



The "Tarborough Press,"
 BY GEORGE HOWARD.
 Published weekly at Two Dollars and
 Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—
 Three Dollars at the expiration of the
 year. For any period less
 than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month.
 Advertisers are at liberty to discontinue
 at any time, on giving notice thereof and
 to pay for every insertion in advance, or
 to pay for every square, or for every
 advertisement, not exceeding 16 lines
 in length (or a square) will be inserted at
 the rate of the first insertion and 25 cts. each
 thereafter. Longer ones at that rate
 per square. Advertisements must
 be marked with the number of insertions requi-
 red, or they will be continued until other-
 wise ordered, and charged accordingly.
 Letters addressed to the Editor must be
 post paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.



THE INDIAN SUMMER.
 It comes, it comes, with golden sheaf
 In the time of the sere and yellow
 leaf,
 And it flings the fruit from the bend-
 ed tree,
 And scatters it round in its reckless
 glee.
 It plays on the brow of the maiden
 fair,
 And paints, with its fingers, her ra-
 ven hair.
 It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's
 wing
 Over the glassy lake is quivering,
 With music soft as the mellow strain
 Of zephyrs over the swelling main,
 It gladdens the vales as it floats
 along,
 And stream and mountain re-echo the
 song.
 It comes, it comes, like a fairy sprite
 Arrayed in robes of gossamer white,
 And the carpet of leaves on the
 ground is spread,
 And the flowers yield 'neath its con-
 quering tread
 Like shadows that fit at the close of
 day.
 It comes, it comes, and the ripened
 grain
 In wreathing crowns for its golden
 reign,
 And the bright eye sparkles with li-
 quid light,
 Like the star enthroned on the brow
 of night,
 And the teeming fields their offering
 bring
 At the sainted shrine of the Autumn
 king.

From the Raleigh Register.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We subjoin the proceedings of
 this body, which met in this City
 on Monday last; and we are firmly
 persuaded that they will be pro-
 ductive of beneficial results. The
 number of Presses represented
 was not so great as we had reason
 to anticipate, but the letters
 laid before the Convention evi-
 denced the sincere regret enter-
 tained by several of the Corps, on
 account of their inability to attend.
 There are 25 Presses in the State,
 and 13 were represented—leaving,
 of course, twelve establishments
 unrepresented. This, however,
 will offer but little obstacle to the
 main purposes of the Convention.
 Their assent to the agreements
 entered into can be easily obtained
 by the Corresponding Commit-
 tees, provided they meet the ap-
 probation of the absent Presses.
 That this will be the case, we have
 but little doubt, and that, hence-
 forth, the North Carolina Press
 will present an example worthy the
 imitation of the fraternity through-
 out the Union.
 Notwithstanding the difference
 which existed between the mem-
 bers in political sentiment, the
 greatest harmony prevailed in their
 deliberations. May the arrange-
 ments entered into prove the har-
 binger of a general return to that
 course of courtesy and kindness
 by which the Press should always
 be characterized.

CONVENTION OF EDI- TORS.

According to previous notice, a
 Convention of the Editors of

North Carolina assembled at the
 Court House in the City of
 Raleigh, on Wednesday, the first
 day of November, inst. for the
 purpose of adopting measures for
 the benefit of the whole fraternity.

The following Presses were
 represented, viz: the Standard,
 Star and Register, of Raleigh; the
 Recorder, Hillsborough; the West-
 ern Carolinian and Carolina
 Watchman, Salisbury; Southern
 Citizen, Ashborough; Spectator,
 Newbern; Observer, Fayetteville;
 Telescope, Greensboro; Free
 Press, Tarboro; Journal, Char-
 lotte; and Spectator, Milton.

On motion of Mr. Loring, Mr.
 Heartt, of the Recorder, was ap-
 pointed Chairman, and Mr. Gales,
 of the Register, Secretary.

