

Broadsheet
150

ROUGH AND READY.

"GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

WASHINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 14, 1848.

PROSPECTS

OF
"THE ROUGH AND READY."
Price Reduced

THE undersigned, assisted by an association of Gentlemen, has been encouraged to issue a political Campaign paper, to be continued, during the election Canvass, for the next Presidency, viz: for two months, from the 15th Sept. to the 15th Nov. 1848.

All persons, wishing to be apprized of the progress of the political events in our own, or our Sister States, and of all matters pertaining to the Campaign of 1848, especially favorable to the success of the Whig Candidates,

Gen. Zachary Taylor, President,
Millard Fillmore, Vice President.

TERMS:

Twenty five cents, paid invariably in advance. The paper to be punctually issued, on good paper, neatly printed, once a week, on Saturdays.—All friends to the good cause will please subscribe, and enlist as many subscribers as they can procure.—

Letters must be Post Paid.

CHARLES H. MASTIN.

Washington, N. C. Sept. 15, 1848.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

The feeling that there is a resemblance between General Washington and General Taylor, has been long impressed upon the public mind, and it is remarkable that, since the days of Washington, no man but General Taylor has been thought to possess, in any thing, the same extraordinary character.

The following parallel, though hastily drawn, will shadow forth the reasons why General Taylor is thought to resemble General Washington, for it alludes only to matters familiar to all, but probably not before so intimately contrasted.

General Washington, occupied, as he was, by military matters, never abandoned the duties, nor lost the character of one of the best practical planters of Virginia.

Gen. Taylor, although he has been in active military service for more than forty years is one of the most practical and successful farmers and planters in Louisiana.

When Gen. Washington was called upon to sign a death warrant he was filled with sorrow and could hardly control his pen.

When the deserters of our army, taken at Buena Vista, were announced to Gen. Taylor, he remarked "blood enough had been already shed" and ordered that the wretches should be driven from our lines.

Gen. Washington was distinguished for his strict temperance.

Gen. Taylor never drinks anything but water.

Every one under the command of

Washington had the fullest reliance in his justice, and confidently applied to him when they thought they had been wronged or oppressed.

Every soldier in Gen. Taylor's army, however humble, and in whatever difficulty, instantly looked to him for redress.

Gen. Washington made it a personal matter to see that his prisoners were well treated and cared for.

Gen. Taylor gave to La Vega a letter of credit, to use, if necessary, while a prisoner of war, and distributed provisions at Buena Vista, among the famishing Mexicans, to be at his own expense if not sanctioned by the government.

Gen. Washington was seldom betrayed into the exhibition of great emotions.

Gen. Taylor, in a conversation with some gentlemen, recently remarked that he had made it a study through life to control his feelings.

Gen. Washington distinguished himself before he was thirty years of age, as a successful commander, on the frontier.

Gen. Taylor, at the commencement of his military life, fought against the Indians, and defended Fort Harrison, when he was but twenty-eight years of age.

Gen. Washington is remarkable for the clearness of his military dispatches, and for his epistolary correspondence.

Gen. Taylor's military exploits are not the causes of his popularity; they are only the occasions for the display of his sound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of justice, and incorruptible honesty. He has as much reputation for what he has done."

Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

General Washington was never wounded in battle, although in severely contested engagements, as at Princeton, Monmouth, and Brandywine, he headed his troops, and was much exposed.

Gen. Taylor was never wounded in battle, although he always freely exposed himself to the enemy's fire, and at Buena Vista charged at the head of his troops in the last and most desperate struggle for victory.

Gen. Washington inspired his soldiers with the idea that his presence was sufficient to make them invincible.

"Gen. Taylor's presence in any part of the field, was sufficient, not only to change despair into hope, but to give assurance of victory, and dispel all doubt of ultimate triumph."—Col. Bragg.

Gen. Washington was an early riser, methodical in his habits, and exacting of himself.

Gen. Taylor is up with the sun, and accomplishes a great deal of labor by his love of order, and never relaxes from from his constant duties.

Gen. Washington rose with circumstances, and was ever equal to the task imposed upon him, whether in the field or cabinet.

