

and ridiculous if he does, no friendless and objectless hanger-on upon life; he has friends and occupation in his children, in their variety of mind, acquirement, pursuits, success, he has a living study of the heart, a revival of gentle thoughts and consecrated memories, cheered and animated by the still higher consciousness, that he has bequeathed the noble gift of life and mind to those who will honor his memory when he is gone; that he has added to the virtuous, the intelligent, and the lovely, among mankind. It is surely worth more than the chance of some anxieties, to be able to say, when the world is closing on us, that we have not lived together in vain."

**Emigration to Missouri**—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, of date October 25th says: "Boats are now arriving in this city almost every hour, filled with freight and passengers. The water in the river continues high, and if the fall proves favorable, we may expect a large emigration to our State, and a considerable accession to the population and business of this city. Only one circumstance is likely to prevent this, and that is, the derangement in the money market, and the consequent stagnation of business throughout the country, by which enterprise is checked and success rendered so precarious as almost to discourage the effort. Yet, notwithstanding all these disheartening prospects and accumulated difficulties, emigrations into the fertile regions of Missouri are very great and constant. Our roads leading into the interior are thronged with families and trains of teams, with stock and hands to settle on our new land. The scene is animating in the extreme, notwithstanding all the embarrassments to which these hardy settlers are subjected in search of a new abode."

**Newspapers**—The Hon. Judge Longstreet says, "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending is the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school-mates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first was always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least.—The reason is plain: they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

**The world outdone**—Beat this, Mr. Journal, or any body else, if you can!

**Mr. George Gilbert**, (a good democrat by the way,) of Jefferson township, Montgomery county Ohio, raised this season, from one seed, six pumpkins, which weighed respectively 186, 140, 120, 99, 91 lbs.; in all, 636 lbs. We say beat it who can! The largest one measured in circumference seven feet and eight inches.

**Hurrah for little Jefferson**—Ohio Herald.

At St. Louis, on the 24th, the river was high, and boats were arriving almost hourly with freight and passengers. Emigration into the fertile regions of Missouri is said to be very great and constant. The roads leading into the interior are thronged with families and trains of teams, with stock and hands to settle on the new lands. This scene is said to be animating in the extreme, notwithstanding all the embarrassments to which these hardy settlers are subjected in search of a new abode.

**Encroachment of Russian Mexico**—A Mexican paper states that the Russians are steadily extending their possessions on the Northwestern coast of America, and their encroaching on Mexican territory. Formerly, the Russian possessions did not extend beyond Nootka, that is to say, 49° 35' north latitude; at present they advance even to the port of Bodega, 38° 23' of the same latitude; thus the Russians have usurped nearly two hundred and eighty leagues of territory, and now must be at the mission of San Francisco, or within sixty leagues of Monterey, capital of Upper California.

In 1834, Russia had already nine fortified posts upon the coast; and kept, in the ports of Archangel and of Bodega, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, and a still greater number of smaller vessels.

**Benefit to Woodworth**—It is supposed that the proceeds of the house last evening at the National Theatre being for the benefit of Samuel Woodworth, will not fall short of \$2,000. The house was numerous and fashionably attended, and the performances gave entire satisfaction. The Cato of Mr. Vandenhoff was better played than upon the former occasion; and the drolleries of Burton and Rice kept the audience in a continued good humor. The sum thus raised will doubtless place the poor poet beyond dependence, and prove to him in his approaching decline, a solace in his manifold afflictions.—N. Y. Express of Wednesday.

**Quick work**—On Sunday week, Bailie Clarkson, Selkirk, sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressibles made of wool, which that very same morning was growing on the back of the sheep. In the brief space of eleven hours and a half, the fleece was shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches for a bailie!—Glasgow paper.

**From Halifax**—We have received from our attentive correspondent at Halifax, paper of that place to the 26th ult. The largest fire that has ever visited Halifax occurred on Monday night, the 23d ultimo. It broke out at half past eight, and burned till twelve—sweeping all the houses in the square between the beginning of Hollis street and Upper Water street. Fortunately there was scarcely any wind. Loss, 20,000; insurance 9,000. The offices of the Telegraph and Pearl were destroyed.

Boston Post.

The gale which did so much damage at New Orleans on the 6th October extended its ravages over some of the richest agricultural districts in Louisiana, injuring very seriously the cotton and sugar crops, which previously promised an abundant yield. On some plantations a loss of one third has been sustained.

**New Plaster**—The French in Algiers, have discovered a new plaster, used in the public works of that city, composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand. It was called by the Moors fahbi, and being stirred again with oil, resists the weather better than marble.

**Atlantic and Pacific Canal**—It is stated in the New Bedford Gazette, that the survey on the left side of the river San Juan for a canal from Lake Nicaragua to the ocean has been completed. The authorities of Central America have taken hold of the enterprise, with a determination to carry it through.

A man named John Twombly, confined in the Boston house of correction, for habitual intemperance, killed himself on Tuesday evening, by cutting his throat with a piece of glass.

**The Grape vine in Ohio**—A gentleman near Cincinnati, this season, on less than half an acre of ground, raised of the Isabella, Cape and Catawba grape, sufficient to make 700 gallons of pure wine, valued at 1,000

**Great yield**—Mr. Morrison of Concord, New Hampshire, realized this season, from a patch of ground eight feet square, vegetables, &c. to the amount of \$42 37. He also, from nineteen quarts of pears sown, obtained a crop, which sold for \$90 11.

## Southern Citizen.



ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, Nov. 11, 1837.

