

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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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.
Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at *One Dollar* for the first insertion, and 25 cents for every succeeding one. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.


New Arrangement.
THE STAGE
From Rocky Mount to Washington.
COMMENCED running on the 1st instant under the new schedule, viz: leaving Rocky Mount on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Washington before 11 o'clock, P. M. same day—leaving Washington at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and arriving at Rocky Mount before 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for passengers going North to take the Wilmington train of cars the same day.
The fare will be reduced from Washington to Rocky Mount to \$5 50, viz:
From Washington to Greenville \$2 00
" Greenville to Tarboro' 2 00
" Tarboro' to Rocky Mount 1 50
For seats, &c. apply to Benj. M. Selby, Washington—Gould Hoyt, Greenville—and at the Printing Office in Tarboro'.
The subscriber will not consider himself responsible for packages, &c. sent by stage, unless entered on the way bill.
GEO HOWARD.
Tarboro', Nov. 4, 1847.

A VOLUNTARY WITNESS FOR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
John Van Valkenburgh, Esq., writes to Dr. Jayne, Sept 28th, 1846, and says: I would cheerfully accept of an agency for the sale of your family Medicines, because I feel satisfied, that if I had not taken your Expectorant, I should before this day have been in my grave. In the month of August, 1845 I had a very severe attack of Typhus Fever and Inflammation of my Lungs, which reduced me very low. In a few days after my fever left me and I began to gain strength: I had a bad cough and raised large quantities of matter from my lungs or stomach. As my strength increased, my cough also increased I told my physician that I wanted to take your Expectorant. He thought it was best.
He made me some syrup for my cough, which I took for two or three weeks, but it did me no good. My cough still increased so much that my stomach and lungs felt as if they were all raw, there was such a soreness. I raised a very large amount, and it appeared to me that I was as bad off as many people I have seen in the last stages of consumption, and that I could not live but a short time. I therefore determined to be my own physician. I sent to Castkill for half a dozen bottles of your Expectorant, and commenced taking it, and in less than twenty-four hours there was quite a change in my feelings, and before I had taken two bottles of it, I was restored to my usual health.
I sold two or three bottles of it to a lady in this place. She has told me within three weeks, that she believes that it has been the means of saving her life. If you think what I have stated, to be worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so.
Respectfully yours,
John Van Valkenburgh, P. M.
Lexington, Green Co., N. Y.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by
GEO HOWARD.
Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.

Names and Prices of Dr. D. Jayne's FAMILY MEDICINES, viz:
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, \$1 00
" Hair Tonic, 1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge, 0 25
" Carminative Balsam, large, 0 50
" " small, 0 25
" Sensitive Pills, per box, 0 25
" American Hair Dye, 0 50
" Alterative, 1 00
" Ague Pills, 1 00
For sale in Tarboro' by
GEO. HOWARD.
October 5, 1847.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS, For 1848,
For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.**
November, 1847.

POETRY.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.
TRIBUTE TO COL. BUTLER AND REGIMENT.
I saw a band of heroes brave,
(Palmetto was its sacred name.)
Go forth to seek the conqueror's grave.
Or reap the conqueror's deathless fame.
I saw with tender feeling swell
Each bosom as it breathed "Farewell
My native land!" and a tear-drop fell
From every eye;
But when they turned their feet from home,
Then shriek'd the life and pealed the drum,
And rang the deafning shout, "O come
Death or victory!"
Like Cortez's followers, they were few—
Like Cortez, they were stern and bold,
But unlike them, were generous too,
Nor driven on by thirst of gold,
Unlike that band, they did not go
To roast or burn a faultless foe;
Hearts that could "feel another's woe,"
Were theirs indeed!
While at their head the great, the good,
The brave, the gallant Butler stood,
Ready to yield his heart's pure blood,
Should there be need.
Their flag on high is wide unfurl'd,
And "forward!" is the signal given;
With shivering clash their arms are hurl'd,
And death before their ranks is driven,
Amid the thundering cannon's roar,
'Mid curling smoke and streaming gore,
Where death-shots on them thickest pour,
I hear a voice:
"On to the charge!" he boldly cries,
"On, where immortal glory lies!
Even now bright victory greets our eyes—
Onward, brave boys!"
'Tis Butler, at whose moving words
The stoutest heart fresh courage takes;
The roll of guns or clash of swords,
His fearless soul more fearless makes.
While on they rush, that Spartan band,
Fall thick and fast on every hand,
Yet firmly, nobly do they stand,
Though few remain.
The Stars and Stripes at length prevail,
Their folds triumphant kiss the gale,
But victory shouts the horrid tale,
Brave Butler's slain!
He died, indeed, the hero's death—
He fell, twice wounded, on the field,
Exclaiming with his latest breath,
"O never, never basely yield."
Sleep on, Carolina's boasted son!
On earth thy glorious course is run—
Thy noble work was nobly done,
And thine is fame.
Tho' thou art dead thy deeds shall live,
Our highest tribute to receive,
And millions yet unborn shall give,
Praise to thy name!
A. L.
Enoree, December, 1847.

POLITICAL.

