

# THE TARBORO' 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. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 50 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## Volunteers for Oregon. Attention! rheumatic Battalion!

IN anticipation of a war with England, the individuals composing the *Rheumatic Battalion* are each and every one notified and warned to appear (armed as shall hereafter be directed,) before Orderly Surgeon GEO. HOWARD, in Tarboro', and purchase a bottle of

**Hewes' Liniment and Elixir,** which is warranted to cure all the old cases of chronic or inflammatory Rheumatism that have remained uncured up to the present time. This without delay, so that you may be in readiness to march, if called upon. To the Universal Rheumatic Battalion! Given this day at Head Quarters by  
**COMSTOCK & CO.**  
Commanders General.

The above article is sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canadas.  
March 19, 1846.

## APPROVED Patent Medicines.

**Goelcke's Matchless Sanative,** for the cure of Consumption, coughs, colds, &c. Bernard's remedy for Asiatic Cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, &c.

**Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,** for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.

**Dr. Phelps's celebrated tomato Pills.**  
**Dr. Thomson's celebrated Eye Water,** a never failing remedy if taken according to directions which accompany them.

**Bullard's Oil Soap,** for cleansing coats, collars, woollen, linen and cotton goods from spots occasioned by grease, paint, tar, varnish, and oils of every description, without injury to the finest goods. It also possesses very healing and penetrating qualities, and is used with perfect safety for bathing various external complaints upon man or beast.

**Condition Powders,** for the cure of yellow water, boils, worms, &c. in horses.

**Wormell's superior Russian Cement,** for mending glass, china, or crockery ware—a most useful article.

**Judkins' Specific Ointment,** for the cure of white swelling, sore legs, felons, chilblains, tetters, eruptions, &c.

For sale by **GEO. HOWARD,**  
Tarboro', Feb. 20, 1846.

## PETERS' PILLS.

THE universal celebrity which this medicine has gained in every section of the country, and the many astonishing cures it has effected, have established its efficacy beyond all doubt; as a general family medicine it has no rival. In all cases of indigestion, bilious fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, piles, colic, worms, Disease of the heart, and in all affections of the stomach and bowels, Peters' Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

Peters' Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them, if medicine is required, not only with safety, but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. Peters' Pills will insure their health and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Price 25 and 50 cts per box. For sale in Tarboro', by  
**GEO. HOWARD, Agent.**  
Tarboro', Aug. 18, 1845.

## Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of Dr. Duffy's Anti-bilious Pills and Tonic Mixture, an effectual remedy for Ague and Fever, &c.  
**GEO. HOWARD, Agent.**  
Tarboro', July 16.

## Patterson & Wills, PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845.

**HAVE** in store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:  
60 hhds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars;  
400 bags Laguira, Rio and Java coffee,  
20 hhds P. Rico and Cuba molasses; part prime;  
1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,  
200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup' & qual.  
200 coils Bale rope;  
10000 lbs. Virginia cured bacon;  
10000 " Western sides and shoulders,  
250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather,  
50 doz. Rosset upper do.,  
500 lbs. Shoe thread,  
150 bis. No. 1 and 2, N. O. herrings,  
100 boxes Spermin and Tallow candles; approved Brands.  
20 boxes & bis. Loaf & Crushed sugar,  
5 bis. superior Pulverised do.  
100 bags Drop and Buck shot,  
100 kegs D. P. powder,  
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,  
5 " band and hoop do.  
3 " blistered, German & Cast steel,  
250 kegs cut and box nails,  
10 doz. Wells & Co. approved axes,  
50 casks London porter—q's & p's,  
10 hhds Baltimore whiskey,  
50 bis. do. do.  
50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,  
15 " N. E. Rum,  
10 " Scuppernong Wine,  
10 qr. casks Tenerife and S. M. do.  
1 pipe superior old Madeira,  
5 qr. casks Port wine,  
5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne brandy, warranted genuine,  
30 bis. old Monongahela whiskey,  
2 puncheons best Jamaica Rum,  
3 pipes H. Gin,  
100 nests Iron and Wood bound tubs,  
20 bags pepper, spice and ginger,  
5 half chests superior G. P., Imperial and Y. H. Tea,  
50 doz Bed cords, best Hemp,  
100 " Cotton Lines,  
100 reams Wrapping paper,  
50 " Writing & Letter do.  
20 boxes Whitmore's genuine Cotton and Wool cards,  
100 bis. new City ground, family flour,  
100 " " S. F. ditto—ditto & country,  
25 " superior Cider Vinegar,  
100 bushels best Clover seed—selected,  
Together with other articles usually kept in the Grocery line; all of which we offer for sale, upon such terms as we think a fair examination cannot fail to approve. We are agents for the sale of Jabez Parker's

**Thrashing Machines,  
FAN MILLS, STRAW CUTTERS &  
Corn Shellers;**  
Which are sold at the same prices as by the Manufacturer.