"I learnt of Gen. Taylor's sound

judgement and inexhaustible energy in Florida, but I did not then properly estimate the other and high-minded points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande I saw him tried under all circumstances, and he always came out pure gold."—Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Gen. Washington impressed all who beheld him, with the sublime sense of his exalted character, and displayed it in the smallest as well as the most important acts of his life.

"Every thing Gen. Taylor says as every thing he does, is marked by the purity and greatness of his own character."—Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Gen. Washington, while in the field, frequently wrote long and particular letters to the manager of his estate, regarding the kind of crops to be planted, and the disposition to be made of small tracts of land. See his Correspondence.

Gen. Taylor has ever pursued the same course, and just before the battle of Buena Vista, found time to write a long letter to his business agent, in which were mentioned the most minute particulars of the manner to carry on his plantation.

Washington's fame, on its first inception, called forth the admiration of the military chieftains of Prussia, Frederick the Great being in his appreciation.

Stephens, the traveler tells us that while at Berlin, Baron Humboldt informed him that the present King of Prussia and his military council had, with the greatest interest, followed General Taylor through his whole route on the Rio Grande, and fully appreciated his difficulties at Buena Vista.

Gen. Washington was remarkable for reading at once the character of those he came in contact with, and of putting a true estimate on their value.

All who have intercourse with Gen. Taylor, bear witness of his astonishing knowledge of men, and of his true estimate of character.

Gen. Washington would only accept of the Presidency, independent and untrammelled.

Gen. Taylor has repeated in writing on the same subject, almost used Gen. Washington's expressions, from a mere similarity of thought and feeling.

"Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station to which your letter presupposes me, (the Presidency,) I have determined to go into it perfectly free from all engagements of every nature whatsoever."—Washington to Lafayette.

"If elected to the Presidential office it must be without any agency of mine own, and to those duties I must go untrammelled by party pledges of every character.—General Taylor to J. R. Brikey Esq.

"I may, however, with great sincerity, and, I believe, without offending against modesty or propriety, say to you, that I most heartily

wish the choice to which you allude, might not fall upon me.—Washington to Lincoln.

"And could he be elected, (some one more experienced in state affairs), I would not say that I would yield my pretensions, for I have not the vanity to believe that I have any or that distinguished station; but could acquiesce not only with pleasure in such arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic had selected a citizen more worthy and better qualified than I am, to discharge the important duties appertaining to that position, and no doubt there are thousands."—Gen. Taylor to Ingersoll.

The striking parallel between Gen. Washington and Gen. Taylor could be continued, but the subsequent events of Gen. Taylor's life will complete the resemblance, by placing him in the high civil office, where he will wield a similar influence, not only for the good of his country but for the good of mankind.

N. O. Bulletin.

THE SECOND ALLISON LETTER.

Spirit of the Press.

The New York Express speaks in the highest terms of this letter. The New York Courier says—"These two letters to Capt. Allison present Gen. Taylor in a point of view at once so definite and so favorable with well settled and plainly avowed political preferences, set with a kind and heart free from partisan exasperation and prejudice, and open to good and patriotic influences, that we can with difficulty conceive just men of any party can hesitate between such an irreproachable candidate, and either of the other two Gen. Cass or Martin Van Buren, each of whom as delineated by the friends of the other, is entirely unworthy of the high trust of President of the United States."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "General Taylor's Letter is now before our readers entire. It is an exceedingly well written document, and cannot fail to commend itself to the good sense of the public. If the Whigs are not satisfied with it, they deserve to be defeated, and we hope they will be. But we take it for granted they will be satisfied with it, and more than satisfied, except a few office seekers who staked all in advance upon Henry Clay, and to whom therefore the election of any other man would be disappointment."

Old Zacks' letter and the extracts from Henry Clay's epistle are travelling side by side through the strong Whig regions, confirming the faithful, and making the doubting Thomas's surrender their unbelief. The tall fabric of hope which our opponents built upon Whig dissensions is stumbling to the ground. Cant they set up some more nine pins for Old Zack to knock down?

Richmond Republican.