After a free interchange of opi-
 nion, relative to the appropriate
 matters for the consideration of
 the Convention, on motion of Mr.
 Lemay, a Committee, consisting
 of Messrs. Gales, Loring and
 Hampton, were appointed, with
 instructions to embody in a Pre-
 amble and Resolutions, the views
 of the Convention, and report the
 same to the Convention, to-mor-
 row.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the
 Convention adjourned until to-
 morrow, 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 10 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled,
 when Mr. Gales, from the Com-
 mittee, yesterday appointed, made
 the following Report:

Of all the advantages which
 have resulted from what are called
 modern discoveries, it is now uni-
 versally admitted that not one has
 produced so much benefit to so-
 ciety, as the Art of Printing. Its
 prodigious effect, not only in our
 own country, but throughout the
 world, is beyond estimation. Let
 political theorists argue as they
 may—let their wire drawn specu-
 lations trace relations between
 things remote, and connect them
 by chains too subtle for the eye of
 common sense—let them account
 for the diffusive range of popular
 principles and their necessary con-
 comitants, popular institutions—
 let them impute their stability to
 peculiar forms—we trace these
 wondrous effects to a single won-
 derous cause—THE PRESS.

This conclusion results from
 the reflection of a moment. What
 was the moral condition of man,
 at the epoch of the discovery of the
 Art of Printing? Monkish super-
 stition hung like an incubus of
 night upon him. Kings ruled by
 direct permission of Heaven. The
 thunders of the Vatican spread
 consternation through entire
 kingdoms. It was THE PRESS that
 dissolved the spell. This was the
 great light that burst upon the
 world and dispelled its more than
 midnight darkness. This it was,
 that gave wings to the spirit of
 the Reformation—a Reformation
 that extended far beyond the pale
 of the Church. It unfettered the
 intellect, and left free the human
 mind. It raised man from the
 dust, and taught him that he was
 not born the slave of his fellow-
 man. It stripped tyranny of its
 mask, and placed power and right
 in happy counterpoise. It dis-
 seminated those immutable princi-
 ples, which teach us that the end
 of all Governments must be the
 happiness of man.

Such was the Press; but the
 fact is not to be concealed, that its
 present condition is far beneath
 what it should be, whilst the pro-
 fits and character to be acquired
 by its conductors, are far from
 being commensurate with the be-
 nefits it has, and is still conferring
 upon society at large. Instead
 of being the luminary of truth and
 intelligence, it has been unfortu-
 nately converted, in too many in-
 stances, into a vehicle of ribaldry
 and personal defamation. In the
 political contest, instead of candid

and conscientious approval or
 condemnation of measures, it has
 drawn forth from private life the
 venial errors of men, and, exag-
 gerating an hundred-fold, has held
 them up to the public contempt
 and ridicule. Your Committee
 are, however, gratified by the re-
 flection that the Press of North
 Carolina is as little obnoxious to
 these strictures as that of any other
 State in the Union. But we have
 all occasionally gone astray; and
 to elevate the character of the
 Press, its conductors must careful-
 ly guard against those departures
 from a correct source, which have
 so great a tendency to impair its
 usefulness. By studiously culti-
 vating a mutual spirit of kindness
 and forbearance, and by doing
 justice to one another, the conduc-
 tors of the Press may raise it
 above the influences which have
 depressed it.

To aid in this "consummation,
 so devoutly to be wished," your
 Committee recommend the adop-
 tion of the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it should be
 the pride, as it is the duty, of
 those to whom is confided the con-
 trol of a free Press, so to con-
 duct it, that whilst, on the one
 hand, its whole energies shall be
 brought to bear upon public
 wrongs, the greatest care should
 be exercised, that, in no case, shall
 it violate the sanctity of private
 life. To this end, Editors should
 carefully abstain in their discus-
 sions, from all personalities and
 indecorous language. They
 should compel Correspondents, in
 their heated controversies, to re-
 spect the character of the Press
 and the community, or to find
 the means of publication elsewhere;
 and, in a word, they should endeavor
 to make the Press, what it
 ought to be, the advocate of mor-
 ality, rational liberty and social
 order—the promoter of Arts, Sci-
 ence and Industry—and last,
 though not least, the incorruptible
 champion of our Constitution and
 Laws.

