



**The "Tarborough Press."**  
 BY GEORGE HOWARD.  
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## DOMESTIC.

**Our Rail Roads.**—We learn from a friend in Greenville, that the contractors have already commenced work on the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road. Judging from the manner in which the Petersburg road progressed, we think that this work will be finished in 10 or 12 months from this date. The whole trade of the upper Roanoke will then not only be secured to Petersburg, but a cheaper and more expeditious route than any other will be offered to the planter to bring his produce to market.

In addition to the business of the upper Roanoke, the Petersburg Rail Road Company have taken such steps as will secure to them the trade of the lower part of the river. They have two steamboats and a number of lighters, which, during the cotton season, will run regularly to all the principal landings—and henceforth the planter will be able to get his cotton to market in as many days as it took months before. The travelling community also feel the benefit of our road, for the number of passengers this year shows an increase over the last. The transportation business of the Company is already so profitable as to enable them to divide from 9 to 10 per cent.

Judging from these results we are confident all the works undertaken on the great route to the south must be profitable. In the course of another year the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road will be in full operation, and we have every reason to believe that the rail road from this place to Richmond will be far advanced. We will then have an uninterrupted line of communication between the Roanoke River and Boston, passing through all the large towns and cities of the different states and through the seat of the General Government. In addition to this, it will be a line unrivalled for the expedition, certainty and comfort with which travellers can be carried.

We hope that our friends in North Carolina will take these facts into consideration, and add another link to this truly magnificent chain of improvement. We are almost certain, that as soon as the work is commenced in this state it will be taken up and carried through South Carolina. In Georgia and Alabama they are already constructing rail roads on the great mail route, and in a few years we will see the line completed to New Orleans.

The travelling in every part of the United States is very great now, particularly where there are such facilities as enable any number of persons to travel from one point to another. Let but this great inland route be perfected, as we said before, through every large town and city, the seat of Government of the whole union, and we have no doubt that it will be thronged with travellers. It is well known that from 500 to 1000 persons can be carried on a rail road as easily as 50—and from the success with which locomotives are running on our road,

the risk of detention or accident is so slight as to be unworthy of notice...*Pet. Int.*

**Afflicting event.**—We have to record the sudden death of a very worthy and respectable citizen, and the consequent and awful affliction of an affectionate wife and three children. On Saturday morning last, whilst Mr. Edward Creery, and a young man named Humphrey Miles, were gunning near Fairfield, the attention of both were directed to the same bird. Whilst approaching the game in nearly opposite directions, a twig caught the trigger of Mr. Miles's gun and the whole load was discharged in the breast of Mr. Creery, which caused his instant death. The event has caused very general sorrow, Capt. Richardson's Artillery Company, of which the deceased was the orderly sergeant, yesterday paid the usual funeral honors to the remains of their fellow soldier.

*Richmond Compiler.*

**Mr. Amariah advertises,** in the Georgia Constitutionalist, that a young man, named Roderick Merton, has run off with his two daughters. That is outrageous. What is the use of two Strings to one bear?

**Editorial Apologies.**—The editor of the Methuen Falls Gazette, apologizes to his readers for a lack of editorial matter, and offers as an excuse the fact that he has "a job on hand." This excuse is about as valid and satisfactory as that of the western editor, who said his wife had been baking and he had to pick up oven wood.

**Suicide.**—This (Thursday) morning, about six o'clock, Mark Winslow committed suicide in Leverett street jail, by opening the jugular vein with a razor. He was to have been conveyed to the state prison this forenoon, to which place he had been sentenced for life. He left in his cell a letter to his wife, of which the following is a copy:—

My dear wife—(thou best of women) most deeply do I regret and repent that I had not lived agreeably to your good and sound advice. If I had, I might now have been enjoying your good society, with the rest of my friends. Oh! how I could be buried on, and unbeknown to you, I cannot conceive—but, alas! so it is. I freely forgive all my enemies—as I hope to be forgiven; and I hope we may meet in another, and a better world.

From your affectionate and loving husband,  
**MARK WINSLOW.**

N. B. Farewell all my living friends.  
**M. WINSLOW.**  
 Thursday morning Oct. 15, 1835.  
 Take warning ye who have good wives, and listen to their advice.—*Boston Bulletin.*

**At the recent laying of the corner stones of the Medical College at Geneva, New York,** a great number of articles were deposited within it, there to remain as memorials of the present era. One of the articles deposited was a rose, manufactured in Philadelphia, hermetically sealed in a bottle, presented to the prettiest girl, who may be living in this country, in the year 4000, by Dr. E. Cutbush.