We also solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received in the way of Commissions of Produce say Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Bacon, &c. and pledge ourselves to be unwavering in our terms of Commissions, as we place all on an equal footing. Say fifty cents per Bale for Cotton, and all other kinds of Produce 2 1/2 per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

## The unparalleled popularity of Hay's Liniment,

IS a surety of its virtue—the genuine Hay's Liniment has cured over twenty thousand cases of PILES in the United States. It is the only article used and prescribed by the Faculty of New York, and it is recommended by every Physician in the country who has used it or seen its effects on others. The genuine has Comstock & Co.'s name on each wrapper.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canadas. March 19, 1846.

## Just Received,

**By the Subscriber,**  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT Swedes,**  
American and English Iron,  
German & cast Steel, cut & wrought Nails.  
Castings, consisting of Ovens, pots, spiders, skillets, tea kettles, andirons, cart and wagon boxes, ploughs, points & heels, Spades, long handed shovels, hoes, trace and halter chains, silky springs, Turks Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, linseed and train oil,  
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 window glass—putty.  
ALSO, a very large & general assortment of  
**GROCERIES,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
China, Glass, Crockery and Stone ware.**  
For sale on accommodating terms.  
**JAS. WEDDELL.**  
Tarboro', Nov. 12, 1845.

## POLITICAL.



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

## THE IMPOLICY OF NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING A PENITENTIARY.

As far as we can learn there are something more than twenty Penitentiaries in the U. States; all of them, nearly, in populous States. Four of these, though situated in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, are a burthen to the governments which created them, or were according to the last reports we saw from them. Four of them, we have no means at hand of knowing whether they support themselves or not. Several others support themselves some years, and some years they do not.

If we conclude to have a Penitentiary, we must in the first place expend a pretty round sum in sending a Committee to the North, to ascertain the best system for conducting a Penitentiary, and the most approved plan for building it. Then the cost of site and building, could not be less than \$100,000, from what we see of the cost of other Penitentiaries. Then the whole criminal code of the State is to be altered, at a great expense; then of necessity the "Revised Statutes" must be reprinted and distributed at another expense. Then there must be officers, at considerable salaries, and the officers must be paid whether there are any prisoners or not.

We do not know that any one contends that a Penitentiary in this State could support itself. It is very evident that it could not, unless every little crime were made a Penitentiary offence. The country is too thinly settled for that. It would take a large number of prisoners to support a Penitentiary by their labor. The Maryland Penitentiary has been a burthen to the State since 1838, in consequence of a law which very considerably reduced its number of convicts, until lately, it is said to be supporting itself.

Does a Penitentiary lessen crime as some suppose? They are many well-meaning people who believe that a Penitentiary would lessen the amount of crime. Such a conclusion is entirely precluded by actual experiment. In the prison in Maine, the number of convicts in 1837 was 77, and the average number for 13 years was 80. In New Hampshire prison, the number of convicts in 1839 was 73; average number for 10 years, 73. In the Vermont prison, the number of convicts in 1839 was 95; average number for 25 years 100! In Massachusetts prison, in 1838, 302 convicts; average number in 18 years 281; a small decrease. In Connecticut prison, in 1839, 183 convicts; average number in 5 years 198! an increase. And so it goes on to the end of the chapter.

There are thousands of wretches in the world, who would as lief live in the Penitentiary as any where else. Thousands who would not mind a few years in the Penitentiary for the sake of glutting their revenge upon an enemy. Thousands whose passions the certainty of death would repress, but on whom the fear of the Penitentiary is as nothing. We are not among those who would suppress capital punishment altogether.

We have before us, the Report of the Committee on the Penitentiary, as reported to the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1844.

This report sets out with the declaration that

"The experience of other States, both foreign and domestic, which have given the Penitentiary system a thorough trial, furnish sufficient data for arriving at a safe conclusion as to its beneficial operation. It is conclusively shewn to have checked, if it has not materially diminished the commission of crime."

Yet after making this declaration, the two tables which the Committee attached to their report, shew an increase of crime! What distinction the Committee meant to draw between "checking" crime, and "diminishing" it, we do not understand.

With regard to Mechanics. The Peni-

entiary system lets loose upon the community, a parcel of men who work at prices with which honest Mechanics cannot compete; the consequence is that mechanical trades cannot be supported.

