

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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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

RBDIGERS & 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.

GEO. HOWARD, Agent.
Tarboro', July 2.

POETRY.

From the Raleigh Register.

"THE STATES OF THE UNION!
DIVIDED LIKE THE BILLOWS, YET ONE
AS THE SEA."

Air—Star Spangled Banner.

By JOHN CAMERON, of Hillboro'.

Though Statesmen may differ, and parties
may rage,
And the spirit of Faction breed civil
commotion,
Let it still be our pride, to display to the
age

That we cling to our altars with patri-
otic devotion.

Let demagogues strive
For the spoils of the hive,
We've a hope still from which
Richer joys we derive—

That the States of this Union forever will
be,
*Like the billows divided, yet one as the
sea.*

Let Northern fanatics continue to rave,
And deem their mad faction a holy
communion;

Let the chivalric Southerner, rash as he's
brave,

In his wild indignation make light of
the Union:

But in spite of them all,
Ever deaf to each call,
By our stars all we'll stand,
To rise with them or fall—

Resolved that our Union forever must be
*Like the billows divided, yet one as the
sea.*

When lately the Tocsin pealed forth on
the land,

And the "Fiery Cross" sped o'er the
face of the Nation—

From the North, East and West, stepped
a patriot band,

And the South joined the war cry, with
wild acclamation!

Now strive side by side;
Through the battle's red tide,
Men who differ as far,
As the Ocean is wide—

All linked by the feeling—Our Union
must be
*"Like the billows divided, yet one as the
sea."*

MISCELLANY.



From the Union.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.—
THE PRESIDENCY.

The following letter from General Taylor (which appears in the Cincinnati "Morning Signal" of the 26th instant) will, in view of General Taylor's prominent position before the country, be read with interest.

"Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the 'Signal' of the 13th April.

"At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

"From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the presidency; and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say

that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

"For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

"With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

"With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself, most truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Z. TAYLOR,
"Major General U. S. A.

"JAS. W. TAYLOR, esq., Cincinnati, Ohio."

Advance of General Scott.—The troops which Generals Cadwallader and Pillow have carried to General Scott, will probably swell his army to more than 8,000 choice troops. Other reinforcements are en route; and, though some unexpected delay may have prevented their arrival as soon as desired, yet it cannot be a long time before the calculations held out in the intercepted despatch of the Secretary of War may be fulfilled. These are shadowed forth in the following article from the last New Orleans Picayune:

"We find in the Republicano of the 7th instant, a long despatch from the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott, dated the 8th of April. It informs him that, by the end of June, the President supposes Gen. Scott will have twenty, and Gen. Taylor ten thousand men, under their respective commands. It asks for the views of Gen. Scott on various questions suggested, and gives him directions how to operate with disaffected Mexican States."

According to the same accounts, brought to New Orleans by the steamship Palmetto, "an express from Puebla, by the route of Cordova, had arrived at Vera Cruz, announcing that Gen. Scott commenced his march upon the city of Mexico on the 16th of June.) We hear not a word more in regard to the overtures for peace said to have been made to Gen. Scott. That he marched on the 16th, we have no doubt." If this be so—and we see nothing to prevent it—then it is probable that Gen. Scott has reached the capital; and, may we not hope, that on Monday, the 5th of July, the American army may celebrate the anniversary of our Independence in the capital of Mexico? The very announcement of such a question thrills through the veins of every American citizen, and, causes every heart to throb with pride and pleasure.—ib.

Recruits.—The steamboat Rainbow, Captain Selleck from Bayou Sara, yesterday brought down 25 recruits from Port Hudson, belonging to the 1st regiment of Louisiana volunteers, under the command of Captain J. W. Cole.—ib.

For the Brazos.—The steamer James L. Day, Captain Wood, started last evening for Brazos St. Jago. She took down 60 horses, and two companies of the 18th infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Withers. Colonel J. M. Withers is from Alabama, our sister State, and he will, we venture to say, do honor to his appointment. He is a gallant gentleman, and thoroughly understands the profession in which he has embarked.—ib.

Very Important!—The "Norfolk Beacon," just received, says: "We understand, that the Trustees of the Town of Portsmouth have purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road from the Board of Public Works of this State, under the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, for the sum of \$50,000, upon a credit of six years, and that they have sold the Road to Messrs. Henshaw & Co., of Boston. The new Company, we are informed, will immediately lay down T rails

from Portsmouth to Weldon, and will also extend the Road thirteen miles further, in order to connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road."—*Ral. Reg.*

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday morning, 26th inst., Jesse Edwin, (about 4 years old,) son of John Bullock, Esq., of Williamsboro', Granville County, was in the Porch with his Mother and some of his little brothers, when he fell over the banister and broke his neck, which caused immediate death.—ib.