**Honesty its own reward.**—Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Farrington merchant, of Coffee House Slip, stepped into hack No. 39, driven by Thomas Blake, whilst standing at Park Row New York, with a package of \$30,000 in his hand, and rode to his residence in Fourth street. On alighting, he inadvertently left the package lying on the seat of the carriage, sup-

posing it was in his pocket, and entered his house, and the carriage drove off. Shortly after he missed his money, and at once concluded he had left it in the hack, but as he had not taken notice of its number, he knew not where to look for it. Whilst contemplating what step he had best take to recover his money, honest Blake drove up to his house, and boldly entered the door, money in hand. Mr. Farrington generously tendered him \$500 as a reward for his honesty, but though repeatedly pressed upon him, he as repeatedly and decidedly refused its acceptance. We understand Mr. F. intends forthwith to present to Blake an elegant carriage, horses and harness; and should he carry such a resolution into effect, we doubt not that honest Blake's coach will produce him substantial evidence that "honesty is always the best policy."  
*N. Y. Times.*

**The People of the Territory of Michigan** having, during the last summer assembled in convention, and formed a State Constitution, proceeded, on the 5th and 6th instant, agreeably to its provisions, to the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Member of Congress, Members of the State Legislature, &c. and when the Legislature meets, it will appoint two Senators to Congress, who, with the Representative, will at the next session, present the Constitution of the new State, and ask its admission into the Union, and their admission to their seats. Whether the application will be successful or not we cannot undertake to say. The usual mode of admitting a new member into the Confederacy is, first, by act of Congress, to authorize it to form a Constitution, which being presented and approved by Congress, the new State is admitted into the Union on the same footing as the original States.

Whatever be the fate of the application from Michigan at the next session of Congress, it is the design of the People, we understand, no longer to recognize the Territorial forms or authorities, with the exception of the Judiciary branch—but, in all other respects, to proceed under their Constitution and State Government as though it had been sanctioned by Congress. How they mean to dispose of the Territorial Governor, Legislative Council, Delegate, &c. we are not advised.  
*Nat. Int.*

**Artificial Stone Coffins.**—Notice has been taken at various times in this paper and others, of the successful use of a composition or cement as a substitute for stone and marble, in the construction of cisterns, aqueducts, water pipes, baths, &c. A substance of analogous quality has been invented by Mr. John White, of Syracuse, peculiarly applicable to the making of coffins, which will combine the advantages of preservation from decay, and security against violation of the grave or at least, of making such violation fruitless, as it will be impossible to remove a body from one of the coffins without breaking it to pieces. The coffin being made in one entire piece, the lid which is also in one piece, is laid on, after the body has been placed within, and fastened with a coating or thickness of the same cement, which soon hardens and indissolubly unites them. Previous to this, however, the air may easily be exhausted, and thus prevent the mortal remains from knowing corruption.

The cement when indurated in very hard and solid and may be stained and polished to resemble mahogany or any other beautiful wood. Specimens will be exhib-

ited at the approaching fair of the American Institute. Mr. White informs us that the cost of an artificial marble coffin will not exceed that of one made of rich mahogany.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

**All Baggage at the risk of the owners.**—It has lately become very common for incorporated rail road and steam boat companies to advertise conspicuously, in the above words, in order to screen themselves from liability, in case of the loss or miscarriage of any baggage entrusted to their care. To test the legality in regard to the operation of such an advertisement, two suits have recently been instituted against the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, in both of which full and ample damages were given for the plaintiffs. An action was tried on Thursday of last week, in the Superior Court before Chief Justice Jones, in which the above company were the defendants, and Mr. Ralston Belknap was the plaintiff, for the recovery of a trunk entrusted to their care for transportation to Philadelphia.

It was urged on the part of the defendants, that the missing property had not been left in the care of any of the agents of the company, but was merely placed in the office, while the plaintiff was paying his fare as a passenger—the advertisement announcing that the company were not responsible, &c. was also read in court. On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended that although the defendants did give notice that they refused to be responsible for the loss of property falling into their possession in the regular course of their business operations, under the sanction and by the authority of their charter, yet edicts were utterly futile, and of no avail, and they were liable, both in equity and law, for the loss or destruction, under such circumstances, of any chattels, or goods belonging to other persons. In his charge to the jury the learned Judge coincided with the arguments of the plaintiff's counsel, and the jury awarded damages in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the plaintiff. So that, all baggage is not at the owner's risk.  
*N. Y. Adv.*

**Though the cotton crops of the state do not equal expectation, still they are not so bad as was apprehended; and we may expect that our planters in general will be enabled to export nearly as much cotton this year as last; there were more plantations during this than the last season. Even if the quantity does not equal, the quality exceeds that of the previous year—another fact to console our planters; for they will obtain a good price for their produce.**

Generally speaking the quality and quantity of the cotton and sugar crops of Louisiana, for 1835, will be about on an average with those of 1834; although the anticipations formed of either crop will not be realized in consequence of the continued rains during the summer.—*New Orleans Bee.*

**On Thursday, the mayor** was informed that there was a negro on board the brig Roxberry, arrived from New York, who had abolition pamphlets and incendiary prints; and immediately sent the captain of the guard with some of his men to investigate. The accused was found with a print representing a negro in chains, with the words superscribed. Am I not a man? am I not your brother? and afterwards a stanza in English verse—issued by the abolitionists. The pamphlet was issued also by one of the anti-slavery societies, and was signed by A. Judson, and written by T. G. Whittier. The captain of the

Roxberry has been bound to give testimony; and the negro has been imprisoned.—*New Orleans Bee.*

**Disgraceful conduct.**—We learn from the Rodney (Miss.) Telegraph, that the pilot of the steamboat Mazeppa, on her way from Louisville to New Orleans, was so enraged that the owners had taken in tow a flat boat, that he purposely ran the boat against a snag, in broad day light, some miles below Madrid, by which three negroes (a woman and two children) and 23 horses on the flat boat were killed.

