

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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Volunteers for Oregon.

Attention! rheumatic Battalions!

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

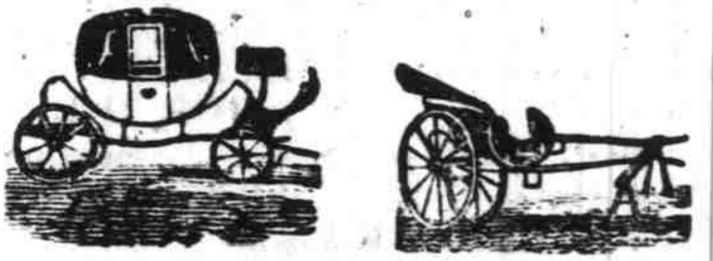
Heres' Liniment and Elixir.

which is warranted to cure all the old cases of chronic or inflammatory Rheumatism that have remained uncurd 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—Ben nett & 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

PATE' N' SULKY

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

Sappington on Fevers.

THIS work is now offered to the public for sale.

A full disclosure of the component parts of his Anti-Fever pills is given in this work, together with directions for making and using them on all occasions.

The price of the Pills is reduced to 75 cents per box—and of the Books to 50 cents per copy.

A fresh supply of the above Pills just received and for sale by

GEO. HOWARD

Tarboro', April 17, 1846

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, Jbyner's Dept., W. J. Armstrong, at his Store, G. Armstrong & Sons, Rocky Mt. J. C. Knight, Tadesville.
Tarboro', Nov. 25, 1845

Notice.

HORSES that have ring-bone, Spavin, wind-galls, &c. are cured by Roofs' Specific—and rounded horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

Patterson & Wills,

PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845;

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

- 80 hds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,
- 200 bags Laguna, Rio and Java coffee,
- 20 hds 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 Sperin 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.
- 50 " Superior Northfort A. Brandy,
- 15 " N. E. Rum,
- 10 " Scuppernong Wine,
- 10 qr. tasks Tenerife and S. M. do.
- 1 pipe superior old Madeira,
- 5 qr casks Port wine,
- 5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne brandy, warranted genuine,
- 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 Parke'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—Ben nett & 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, Furks Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, linseed and train-oil, 8 x 10 and 0 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. 19, 1846.

MISCELLANY.



BATTLES AT MONTEREY.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 4th inst. contains the following, from the pen of an officer who was in the above battles.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th, Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries; his forces was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 16th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the 1st Division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of General Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pounder howitzers, had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st Division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texan Division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the Citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets, and house-tops of the city. The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillery and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The 1st Division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st Ohio Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the 1st battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of

the day. The 3d, 4th and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and one howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the 2d fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command.—Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops, were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Colonel Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant, and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity in the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon, (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city, towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 a. m. the Mexican Gen. sent, requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 p. m., Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with the officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American Gen. that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertion of the Mexican troops, he

had, after consultation with his General officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Capture of New Mexico.—Governor Kearney.—On our first page will be found a somewhat detailed account of Gen. Kearney's march to Santa Fe, and his capture of that and several neighboring towns without resistance. He entered Santa Fe on the 5th of August, and hoisted the U. S. flag upon the palace, proclaiming the whole Department of New Mexico, of which Santa Fe is the capital, a part of the United States, and himself its Governor. Armijo, the late Governor, displayed the usual bombast of the Mexicans as Gen. Kearney was advancing, but retired in season to avoid a conflict, in the direction of Chihuahua, distant several hundred miles in a direction nearly South. He will arrive there about in time to pay his respects to Gen. Wool, who, with 3000 good troops, is advancing upon the capital from Northern Texas, while Gen. Taylor, with the main body of the Army, is advancing upon Monterey, on a line still further South. New Mexico and Upper California, both of which Departments are now in our possession, are immensely large, and together comprise the whole country between the United States and the Pacific Ocean, from lat. 42 down to 32 or 33. Matamoros is about in lat. 26, and Monterey in about the same latitude, 200 miles inland. Chihuahua, capital of the Department of the same name, is about in lat. 29. It is several hundred miles N. W. from Monterey. Santa Fe is about 1000 miles from St. Louis, and about the same distance from the Pacific Ocean. Gen. Kearney and his men have had a most fatiguing march,—the more so because very rapid, much of it through a sandy country, and in the heat of the summer. They have fired down many of their horses and mules, but Gen. K. seems to have considered speed a matter of great importance, and he probably judged wisely, as it enabled him to accomplish his object without firing a gun. After capturing the towns along the Rio Grande to the South of Santa Fe, the largest of which is Albuquerque, it is supposed that one division of his troops, say 2000 strong, will attempt to reach Upper California, through a wilderness hundreds of miles in extent, (a very arduous undertaking we should think,) while the remainder, with such reinforcements as may be required, will remain in Santa Fe and vicinity. Meanwhile there is every reason to believe that Gen. Taylor will soon be in possession of Monterey, and perhaps also Saltillo, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Monterey. From one or other of these points it is supposed he will move towards San Luis Potosi, in a direction a little East of South; and probably before he arrives there, a land and naval force will be in possession of Tampico, from which point he will receive co-operation and supplies. San Luis is about due West from Tampico, and is said to be the best route to the Mexican capital.

It is easy to talk about these things,—but in truth, with or without an enemy to encounter, Mexico is an exceedingly difficult country to traverse, partly on account of its vast extent, and partly by reason of its mountain barriers, deep ravines, and barren sands; its heat, unhealthiness in many places, and difficulty of procuring supplies. The proximity of the United States, and the inexhaustible supplies which can always be obtained at New Orleans, give us advantages in the prosecution of a war with Mexico, which no other nation possesses; and without which the conquest of the country would be impossible. How it will turn out now is by no means certain. We take it more fighting must be done, and that speedily. And if so, the sooner the better. We could have hoped after the lessons received of the Rio Grande, that the infatuated government of Mexico would accept the olive branch again held out; but it seems not. They appear disposed to try their fortune again in the deadly strife, though full of apprehension as to the result. Should they once more be handsomely whipped, we are not without hope that a speedy peace will ensue. But should our arms meet with reverses, which is not impossible, the termination of the war may yet be far distant.