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The Tarborough Press,
By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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New and Beautiful
Spring and Summer

MILLINERY, &c.

Mrs. A. C. HOWARD,

HAS just received her Spring supply of Goods, which as usual comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line:

All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms. Tarboro', April 24, 1847.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

BRIDGERS & PENDER,

3500 lbs Baltimore castings, consisting of pots, ovens, spiders and skillets. ALSO, a large quantity of Swedes Iron, from 1 1/2 inches to 8 inches wide; round and square do.; nail, rod, and hoop do.; German Steel &c. &c.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,

Mrs. Miller's Snuff.

Stocked and unstocked Ploughs,

Heels, points and wings,

Spades, shovels and hoes,

Collins' broad and narrow Axes,

Chopping Hatchets of all sizes.

Cooper's tools of every description.

Tarboro', April 6, 1847.

The Graefenberg

Vegetable Pills.

20,000 boxes sold each and every week!!

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY hereby give notice that their General Agent for the State of North Carolina is Col. WM. JONES, Louisburg, Franklin county.

The General Agent is fully prepared to appoint sub-agents wherever there is no branch of the Company; either on personal application or by mail, post paid. The rapid sale of these celebrated Pills, and the extraordinary cures they are constantly effecting, render them, by far, the most popular pill of the age. An Agency will consequently be very valuable.

The Graefenberg pills are inconceivably superior to any ever before discovered. In all bilious complaints; in general derangement of the system; in all disorders which result from a bad state of the blood, these pills are a sovereign remedy.

In the class of diseases called chronic, the Graefenberg pills achieve their highest triumphs. Here they defy all competition. Entering within the hidden recesses of the system, they quietly but surely purify the blood, root out disease, and give tone and vigor to the body.

CURES are constantly EFFECTED

By these pills, in cases where every other means had utterly failed. The most abundant proof of this could be given, but a trial of one box will convince the patient. They can be ordered and sent by mail, at trifling expense. The price is 25 cents a box. Where two dollars worth are ordered and money remitted, the Company will pay the postage on the pills. Remittances at the Company's risk. Wherever there is no Agency of the Company, they can be ordered by mail.

These pills are taking the place of all others, and no sick person should be without them.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

Bowel complaints, constipation, Dyspepsia, Fever & Ague, Headache, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, all stomach complaints, green sickness, &c. &c. yield at once to these pills. They purge away offensive humors, arrest the progress of disease, and at the same time restore tone and vigor to the system. In cases of general derangement of the health, they are SOVEREIGN.

BY THEIR USE,

the weak will become strong; the pale and bilious complexion be restored to a perfectly fresh and healthy color; all the bad symptoms will one by one disappear.

In short, these pills are an inconceivable advance upon any other medicine ever before offered to the public. A TRIAL WILL SATISFY ANY ONE OF THIS.

May 28, 1847.

POLITICAL.



From the Union.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROCLAMATION.

We are furnished with, and now lay before the public, an authentic copy of General Scott's Proclamation to the Mexican people. There are not many parts of it which do not meet with our cordial approval, and on these we do not now propose to make any comments. With some few qualifications, we unhesitatingly pronounce it an able and patriotic paper, creditable to its author—General Scott—and well calculated to produce favorable impressions on the Mexican people. That such is its character, is evinced by the fact that it has drawn forth the bitter invectives of Santa Anna and the editors of the National Intelligencer. Gen. Scott has many friends among the whig party, and we do not doubt they will at once step forth and vindicate him from his allied assailants—Gen. Santa Anna and the National Intelligencer.

We publish, along with the proclamation, Santa Anna's letter in reply to it.

The General-in-Chief of the United States of America to the Mexican Nation.

MEXICANS:—The late events of the war, and the measures adopted in consequence by your government, make it my duty to address you, in order to lay before you truths of which you are ignorant, because they have been criminally concealed from you. I do not ask you to believe me singly on my word—though he who has not been found false has a claim to be believed—but to judge for yourselves of these truths, from facts within the view and scrutiny of you all.

Whatever may have been the origin of this war, which the United States were forced to undertake by insurmountable causes, we regard it as an evil. War is ever such to both belligerents; and the reason and justice of the case, if not unknown on both sides, are in dispute, and claimed by each. You have proof of this truth as well as we; for in Mexico, as in the United States, there have existed, and do exist, two opposite parties—one designing peace; another war.

Governments, however, have sacred duties to perform which they cannot swerve; and these duties frequently impose, from national considerations, a silence and a reserve that displease, at times, the majority of those who, from views purely personal or private, are found in opposition; to which governments can pay little attention, expecting the nation to repose in them the confidence due to a magistracy of its own selection.