2. Resolved, That it is the ar-
 dent desire of the members of this
 Convention, to advance the inter-
 est of all the Editorial fraternity
 throughout the State, and that we
 pledge ourselves to use our en-
 deavors for that object, and to
 cultivate the good will and kind
 feelings of our brethren.

3. Resolved, That no state-
 ment or communication in relation
 to personal disputes or private
 controversies shall be admitted
 into the columns of the public
 Journals of this State, otherwise
 than as an Advertisement, and
 that double the ordinary rates be
 charged for any such Advertisements.
 And, further, that in no
 instance, will we insert an Advertis-
 ment of a husband against his
 wife.

4. Resolved, That experience
 has demonstrated the necessity of
 having some uniform rules for our
 government in estimating the
 prices of Job Work and Advertis-
 ments, and for this purpose,
 that the following Table of charges
 be submitted to our brethren
 throughout the State, with a re-
 commendation that they unani-
 mously conform thereto:

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first insertion of an Ad-
 vertisement, not exceeding a
 square, or 340 ems, One dollar,
 and 25 Cents for every continu-
 ance. Longer Advertisements in
 like proportion.

COURT ORDERS AND JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be charged 25 per cent.
 higher; and a deduction of 33 1-3
 per cent. to be made from the reg-
 ular prices to Advertisers by the
 year.

PAMPHLETS.

The printing of Pamphlets to
 be charged as follows: Eighty
 cents for composing every 1000

ems, and a like sum for the print-
 ing of every Token—to which
 must be added the price of paper,
 folding, stitching, covering, cut-
 ting, &c.

BOOK WORK.

Where the number of pages ex-
 ceeds 50, and the number of copies
 furnished is more than 1000, to
 be charged 60 cents only for com-
 position, and the same for Press
 work, per Token.

Rule and figure work to be
 charged double price.

JOB WORK.

Circulars and Addresses to be
 charged as Pamphlets.

Handbills, of Foolscap quarto,
 or other paper of that size, for 30
 copies \$1 50, for 50 copies \$2 00,
 and 75 cents for every additional
 100 copies.

Handbills on Medium, Royal
 or Super Royal quarto, for 30 co-
 pies \$2 50, for 50 copies \$3 00,
 and \$1 00 for every additional
 100 copies.

These prices are intended to
 apply to ordinary Jobs of the size
 stated. When the matter is printed
 closely, and embraces a greater
 number of ems than usual, then
 the Job to be charged at Pam-
 phlet rates.

Horse Bills—for a light one, 30
 copies, \$3 00. Larger ones in
 proportion, according to the size
 and number printed.

Small Cards, a single Pack \$2,
 and \$1 for every additional
 Pack.

Large Cards, a single Pack
 \$3 00, and \$1 25 for every addi-
 tional Pack.

Blanks kept regularly on hand
 for sale, to be charged 75 cents
 per quire. Blanks printed to spe-
 cial order, for a single quire \$2,
 for every additional quire under
 five, \$1; exceeding five quires 75
 cents per quire.

5. Resolved, That we will not
 employ any Journeyman Printer,
 or persons pretending to be such,
 who has not served a regular ap-
 prenticeship, or who has failed to
 comply with his engagements to
 his master; or whose habits of hon-
 esty are justly impeachable.

6. Resolved, That if any Jour-
 neyman shall leave the employ-
 ment of any Publisher, in debt to
 his employer and without his con-
 sent, upon advertisement thereof,
 we will not employ such Journey-
 man, until he shall be reinstated
 in character by satisfaction to his
 said Employer.

