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## The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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## POLITICAL



From the Raleigh Standard.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A meeting of a portion of the democratic party of the county of Wake was held in the City Hall, at Raleigh, on Monday the 29th day of March, 1847. John B. Johns, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. Julius Wheeden appointed secretary.

On motion by O. L. Burch, the Chairman was directed to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The Chairman then appointed Messrs. O. L. Burch, Michael Thompson, Willie Perry, Joshua Rogers, and Jas. G. Jeffreys said committee, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, the Democrats of Edgecombe county have proposed that a Convention for this Congressional District be held at Nashville on the 29th day of April, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress; and whereas, it is of the first importance to the success of Democratic principles that we should act together in a spirit of harmony and concord; and whereas, it is now considered certain that said Convention will be held, and that the other counties of this District will be represented in it:

Therefore Resolved, That this Meeting will appoint thirty Delegates to represent the Democracy of Wake county in said Convention.

2. Resolved, That we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to abide the decision of said Convention.

3. Resolved, That the course of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, the late Representative of the Fifth Congressional District (in which this county was embraced by the law of 1842) in the Congress of the United States, meets with our hearty approval; that we recognize in him a faithful and able public servant and a true and a steadfast friend of Democratic principles; and that we tender to him in his retirement our best wishes for his happiness and welfare.

4. Resolved, That the act of the late Federal Whig Legislature, by which the Congressional Districts of this State were re-arranged, was conceived in a corrupt desire on the part of Federal politicians to obtain more power for their party in the House of Representatives, and more seats in that body to be distributed among themselves; that said act was an innovation upon established usages, and was not demanded by a majority of the people of North Carolina; that its passage was a triumph of power and of party spirit over right, justice, and the interests and character of the State; and that the authors of that act deserve, as we believe they will receive, a stern and blasting rebuke at the hands of a wronged and injured people.

5. Resolved, That in our opinion the course of the Federal Whig majority in the late Legislature of this State, in regard to the preamble, usually and properly known as the Mexican Preamble, and in relation to the appointment of Field Officers, for the North Carolina Regiment, was calculated, in its nature and tendencies, not only to degrade the character of the State and to stifle the patriotism of her sons, but to give aid, encouragement, and comfort to the public enemy.

6. Resolved, That in the existing War, he who is not for us with his whole heart

and soul, is against us; and that we are compelled to doubt the honesty and patriotism of those who avow their willingness to prosecute it to an honorable termination, but who at the same time denounce the President as the author of the War, and persist in declaring, in the face of the most indisputable facts to the contrary, that the United States, and not Mexico, commenced it.

7. Resolved, That we consider the Tariff law of 1846 one of the noblest measures of the Administration of Jas. K. Polk; that under its operation we see the revenue increasing and the products of our farmers & planters rapidly and steadily rising in demand and value, while all the other great interests of the country are bounding forward with renewed energy and life; that Free Trade not only opens to our country the markets of other nations, thus enabling our people to buy and sell where they please, and at the best prices for themselves, but it pours into our coffers millions of specie, to purify the channels of circulation and give animation and stability to enterprise and trade; and that in our opinion the Tariff of 1846, so much denounced by demagogues and interested politicians, will continue to diffuse its blessings over the whole Republic, and to exist as a monument of the wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic party—the croakings and predictions of Mr. Ex-Senator Haywood and his Federal allies to the contrary notwithstanding.

8. Resolved, That thus far we cordially and entirely approve the Administration of President Polk, and hail him with pride as a worthy, an able, and a patriotic son of North Carolina; that he is nobly carrying out the principles and redeeming the pledges which exalted him to power; and that whatever Federalism, and faction, and unscrupulous ambition may be able to effect in either branch of Congress, or however furiously and bitterly he may be assailed by the enemies of popular government, the free and enlightened millions of America, who sustained Andrew Jackson, will continue to support and sustain him, until, as we confidently hope, all his measures, both at home and abroad, shall have been crowned with the happiest and most complete success.

9. Resolved, That the recent action of the Senate of the United States expelling Thos. Ritchie, the Editor of the Washington Union, from the chamber of that body, because he had expressed his opinions independently and fearlessly in favor of his own country and against Mexico, was a deliberate and alarming attack upon the freedom of the Press; that Willie P. Mangum and George E. Badger, the Senators from this State—the former an apostate from the principles of Jackson, whose name and popularity first gave him consequence and pretensions to respectability in politics, and the latter a Federalist of the worst stamp—in voting with the majority on that occasion, misrepresented, in our opinion, the wishes and the will of the people of North Carolina; and that Thomas Ritchie, the friend of Jefferson and Madison, and the consistent and stern Republican of forty years, so far from having been injured in our estimation by this attempt of the Senate to degrade him, has thereby secured additional claims upon our confidence, affection, and regard.

10. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the North Carolina Standard and the Washington Union, and the Editors of the Tarborough Press and Warrenton Reporter be requested to copy the same.

Michael Thompson then moved that a committee of five be appointed, who, together with the Chairman of this meeting, shall appoint the delegates to the Convention at Nashville. The motion having been adopted, the Chairman appointed Berry D. Sims, Willie Perry, O. L. Burch, Green Beckwith, and Capt. P. C. Ferrell said committee, who after consultation appointed the following gentlemen delegates, viz: L. J. Allen, Jonathan H. Poole, Lucius Rank, Green Beckwith, Thos. W. Young, Ira Beckwith, William C. Mangum, A. G. Drake, O. L. Burch, James M. Rogers, Willie Perry, Wm. B. Dunn, sr., John Harris, Peyton A. Dunn, Michael Thompson, James Ferrell, Abner Peace, Berry D. Sims, Presley C. Ferrell, James G. Jeffreys, Benjamin Marriott, sr., Wesley Hartsfield, Hinton Hudson, John

Scott, Joshua Rogers, Anderson K. Clements, Geo. B. Allen, Isaac H. Rogers, Alsey Hunter, sr., Paschal B. Burt, and John B. Johns.

There being no other business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned.

JNO. B. JOHNS, Chm'n.  
J. JULIUS WHEEDEN, Sec'y.

From the Union.

FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S CAMP.  
Headquarters Army of Occupation,  
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,  
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

\*Sir: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a flag was sent, bearing from Gen. Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion. Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Maj. General U. S. A. commanding.  
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,  
Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

[Summons of S. Anna to Gen. Taylor.]  
You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.  
God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada,  
February 22d, 1847.  
ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,  
To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the  
forces of the U. S.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,  
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.  
Sir: In reply to your note of this date,

summoning me surrender my force at discretion, I beg leave to say, that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. com'd'g.  
Senor Gen. D. A. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,  
Commander in chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,  
Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. com'd'g.  
The Adjutant General of the army,  
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,  
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerbalvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencoures, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. commanding.  
To ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,  
Washington, D. C.

[Here follows the names of the killed and wounded, among which are Gov. Yell of Arkansas, Lt. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., son of Hon. Henry Clay, of Ky., and many other distinguished characters.]

[The following is Santa Anna's account to the Mexican Minister of War, of the battle between his forces and Gen. Taylor's, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel:—

Camp near Buena Vista,  
Feb. 23, 1847.

Excellent Sir:—After two days of battle in which the enemy, with a force of 8,000 to 9,000 men, and 26 pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage. We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground; nor the rigor of the season (for it has been raining during the action) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

[A note, addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, from General Taylor's army, mentions the fact that the general received two balls during the battle; one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the front.—Union.]

[The barbarous custom of lancing the wounded on the field of battle, accounts for the death of most of our brave officers. The blood boils at the inhuman assassination by these Mexican barbarians. We shall be compelled to retaliate their reckless cruelty in the severest manner upon this corps of lancers—these disciplined assassins of the Mexican army.—ib.]

[We are gratified to learn that other volunteers are arriving at the Brazos in good number. Two companies of the North Carolina Regiment arrived on the 5th inst., and three on the 12th. Two more companies of the Virginia Regiment arrived on the 8th inst., making now eight or nine companies of this regiment which have reached the seat of war. Three companies of the Massachusetts regiment arrived on the 13th inst., being under command of Capt. Webster.

The North Carolina volunteers were to proceed immediately to Matamoros to relieve the 2d Mississippi Riflemen, who would then push on to Camargo and Monterey at once.

The Small Pox is said to have appeared on the ship bringing the two Virginia Companies last arrived.—Pica-yune, 26th.

From the N. O. Pica-yune.

Latest from the Brazos.—The U. S. Steamship Telegraph, Capt. Auld, from Brazos Santiago, 23d inst., arrived early on Sunday morning. She brings no later news of interest from the army, under General Taylor. We are indebted to Capt. A. for Matamoros papers to state that the Massachusetts regiment was ordered by General Taylor to garrison Matamoros. The ship Remittance arrived off the Brazos on the 23d, with four companies of the Massachusetts regiment on board, and two other vessels with the remainder of the North Carolina regiment, all of whom were being disembarked on the morning of the 24th.

Supplies of all descriptions were being rapidly sent to Camargo on steamboats by the quartermaster's deputy, and every exertion is made to replace the losses of wagons and animals destroyed by the enemy.

We learn that Mr. J. D. Carr, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Buena Vista, has made his escape, and rejoined our army.