**Jim Dyer, the black fellow** who assaulted one of the New Bedford Board of Health some time since, for exposing, in his official capacity, the filthy state of his (Dyer's) house, and who was let off for a trifling fine, made an assault on Dr. Green, on Friday, for the same cause, by entering his shop and hurling two stones, weighing three pounds each, at his head; fortunately neither of them answered the desired end of the assailant. He was immediately arrested.

**Long Life.**—A Norfolk paper mentions the death of Phillis Walke, a black woman, who was born in Strawberry Plains, in Princess Anne county, Va. in the year 1720, and consequently at the time of her death, was in the one hundred and fifteen year of her age. She was the mother of twenty-one children, and her descendants are almost innumerable.

**Daring Highway Robbery.**—We learn that on Sunday evening, as Messrs. Locke & Wells, of Charlestown, provision dealers, were riding on the Salem turnpike, their horse was stopped and their money demanded by two desperadoes. They instantly sprung from their chaise and Mr. Locke seized a club, which fortunately lay in the road, attacked one of the robbers and succeeded in felling him to the ground, when he was attacked by the other robber. Mr. Wells immediately came to his rescue, took the club which Mr. Locke had wielded so successfully, and by a blow broke the guard of a sword and one of the fingers of the assailant, who took to flight, Wells pursuing him. Another horse and chaise, with two gentlemen, and another person whom they had found lying in the road, driving up, Mr. Locke requested that they would go to the assistance of Wells while he held his man down. They complied, and the other robber was soon captured. In the mean time, the man they had picked up in the road, recovered his senses, and recognized the robbers as the persons who had robbed and left him for dead in the road. The two scoundrels were secured, examined before a Justice of the Peace in Chelsea, and committed to our jail in Leverett the same night. Their names are given as Thomas Braden and Thomas Forsyth. The name of the person found apparently lifeless, is Manley H. Smith. We are at a loss for words to express our admiration of the spirit and resolution with which Messrs. Locke & Wells pursued the two ruffians. A few such examples would have a salutary effect upon the gangs of highwaymen, burglars and incendiaries, that prowl about the community.—*Boston Centinel.*

**We were called upon as a juror, yesterday, to examine the dead bodies of three negroes found packed in tierces, similar in make and size to those used for packing fine New Orleans sugar. It appears they were forwarded from Baltimore to Philadelphia**

by the Union Line Company and labelled "H. G. Francis." They were put on shore at this place on account of the disagreeable odour that came from them while lying on board of the steam boat—and upon a suggestion being made that they contained human flesh, one of the tierces was opened, which was occupied by two female negroes packed face to face—the casks were accordingly removed from the wharf to the public burying ground, and there opened, and an inquest of twelve men called to examine the bodies—who returned a verdict "that the said persons came to their death by means unknown to this Jury." The decomposed state in which the bodies were found prevented a thorough examination of the same—the necks of the two females appeared to have been dislocated, and the nose of one broken, together with the eyes nearly forced from their sockets—whether this was done previous to their death, or caused by forcing them into the tierce, is uncertain. The man was in a better condition than the women, rather above the middling size, stout built, very dark, and we should judge near thirty years old—there was a piece of blue cloth tied round his large right toe, which may have been placed there by the persons concerned, for a particular purpose. One of the females was nearly white, the other a bright yellow—a plain brass ring was found on one of the first mentioned right hand fingers—they were all without any covering, and packed in straw and corn blades. After the examination was over they were buried in one grave, together with the tierces that contained them.

Various conjectures have naturally arisen as to the probable manner in which these persons were deprived of life, and the uses for which they were intended—our opinion, is however, that they died natural deaths, and were intended as subjects for dissection—although that belief is somewhat staggered when we consider the particular season of the year, and the fact that neither of the Medical colleges of Philadelphia, have as yet commenced their regular course of lectures.

\* This name is fictitious, without doubt, and was written upon a card, and nailed to the head of each tierce.—*New Castle Gaz.*

**Michigan Election.**—The Detroit Free Press of October 10th says that sufficient returns have been received of the recent election in the Territory of Michigan to warrant the statement that Stevens T. Mason is elected Governor, and Edward Munday, Lieutenant Governor, Isaac E. Cray is elected to Congress. All these gentlemen have been chosen without any serious opposition.

**New York.**—The population of the city is found to be, by a census just taken, 261,000.

**Liberty of the Press.**—By the proposed new law in France every Editor is obliged to deposit \$40,000 with the government as security fines. Some of the fraternity in this country would find it a hard matter to deposit the four-hundredth part of that sum.

**Beauty Spots.**—The Boston Commercial Advertiser says that "no less than four clusters of spots are now visible on the surface of the Sun, one of which is very large and extremely beautiful. They of course will soon disappear."

Many of the evils which occasion our complaints of the world, are wholly imaginary.