7. Resolved, That the regula-
 tions adopted by this Convention,
 be in force, from and after the
 first day of January, 1838, provi-
 ded that three-fourths of the Edi-
 tors of the State shall, by that
 time, have signified their assent
 to the same.

8. Resolved, That in order to
 ascertain the sense of those Prop-
 rietors of Printing establish-
 ments, not represented in this Con-
 vention, that Messrs. Gales, Lor-
 ing and Lemay, be appointed a
 Committee of Correspondence,
 with instructions to address a let-
 ter to each of them, asking their
 assent thereto, which assent, if
 given, shall be as binding as if
 they were here represented.

9. Resolved, That if any Edi-
 tor or publisher shall forfeit his
 pledge, after agreeing to the Reso-
 lutions adopted by this Conven-
 tion, that all professional inter-
 course with him be immediately
 discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Loring, the
 Report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Swain,
 Resolved, That the President
 of this Convention be, and he is
 hereby authorized to call another
 meeting of the Editors of the
 State, whenever a majority thereof
 shall make a request of him to that
 effect.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the
 thanks of the Convention was re-
 turned to the President and Sec-

retary, and the same was adjourn-
 ed sine die.

DENNIS HEARTT, Ch'n
 WESTON R. GALES, Sec'y.

Departure of the Indians.—All
 the Indians in the city (except the
 Winnebagoes) went by the cars to
 Baltimore on Sunday evening.
 They were accompanied by their
 respective agents and interpreters.
 We understand that they are going
 to visit the Northern and Eastern
 cities. An immense concourse of
 people assembled near the Rail
 Road Depot to witness the depart-
 ure of these aboriginal visitors.
 Keokuck, Black Hawk, and his
 son, were the objects of particular
 curiosity.—*Nat. Int.*

Important Decisions.—The last
 Lexington (Va.) Gazette states,
 that at the late term of the Circuit
 Superior Court of Rockbridge,
 Judge Thompson decided that the
 entry of a fictitious credit on a
 claim, for the purpose of reducing
 it within a magistrate's jurisdic-
 tion, is illegal, and that writs of
 prohibition will be granted in all
 such cases, on application to a
 superior court. The Judge also
 decided that it is illegal to cut up
 a large claim into smaller ones,
 for the like purpose.

New Inventions.—We have seen
 shin-plasters mounted on various
 articles for preservation that really
 are "a sin to Mose." One was
 glued upon a shingle, having a
 handle some nine inches long, for
 the convenience of carrying.—
 Another was pasted upon calfskin,
 and might bid defiance to wear,
 tear, and hail storms! A third
 was stuck upon the fleshy side of
 a piece of bear-skin, with the long
 black hair outside—truly a pretty
 pocket-piece for a belle's reticule
 or a perfumed beau's purse!

Upon the back of a city corpo-
 ration ticket, a few days since, we
 saw the following—

"Hey diddle diddle,
 Nicholas Biddle,
 I'm your shin plaster,
 Through joy and disaster,
 We're just like your principles,
 Paper invincibles;
 So to save us, dear Nicholas,
 Redeem us, then pickle us!"
 Eastern Argus.

**Cincinnati and Charleston
 Rail Road.**—The meeting of the
 stockholders and directors of this
 company, was held at Flat Rock
 in this State on the 15th inst. It
 is represented to have been ani-
 mated with the best spirit, and that
 no idea was entertained of aban-
 doning the work. A committee
 was appointed to negotiate for the
 purchase of the Charleston and
 Hamburg Rail Road; for each
 share of which they are expected
 to give \$125, the sellers to take
 share for share in the new compa-
 ny.

The whole route has not been
 fully determined on. But the fol-
 lowing points have been selected,
 viz: Columbia, the valley of the
 French Broad, Butt Mountain
 Gap, and Knoxville.