Locusts! Locusts!!—These strange visitors have made their appearance in many parts of our country again. In Henderson; McDowell, Rutherford, &c. &c. millions of them have made the welkin ring with their merry song for weeks past. The whole earth seems to have been perforated by them in their escape from it, which they have so long inhabited. It has been just seventeen years since they appeared before where they now are. They extend within eight miles of Asheville on the South and East. It is said that they remain but forty days; if so, their day of probation will pass away during the present week. They have created a perfect harvest for hogs, squirrels, turkeys geese, &c., and even dogs eat them! It has been said that before the cholera, they appeared with C on their backs, and now with W. How it was then I know not, but now it is false, as there is no appearance of any letter whatever either on their back or wings. They resemble the large horse fly. Their bodies are black and their wings, four in number, a light transparent color. They kill a great deal of young growth, mostly chestnut, sourwood, chinquapin, chestnut, and fruit trees.

Highland Messenger.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune.

Later from Mexico.—The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz on Monday morning. She left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on the morning of the 17th, and Brazos St. Jago on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later, and we are indebted for it to the Delta office. The main interest excited by this arrival, (says our slip,) centres in the report communicated to the Jas L. Day, by Mr. Clinton, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, off that city. He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city. On the night of the 14th inst., a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th inst., a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico, and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th, a party of rancheros attacked the pilot station and were greeted by a discharge from half-a-dozen muskets, when they retreated.

The barque Mary, of Baltimore, put into Tampico on the 15th inst, for supplies and repairs. She was bound for Vera Cruz with 300 volunteers, which she landed at Tampico.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by this arrival, is the flattering prospect of peace. Capt. Wood, of the Jas. L. Day, informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left, that Gen. Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio, without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital, with propositions for peace. The exact tenor of the propositions were not known; they were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital. From the deep anxiety felt by the new government, if the term government can be applied to any party or power in Mexico, to stay the march of our forces on the capital, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

The Dwelling House of Mr. Jesse Myrick, in Warren county, was consumed by fire, on the 16th ult. We learn that the family of Mr. Myrick were roused by the fire, about two o'clock, on the morning of the 16th—that the house was falling in at the time but that they were all saved. The fire cannot be accounted for, except upon the supposition that the cellar was robbed and then fired, as the fire first broke out in that portion of the building.—*Louisburg Union.*

The Alabama Tragedy.—On the 7th June, Dr. Sidney S. Perry, a native of Wake county, (and formerly a resident of Louisburg,) was shot at Gainsville, Alabama, by Col. J. A. Winston, and died within an hour. As Perry fell, the Colonel shouted—"Thank God! I have killed the seducer of the wife of my bosom, and the destroyer of my own peace." Col. Winston had been, for some years, Senator in the State Legislature of Alabama, from Sumter county, and President of that body. Dr. Perry was also a Representative from the same county, at the last session; and was Col. W's family Physician. An Examining Court was held, and the Alabama papers contain brief accounts of the trial. The killing was admitted, and a plea of justification put in. The evidence for the defence, it is said, "revealed a case that, for blackness and guilt, deep and damning in all its features, has no parallel in the catalogue of crime in any civilized country." The plot between Dr. Perry and the wife of Col. Winston embraced the destruction, not only of the Colonel, but of the wife of the Doctor. Perry, it seems, was to draw Winston into a fight, and get the first shot, for which purpose he carried a six barreled revolver; and Mrs. W. had told her confidant, who had asked what was to be done with Mrs. Perry, "O, we can get rid of her easy enough." Col. Winston was promptly acquitted. Mrs. W. whose maiden name was Mary W. Logwood, has been sent by her husband to the residence of her friends at Somerville, Tenn. The Col. intends to make provision for her future support, and to apply for a divorce. When he shot Perry, he sent a message to his wife that he had killed him; and her reply was that he would repent it. Colonel Winston has not seen her since, nor will he ever see her again.—ib.

Farming by Steam.—The leading article of the London Agricultural Gazette, of May, 9, is on the employment of steam in farming operations, to which the editors are favorable considering it a more docile, and less costly power than either man or horse. They calculate the saving by steam on every ploughing at \$1 per acre, or \$100,000,000 on as many acres.—ib.

The Weather—the Crops.—The "oldest inhabitant" perhaps, cannot remember a Spring more unpropitious to vegetation and to the Crops, than the late one. April and May were unusually cold—so cold that Corn and Cotton were seriously obstructed in their growth; and thus far, June has been almost as unfavorable. In addition to this we have had heavy rains in the midst of the Wheat harvest, but we have not heard of any losses on this account. The Wheat has generally matured pretty well, and we hope the farmers may be blessed with good weather until the harvest time is over, and that their fields may turn out well. The Crop of Oats, we learn, is extremely good—better than it has been for years; but cool, rainy weather is considered favorable to Oats; the Cotton crop in this region, we understand, is quite backward, owing to the cool weather and the heavy rains.—*Standard.*

Disgraceful.—The President of the United States was expected to arrive in Boston Tuesday last, and on that morning handbills were posted in various parts of the city, recommending that all who are opposed to the Mexican war should wear crepe on their arms when Mr. Polk arrived. It is astonishing and melancholy to see to what an extent of absurdity and evil, men will be led by fanaticism either in religion or politics. We rejoice, however, to know from the general tone of the Boston journals that this disgraceful conduct is not sustained by the people of Boston. The Boston Times suggests that "the Sheet Iron Band should be engaged to play the Rogues' March for those who mourn over American victories."