Considerations of high policy and of continental American interest precipitated events in spite of the circumspection of the cabinet at Washington. This cabinet ardently desiring to terminate all differences with Mexico, spared no efforts compatible with honor and dignity. It cherished the most flattering hopes of attaining this end by frank explanations and reasonings addressed to the judgment and prudence of the virtuous and patriotic government of General Herrera. An unexpected misfortune dispelled these hopes, and closed every avenue to an honorable adjustment. Your new government disregarded your national interests as well as those of continental America and yielded, moreover, to foreign influences the most opposed to those interests—the most fatal to the future of Mexican liberty, and of that republican system which the United States hold it a duty, to preserve and to protect. Duty, honor, and dignity, placed us under the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchical party was making advantage. As not a moment was to be lost, we acted with a promptness and decision suited to the urgency of the case, in order to avoid a complication of interests which might render our relation more difficult and involved.

Again: in the course of civil war, the government of General Paredes was over-

thrown. We could not but look upon this as a fortunate event, believing that another administration, representing Mexico, would be less deluded, more patriotic, and more prudent—looking to the common good, weighing probabilities, strength, resources, and above all, the general opinion as to the inevitable results of the national war. We were deceived—as perhaps you Mexicans, were also deceived—in judging of the real intentions of General Santa Anna, whom you retailed, and whom your government permitted to return.

Under this State of things, the Mexican nation has seen the results lamented by all, and by us most sincerely; for we appreciate, as is due, the valor and noble decision of those unfortunate men who go to battle, ill-conducted, worse cared for, and almost always enforced by violence, deceit, or perfidy.

We are witnesses—and we shall not be taxed with partiality, as a party interested, when we lament with surprise—that the heroic behaviour of the garrison of Vera Cruz, in its valiant defence, has been aspersed by the general who had just been routed and put to shameful flight at Buena Vista by a force far inferior to his own: that the same general rewarded the insurgents of the capital—promoters of civil war—and heaped outrage on those who had just acquired for themselves singular distinction by a resistance beyond expectation, and of admirable decision.

Finally, the bloody event of Cerro Gordo has plainly shown the Mexican nation what it may reasonably expect, if it longer continues blind to its real situation—a situation to which it has been brought by some of its generals, whom it has most distinguished, and in whom it has most confided.

The hardest heart would have been moved to grief in contemplating any battle field of Mexico, a moment after the last struggle. Those generals, whom the nation has paid without service rendered, for so many years, have, in the day of need, with some honorable exceptions, but served to injure her by their bad example or unskillfulness. The dead and wounded on those fields received no marks of military distinction, sharing alike the sad fate which has been the same from Palo Alto to Cerro Gordo: the dead remained unburied, and the wounded abandoned to the clemency and charity of the victor. Soldiers who go to battle, knowing they have such reward to look for, deserve to be classed with the most heroic; for they are stimulated by no hope of glory, nor remembrance, nor a sigh—not even a grave.

Again contemplate, honorable Mexicans, the lot of peaceful and industrious citizens in all classes of your country. The possessions of the church menaced, and presented as an allurement to revolution and anarchy; the fortunes of rich proprietors pointed out for the plunder of armed ruffians; the merchant and the mechanic, the husbandman; and the manufacturer, burdened with contributions, excises, monopolies, duties on consumption, and surrounded by officers and collectors of these odious internal customs; the man of letters and legislator; the freeman of knowledge, who dares to speak, persecuted, without trial, by some faction, or by the very rulers who abuse their power; and criminals, unpunished, are set at liberty, as were those of Perote. What, then, Mexicans, is the liberty of which you boast?

I will not believe that Mexicans of the present day want the courage to confess errors which do not dishonor them, or to adopt a system of true liberty—one of peace and union with their brethren and neighbors of the north.

Neither can I believe Mexicans ignorant of the infamy of the calumnies put forth by the press in order to excite hostility against us. No; public spirit cannot be created nor animated by falsehood. We have not profaned your temples, nor abused your women, nor seized your property, as they would have you believe. We say it with pride, and we confirm it by an appeal to your bishops and the curates of Tampico, Tuzpan, Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Jalapa; to all the clergy, civil authorities, and inhabitants of all the places we have occupied.

We adore the same God; and a large portion of our army, as well as of the people of the United States, is Catholic like

ourselves. We punish crime wherever we find it, and reward merit and virtue.

The army of the United States respects, and will ever respect, private property of every class, and the property of the Mexican Church. Wo to him who does not!—where we are.

Mexicans! the past is beyond remedy, but the future may yet be controlled. I have repeatedly declared to you that the government and people of the United States desire peace—desire your sincere friendship. Abandon, then, State prejudices; cease to be the sport of private ambition; and conduct yourselves like a great American nation. Abandon at once those old colonial habits, and learn to be truly free—truly republican. You may then soon attain prosperity and happiness, of which you possess all the elements; but remember that you are Americans, and that your happiness is not to come from Europe.

I desire, in conclusion, to say to you, with equal frankness, that, were it necessary, an army of one hundred thousand Americans would soon be among you; and that the United States, if forced to terminate, by arms their differences with you, would not do it in an uncertain or precarious, or still less in a dishonorable manner. It would be an insult to the intelligent people of this country to doubt their knowledge of our power.

The system of forming guerilla parties to annoy us, will, I assure you, produce only evils to this country, and none to our army, which knows how to protect itself, and how to proceed against such cut-throats; and if, so far from calming resentments and passions, you try to irritate you will but force upon us the hard necessity of retaliation. In that event, you cannot blame us for the consequences which will fall upon yourselves.