The question of accepting the
 grant of banking privileges by
 North Carolina, was not decided,
 but left with the Directors, because
 of its being coupled with the con-
 dition that the road shall run
 through Rutherford county. No
 doubt is entertained that it will
 take that route, because it is the
 best, but it was not deemed advi-
 sable to commit the company until
 it is ascertained whether banking
 privileges will be granted by the
 other States.

Committees were appointed to
 solicit pecuniary aid from North
 Carolina.

Gen. Hayne was re-elected
 President, and his salary fixed at
 \$6,000, but he refused to receive
 more than \$4,000. Maj. McNeill
 was re-appointed Chief Engineer,
 with a salary of \$8,000, and 2-

000 dollars for travelling expen-
 ses.—*Fay. Obs.*

The great Race at New York.
 The New York Courier and En-
 quirer of Saturday gives a de-
 tailed account of the great race
 on the Union course, between the
 horses Fanny Wyatt, 4 years old;
 Picton, 2 years old; Lady Clifden,
 4 years old; and Mingo, 6 years
 old. We have not time for par-
 ticulars. Picton gained the first
 heat: time 7 minutes 44 seconds;
 Lady Clifden the second, in 7 mi-
 nutes 42 1/2 seconds; having first en-
 tered at the heat—Lady Clifden
 the third heat, in 7 minutes 58 1/2
 seconds. The aggregate time of
 the three heats was 23 minutes 24
 seconds; being 26 seconds less
 than that of the great race between
 Eclipse and Henry; and conse-
 quently the swiftest race recorded
 in our sporting annals.
Nat. Gaz.

At a sale of cattle belonging to
 the Ohio Company, held at Chilli-
 cothe, on the 28th ult. two bulls
 were sold at \$2,500 each, and
 others from \$700 down to \$525.
 A cow sold for \$1300, another
 for \$1220, one for \$1450, one for
 \$1200, one for \$1015, and others
 from \$875 down to \$610 each.

Elder John Leland.—We ex-
 tract from the Ballston Spa Re-
 publican, the following just and
 interesting notice of this patriarch
 of democracy:

"Elder John Leland of Ches-
 shire, Massachusetts, has been in
 this vicinity for some days past,
 and preached in the Baptist church
 in this village, on Sunday, to a
 crowded and attentive auditory.
 Elder Leland was a soldier and a
 minister of the Revolution. He
 was, too, one of the democrats
 who aided in the election of
 Thomas Jefferson, and enjoyed,
 in an eminent degree, the confi-
 dence of that illustrious man.—
 The mammoth cheese, made by
 the people of Cheshire, for Mr.
 Jefferson, was taken to Washing-
 ton, and presented by Elder Le-
 land. His sacred calling has
 never prevented him from taking
 an active part in political affairs.
 Imbibing his principles in the
 school of the Revolution, he has
 always considered it a duty to
 promulgate and defend the great
 doctrines of the democratic party.
 In 1828, he wrote some admirable
 papers in favor of the election of
 Andrew Jackson, which contribu-
 ted much to the success of that
 noble old man. His letters against
 the Bank of the United States in
 1832 and '34, were convincing,
 powerful, and eloquent. Though
 now 83 years of age, his step is
 firm, his voice good, his mind
 seemingly unimpaired. May he
 be permitted to live many years
 in the enjoyment of that liberty
 for the attainment and preservation of
 which he has done so much.
Gazette.

Botts in Horses.—A Bangor,
 Maine paper says on the authority
 of a farmer near that town, that
 Sage Tea is an infallible remedy
 for Botts in Horses. It relieves
 them in a few minutes.

Cramp.—Warm water, sweet-
 ened with molasses, or coarse
 brown sugar, taken freely, will
 often remove cramp in the stom-
 ach, when opium and other power-
 ful medicines have failed.
N. Y. Star.

An eminent modern writer
 beautifully says, the foundation of
 domestic happiness is faith in the
 virtue of woman; the foundation of
 political happiness is confidence in
 the integrity of man; and the founda-
 tion of all happiness, temporal
 and eternal, is reliance on the
 goodness of God.