From the Union.
From Mexico.—We have received a file of the "North American," printed in the city of Mexico, from the 3d of November to the 7th December. They have been so much gleaned by the New Orleans papers, as to leave us very little to select. We find the following in the "American" of the last named date. It has already appeared in the New Orleans papers:
"Once more.—Senors Cuevas, Atristain, and Couto, the Mexican peace commissioners, are still in the city, we hear, but of course can effect nothing. It is now said that they will not go to Washington as long as Santa Anna is in the country. The government dare not even pay their expenses; nor would the commissioners dare go there and make a treaty; for the Napoleon of the West may turn

up again some day, and then President Anaya and the commissioners would be shot. Oh, what a deplorable condition have this people reduced themselves to!"
A railroad has been projected from Mexico to Vera Cruz, and a line of telegraphs to Tampico.
The "North American" is full of articles upon the "army difficulties." We have forborne any notice of these army feuds. No one more regrets them. No one can see more distinctly the mischiefs they are calculated to produce, both abroad and at home, in cheering up the enemy in Mexico, and in distracting the friends of these officers in the United States. Why these quarrels? No army in the world ever reaped more glory in the same time. It seems almost literally a band of heroes. They have earned laurels enough to grace the largest army which Europe has ever brought together. Why wrangle about the spoils of victory? There is honor enough to satisfy the most ambitious among them. Whether one has gained a little more than another, is of small consequence, since there is enough for all. But is it not most unfortunate, that after they have all covered themselves with glory, they should wind up their brilliant campaign with little feuds, and perhaps unworthy jealousies, that detract from the credit of the whole? These feuds must be arrested, or else the operations of the war must be impeded, and the public service must suffer. We leave it to the wisdom and the patriotism of the administration to pursue that course which is best calculated to subserve the interests of the country and the vigorous prosecution of the war.
We cannot forbear laying before our readers the following eloquent extract from the "North American" on this subject; and, for the present, we leave the ungracious topic:
"A little army of American soldiers, officered by as brave men as ever trod any portion of God's footstool—soldiers that knew no impulse but love of country, and no word but victory—entered the heart of a foreign State, vanquished its armies, and placed their banners upon its capital. There were in that army very many who may be classed among the bravest of the brave—none who do not deserve well of their country. In the sanguinary struggles that encircled our national escutcheon with a halo of glory, and twined around the brow of every soldier an imperishable wreath, there was not an officer of rank who did not enact deeds that will shine brightly when all of him that is mortal shall have become a portion of his mother earth. And, most of all, our generals, the heroic chieftains who have led our brothers through those fields of iron sleet—fields consecrated by the fall of so many gallant spirits, and baptised by as rich blood as ever coursed through the veins of man—chiefs who outrivalled the chivalric prowess of the Knights of the Cross, and whose names, treasured in the hearts of a grateful people, will live beside those of the men who, in the battles of the American revolution, astonished the world by their splendid achievements, and by their bravery and devotion to country stamped the impress of their great spirits in letters of eternal light upon Fame's glorious tablets.
"And these men had hearts that beat quickly with the sympathies of home, and friendships such as the truly brave only know. Next to their God, they thought of those in the far north, whose bosoms were wrung with unrelieved suspense—with hopes and doubts and fears, and longings for a single word of comfort. And these men, so allied, sent to those relatives and friends, by the swiftest messengers, the joyous tidings that the storm of battle had passed and they lived. They spoke, too—if not with the detail of after reports thrice revised, yet with an honest pride—of the glorious encounters in which it had been their fortune to participate, and hastily recounted the brilliant charge, the desperate defence, the thousand hair-breadth escapes, and crowning victory. Oh! these hastily penned missives carried joy to a thousand aching hearts, and made a thousand firesides—who can tell how happy!"
"We have spoken thus at length, because we desire to place the whole subject before the people of the United States,

and we have endeavored to speak impartially and respectfully. That we cannot enter into a discussion of the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of any of the officers named, is obvious—that we have no desire to, is most true. No one can regret more than we do, the necessity which compels us to name any of the occurrences above recited; yet no one will more frankly speak of injustice to individuals or to the army than we have, and always will, while we hold the position of editor. We have heretofore referred to the letters that have created so much feeling, and have nothing to add on that head, save to repeat that the people will at last turn to the official reports to satisfy their judgments as to the material facts connected with the battles of the valley of Mexico. That we cannot conceive it our province to set ourself up as the organ of a party, may be singular: but if to refrain from it be an error, our judgment is yet to be satisfied of the fact."

From the Raleigh Register.
Supreme Court.—The following young gentlemen have been examined by the Supreme Court, during its present sitting, and admitted to the practice of the Law, in the respective Courts mentioned, viz:
In the County Courts:
J. G. McDugald, Bladen county.
Allmand A. McKoy, Sampson county.
William A. Strong, do. do.
Wm. K. Slocomb, do. do.
Ralph P. Buxton, Fayetteville.
John H. Murphy, Burke county.
H. B. Hardy, Bertie county.
Tippoo S. Houghton, Edenton.
Thomas C. Manning, do.
John Lyon Holmes, Wilmington.
Turner W. Battle, Edgecombe county.
E. B. Sumner, Perquimmons county.
John W. Johnson, Raleigh.
Joseph G. Carraway, Martin county.
George R. Clements, do. do.
Edward J. Warren, Beaufort county.
In the Superior Court.
T. Brown Venable, Granville county.
Thomas Richardson, Newbern.
A. M. Bogle, Iredell county.
Quincy F. Neal, Ashe county.
J. N. Fleming, Davie county.
Moody B. Smith, Pitt county.
J. M. McCorkle, Anson county.
John H. Manly, Raleigh.