I shall march with this army upon Puebla and Mexico. I do not conceal this from you: from those capitals I may again address you. We desire peace, friendship, and union; it is for you to choose whether you prefer continued hostilities. In either case, be assured I will keep my word.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Jalapa, May 11, 1847.

The Southern papers contain the following letter, translated from El Republicano of the city of Mexico, in which paper it is announced as an "official letter of his excellency the general-in-chief, (Santa Anna), accompanying some intercepted documents of the enemy."

HEADQUARTERS PUEBLA, May 13.
Army of Operations.

EXCELLENT SIR: The commandant of the flying revenue guard of tobacco of Orizaba, the Col. D. Juan N. Caraveo, whom I left with his command near the national road, between Perote and Nopalucan, to observe the movements of the enemy, and to harass him when the opportunity might offer, has remitted to me the accompanying documents, which taken from the enemy's mail which left Jalapa for Colonel Worth's camp.

Among them you will find that General Scott's proclamation to the Mexican nation, which, from its style, appears to have been written originally in Spanish, and not translated from the English.

This proclamation of Scott's is written with the most refined hypocrisy, and with the most infamous perfidy. It is the greatest insult yet offered to the Mexican people, whom it has attempted to lull (*a quien se pretende adormecer*) to make the victim of the ambition of that nation which is the enemy of our race, when in another place it feels no embarrassment in proclaiming by the press, and in official documents, that it carries on against us a war of conquest, and that this war must be made at the cost of the blood and treasure of this unfortunate country.

Your excellency will note, in one of the accompanying intercepted letters, that Scott, the inspector general of the United States army, considers the above proclamation well adapted to aid the views of the invaders.

You will observe that this letter harmonizes with others which have been lately published in this capital, and which, with reason, have been regarded by all well disposed Mexicans, as more prejudicial for the venom (*ponzoña*) which they conceal,

than the loss of a battle.

But in the midst of the malvolence (*encono*) which Gen. Scott shows he has against me, he does me too much honor when he says that they had been deceived as to my real intentions, and that on account of this mistake his government permitted me to pass my country. Indeed, most excellent sir, the United States did deceive when they dreamed that I was capable of betraying my country. Before this should happen, I would prefer to be consumed by fire, and my ashes should be scattered, that not a single atom be left.

Would to God the Mexicans would open their eyes to discover the poison in the golden chalice that the perfidious Scott proffers to them, and that the reply to his proclamation may be one short of universal indignation against the invaders of our soil. Let a war be made against these without period, that when we may no longer be able, because Providence may have decreed the subjugation of this unfortunate country, there may remain to our children or grandchildren, when the wrath of the Omnipotent shall have passed, the noble work of revenging the outrages committed by the republic of the United States on Mexico. God and Liberty!

Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna.

To his Excellency the Minister of War and Marine.

From the American Pioneer, Monterey.

Among those who, in the United States, are continually engaged in defending the enemy, there are some who deprecate the acquisition of any new territory from Mexico, on the ground that it would introduce slavery into a country where it did not previously exist. It has been deliberately asserted in Congress, that slavery is unknown in Mexico. But that such is not the case is well known to every person who has resided any length of time in the country. Almost the entire laboring population of the land, is in a state of the most abject servitude, and are even allowed less privileges than our negroes. And these people are not a distinct race, they are of the same blood of the same complexion, but still they are slaves. These remarks were elicited, by the fact of our seeing, the other day, a fair and beautiful girl of about sixteen years, publicly sold for the sum of forty dollars. Such things are of frequent occurrence. In the Mexican prison can be seen females from fifteen to sixty, imprisoned for debts which it is impossible for them to pay. Those who think that slavery and that in its worst form, does not exist here, had better come to Mexico and inform themselves on the subject, before making such assertions.

The steamer Edna, Capt. Phillips, on her way to New Orleans on the Ouachita blew up on the 4th inst., opposite the town of Columbia just as she was starting from the wharf. All four of her boilers exploded, killing some twenty or twenty-five persons and wounding seven or eight very badly. It is said to have been caused by the culpable negligence of the officers of the boat.

Mr. Wise is creating quite a sensation at Lancaster, Pa., by his balloon ascensions. On the 5th inst. he made his 59 Aerial voyage with his new Balloon, called "Rough and Ready." In reference to ballooning, Mr. W. says, "It is about half a century in advance of the age; but if the spirit of mechanical progress, necessarily requisite to a high attainment of scientific principles, keeps pace with the onward march of intellect, our children will travel to any part of the globe without the inconvenience of smoke, sparks and sea-sickness, and at an average rate of 100 miles per hour."

Keen.—Here is a bit of the late Sidney Smith's sarcasm:

"Every animal has its enemies; the land tortoise has two enemies—man and the boa constrictor. Man takes him home and roasts him; and the boa constrictor swallows him whole, shell and all, and consumes him slowly in the interior, as the Court of Chancery does a great estate."

Virtue removes the fear of death.