Matamoras deserted by all the troops, leaving behind them 400 poor wounded wretches to our clemency. We found the wounded in the most horridly filthy condition you can well imagine, but our Medical Officers soon visited them by the General's order, and relieved their wants.

The bulk of the Army is now in camp near Matamoras, with a guard in the City. Large quantities of corn, ammunition, arms, &c. have been found in the public buildings, and of course appropriated to our use.

In the Hospitals at St. Joseph's Island and Point Isabel, there are some two hundred or more severely wounded soldiers, who fought at "Palo Alto," and "Resaca de la Palma." Many, in fact most of them, have lost a limb—some an arm, and some a leg, and of course disabled for life. They can neither carry arms again in defence of the Republic, nor can they earn a livelihood by their daily toil in other capacities. Yours, very sincerely, S. L. F.

**The Mexicans before the Battle.**—The following is an extract from a despatch addressed by General Mejia to Paredes. The boastful prediction is in amusing contrast with the reality that followed it.

"In order to act with judgment, free from the excitement, or rather the patriotic fire which stirred within me at the sight of the star spangled banner floating over the river Rio Grande, I allowed the first moment to pass without action. Calmness having resumed its seat, I reflected that the river was too broad to admit the enemy's being reached by our swords and bayonets, unquestionably superior to his, and a cannonade would only produce an useless shedding of blood, besides damaging the city; whose buildings are not very strong. I therefore resolved on awaiting the arrival of General Ampudia, when, with our united force, we might give a decisive blow, with the certainty that not a single American would escape. I have taken all due precaution in strengthening the works here, and raising fortifications so as to cover the whole line.

"In the meanwhile, I have operated against the morale of the enemy, inducing discord between the two generals commanding, inspiring them mutually with disgust for each other. Worth, the only man of talent amongst them, has resigned, and if he leaves, as I believe he will, Taylor alone remains in command, and as for him it would be no compliment to our countrymen, in comparing him to the most wretched Mexican tailor. I have also encouraged desertion amongst the American troops, and from the 28th ultimo no fewer than 26 soldiers and 4 slaves have passed over to us. In short, the triumph of the Mexican arms is past all doubt, either with the reinforcements I expect or with the force under my command. Should the enemy pass the river, their tomb is open!"

We mentioned last week that Messrs. Sevier and Price were to leave their seats in Congress for the army. Since then we see it stated that Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, a democrat, and Mr. Baker, of Illinois, a whig, have already left for the "seat of war."—Fay. Car.

**Melancholy Occurrence.**—We are pained to learn, says Richmond Republican, that about 12 o'clock, on Saturday, Dr. G. W. Spalding, of this city, a gentleman of about 22 years of age, put an end to his existence by taking Prussic Acid. The deceased is supposed to have labored under a temporary mental aberration.

He was a young man of good habits and much promise in his profession.