The War with Mexico.—Sound Views in an English Paper.—The London Daily News, after speaking of our Presidential candidates, observes that "in this war the Mexicans have been beaten on all sides. In a wonderfully short time, with seemingly most inequitable means, the Americans have made themselves masters of four Northern States of the Mexican Union, of all the Mexican seaboard on the Gulf of Mexico and the capital of the Republic. The Mexican armies have been again and again beaten and broken up. There is no real Mexican Government. The Americans, conquerors in a regular war, are, by all the laws of nations, entitled to dictate the terms of peace. They have fought well, and they have fought fairly." This is more than any other British journal has admitted since the commencement of the war; the Daily News says, however, that "we do not take upon us to say that there has been nothing in the conduct of the United States throughout these transactions, of which Mexico has not cause to complain; but we could show that Mexico has repeatedly given just cause of complaint to the U. States, and Mexico has provoked a collision with a power far its overmatch in strength. Even yet, though drubbed in a manner of which women might be ashamed, the rules of Mexico appear unaware of how entirely they have been beaten; the U. States purpose to retain their hold upon the Northern part of California, and where is the State entitled to throw the first stone at them? Not France, while it retains Algeria; not Prussia, while it holds fast the Saxon province; not Russia, while it reigns at Warsaw; not England, while it retains half its colonies, to say nothing of India."
The Daily News goes on in the same impartial spirit, and says it is ridiculous to attempt to make that a crime on the part of the Government at Washington, which, in the case of European Governments, is

allowed to be the inevitable consequence of the more powerful nation in all cases of international quarrel.

From the Union.
LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.
Orders from General Scott.—Taxes levied on the people.—Lotteries suppressed by order of the American General.—Honors to Colonel Miles.—The Mexican government and Congress, &c.
We yesterday received the following despatch from our agent at Petersburg, communicating later and important intelligence from the seat of war:
Petersburg, January 13.
Your overland express arrived this morning, and I have received by it a package containing New Orleans papers of the 7th instant, and Mobile papers of the 8th, being two days in advance of the mail.
The schooner Eleanor arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., bringing Vera Cruz papers to the 29th ult., four days later than dates previously received.
Later dates had been received at Vera Cruz from Mexico. Gen. Scott had issued orders announcing that the army was about to spread over and occupy the whole of the republic of Mexico, and continue to hold possession until the government and the people sue for peace, and express their willingness to offer terms that will be acceptable to the United States.
The papers published at the city of Mexico contain numerous orders, enforcing taxes of kinds, heretofore payable to the government of Mexico, which are now demanded for the support of the American army. The orders enumerate all the varieties of articles liable to taxation, and the rate at which they are to be levied. Lotteries are prohibited, &c. Col. Dixon H. Miles, of Baltimore, was about to leave Vera Cruz to join his regiment. He was about to be honored at Vera Cruz, on the eve of his departure, by a splendid supper. He has given universal satisfaction to the army as well as the citizens, by the energetic and impartial manner in which he had performed the arduous duties of his station.
A letter in the Monitor from Queretaro, states that the present Congress will not come together again. Several deputies have left for their homes; and the letter adds, that the new deputies and senators will soon be in the city.
The government was silently taking measures for the suppression of intrigues, having for their object the establishment of a monarchy. The consequences was, that the governors had not fulfilled their promise to aid the government with such resources as they could command; and the government was much cramped for means.

Texas.—Letters have been received from Houston as late as the 24th December. They state that Gen. Houston was reelected, on the 14th, to the Senate of the United States without opposition; that Col. Wood, of San Augustine, was elected governor over Dr. Miller, the highest opposition candidate, by at least 2,000 majority, and Dr. Green, of San Augustine, elected lieutenant-governor by 1,200 majority over all other candidates; that Joseph M. Henderson, of Houston, was elected Speaker of the House over Gen. Lamar by a vote of 34 to 24.
Baggage of a man of Simple Habits.—Though the Governor General of India is looked upon as a man of simple habits and manners, his baggage, when moving on a progress, is described as being carried by one hundred and three elephants, one thousand three hundred camels, and eight hundred wagons, drawn by bullocks, and these escorted by two regiments, one of cavalry, the other of infantry!
Behold the Effect.—The N. Orleans Delta gives us the startling statement: "Mr. Clay's Speech in Mexico.—The Lexington speech of Mr. Clay has been extensively circulated throughout Mexico, and has created quite a lively sensation among the Mexicans. They are informed, do not disguise their hopes that the predominance of the whig party in this country will result in the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico. They are destined to a cruel disappointment."