And the idea of the editor of the Standard, that work made in our Penitentiary could be sent north and sold is ridiculous. The committee on prison manufactures in the State of Maryland have reported that their shoes are accumulating on their hands to a ruinous extent, and if shoes won't sell, we do not know what will. No; all articles that would be made in North Carolina, or south of it, for the north is overstocked with Penitentiary work, which accounts for the decline in revenues of the northern Penitentiaries.

Mechanics in this State are already laboring under the disadvantages of free negro and slave competition; and now to add Penitentiary competition, would prostrate them at once. And without Mechanics no State, city or town can prosper. It is just as impossible as it is for the human system to perform its functions without food. And another disadvantage to mechanics resulting from this system is, that convicts will there be learned some useful and honorable pursuit, and at the expiration of their term, be turned out (9 times out of 10, no better men than when they entered) to seek employment among honorable mechanics. Suppose for a moment that they were to study physic and law in the Penitentiary, and be turned out doctors and lawyers, merchants, &c. Does any one suppose that these honorable professions would suffer it for a moment? No! there would not be a Penitentiary in the land. And why are not mechanics respected as much as doctors and lawyers? One profession is equally as indispensable as the other. The laws of the country profess to be based on equal privileges and equal rights, but many are the digressions from that same. In this State mechanics do not number strong enough to make any impression upon the public, but at the North so severely have they been goaded by this system; that they have held meetings and State Conventions, and demanded a redress of their grievances, and in Pittsburg a bill of indictment has been laid before the grand jury to test the right of the State to learn convicts trades to the injury and ruin of honest mechanics; and the public see the error that has been committed in establishing the Penitentiary system; but custom is harder to alter than law.

And shall we now, at this day, rear a system which experience proves of so little utility, and of so much evil? It were folly to think of it.

The State of Georgia has a Penitentiary, but so far as we can learn from her experience, little if any benefit has been derived from it. The Federal Union, a newspaper published at the Capitol of Georgia, where the Penitentiary is also located, said of the Institution, and the system, in 1844, as follows:

"What is to be done with the Penitentiary? Georgia has made a noble experiment in this attempt to rescue from destruction the degraded inmates of this institution. She has liberally and patiently granted appropriation after appropriation, with the hope that a suitable return in money or improved morals in the convicts would result. She has been sadly disappointed. The convict is evidently not improved in morals, and like the beasts going to the den of the sick lion, the money sent into the Penitentiary, makes no returning tracks. Not a dollar has ever been returned to the Treasury, and still the annual appropriation is called for. The law requiring the Central Bank to discount all the notes it can get for its productions sold or sacrificed on credit of twelve months, has kept its operations from ceasing altogether. Remove this burthen from the Central Bank, and the convicts will be idle in three months.

"We have long since shewn our opinions on this subject. We are gratified to find them sanctioned by almost every one we have consulted. Send the convicts of the State, to her public works—send them to the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Far from increasing the expense to the State, it will be a measure of economy."

We have heretofore urged the plan of making convicts work roads or make new roads as the case may be, and the more

we study it, the more we are convinced of its practicability & ultimate usefulness.

From the Union.

## JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY. (Recently passed by Congress.)

Whereas by the convention concluded the 30th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays & creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the 2d article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving the notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain, should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 7th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same.

**MAKING AN ODD FELLOW.**—Quite an amusing trial came off last week before the Court of Common Pleas of this District. It appeared that a party of mischievous Sand-Hill wags persuaded an indolent fellow named Barfentime, that he could get rid of the necessity of working if he would consent to let them make him an Odd Fellow: that the "Order" in Columbia would allow him twenty-five dollars a quarter, for life, when he was initiated,—which was to be done by BRANDING! The persuasions of his comrades and the prospect of ease and comparative affluence influenced the silly fellow to submit to the operation, which was done in a most barbarous manner with a common cattle brand with the letter E and a diamond on it applied to the fleshy part of the body seven times. The fellow stated in his evidence that the first application of the brand hurt so much that he begged them to desist, but they told him that unless it was well done he could not pass examination. When cross-questioned by the defendant's counsel, with an implied doubt of the truth of his evidence, he offered to exhibit the STERN REALITY itself in corroboration, but his Honor the Judge said he would dispense with that sort of testimony. The fact, however, was established to the satisfaction of the Court by other testimony. The perpetrators of the outrage were found guilty, but appealed from the verdict of the Jury.

COLUMBIA CHRONICLE.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not so much as take warning.