### AT OUR POST AGAIN.

We have returned at length to the performance of our Editorial duties.—And we have the pleasure of feeling a little whetted up by a few weeks' respite from that incessant application so necessary to an Editor in the personal discharge of his official duties. The new ideas we have had the good fortune to acquire in the mean time, if on examination, they appear to be worthy communicating, will be attended to, from time to time, as occasion may require.

One general remark however we feel now constrained to make on the political aspect of the country: There seems to be a general, in fact an almost ungeneral expression of joy at the present prospects of regeneration in the leading policy of the country, particularly since the failure of the Sub-Treasury system, proposed by Mr. Van Buren. The late Elections in different States, showing the change of sentiment that has recently taken place in so many hundred thousand—nay, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, of the people,—operates not merely as a ray of hope; but bursts like a blaze of extacy on the disponding senses of the patriot, amidst the gloomy darkness that so lately shrouded the whole country from Maine to Louisiana—brought on, too by the ignorance and miracle of those in power.

**North Carolina Standard**—This paper has recently been much enlarged, & in other respects, considerably improved. If this, otherwise worthy paper, would only leave off some of its Van Buren notions, and give up the Sub-Treasury project as dangerous and unwise, we should take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of such as admire a large sheet well filled with useful matter and a pleasing variety.

**Raleigh Register**—The last number of this—Father of North Carolina papers, commences the 39th volume. Although the "Register" has been combating error, and (generally we believe) advocating the cause of truth and sound policy, for near half a century—it seems now to come out anew, in youthful garb, brushed up, as if it were only yet advancing toward the meridian of its useful career.

**Southern Telescope**—John D. Clancy, Esq. has recently taken the place of Mr. E. S. Zevely. The "Telescope" will in future be conducted by Messrs. Clancy & Evans. It is said, the Whig politics of this paper will not be changed. Go ahead, gentlemen, you have our hearty good will. Expose the dangerous Experiments of the day. You see how fast our once deluded fellow-citizens are throwing off their political shackles. Help what you can. You are able we think to do much. The next general election will set every thing right. Then, with the enterprising spirit of true American patriotism, with us you will have the high pleasure of witnessing the most rapid advances, in successfully building up the now broken and scattered ruins of the late and present Administration; and re-instating our political fabric on a basis too firm to be shaken or undermined, by attacks of personal ambition.

There were forty five deaths by yellow fever in Natchez during the week ending the 21st October.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

Mr. Editor:

There are two numbers, which, if added together, the sum will be 4; but if the greater number be divided by the lesser, the quotient will be 16,383. *Quelle*,—the numbers?

Also, give us a plain, simple, unerring and general rule, to solve all questions of like nature. W. P. L.

Our correspondents are invited to exercise their ingenuity on the above

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

Ashboro', Tuesday night, Nov. 7.

Mr. Swain:

Dear Sir: I have just read in the "Register" of yesterday, the proceedings of the Editorial Convention, recently held in Raleigh; and I heartily congratulate you on the effort a part of your fraternity are making, to raise, I will not say to retrieve the character of the Press. The Preamble and Resolutions, written in a most eloquent and forcible style, are calculated by their brevity and point, to arrest the dullest perceptions, and exert a salutary influence on all newspaper readers as well as Editors.

I expect you will lay the Report, &c. before the readers of the "Citizen," and other Editors, no doubt, will early do the like.—If those exalted and correct views there expressed of the legitimate "liberty of the Press" were diffused amongst the people, and enforced by the rigid adherence of its conductors, the licentiousness and survility into which it has sometimes fallen, would be effectually reprobated by public sentiment.

Devoutly wishing your brethren of North Carolina, at least, may come into the measure.

I am, Dr. Sir, &c.

### CONVENTION OF EDITORS.

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 mutual benefit of the whole fraternity.

The following Presses were represented, viz: *Standard, Star, and Register*, of Raleigh; the *Recorder*, Hillsborough; the *Western Carolinian* and *Carolina Watchman*, Salisbury; *Southern Citizen*, Ashborough; *Spectator*, Newbern; *Observer*, Fayetteville; *Telegraph*, Greensborough; *Free Press*, Tarborough; *Journal*, Charlotte; and *Spectator*, Milton.

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

After a free interchange of opinion, 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 Preamble and Resolutions, the views of the Convention, and report to-morrow.

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 Committee, yesterday appointed, made the following Report:

Of all the advantages which have resulted from what are called modern discoveries, it is now universally admitted that not one has produced so much benefit to society, as the art of Printing. Its prodigious effect, not only on our own country, but throughout the world, is beyond estimation. Let political theorists argue as they may—let their wire-drawn speculations 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 concomitants, popular institutions—let them impute their stability to peculiar forms—see trace these wondrous effects to a single wondrous 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 superstition hung like an incubus of night upon him. Kings ruled by direct permission of Heaven. The thunders of the Vatican spread consterna-

tion 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 disseminated those immutable principles, 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 profits and character to be acquired by its conductors, are far from being commensurate with the benefits it has, and is still conferring upon society at large. Instead of being the luminary of truth and intelligence, it has been unfortunately converted, in too many instances, 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, exaggerating an hundred-fold, has held them up to the public contempt and ridicule. Your Committee are, however, gratified by the reflection 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 carefully guard against those departures from a correct course, which have so great a tendency to impair its usefulness. By studiously cultivating a mutual spirit of kindness and forbearance, and by doing justice to others, the conductors of the Press may raise it above the influences which have depressed it.

To aid in this "consumation, so devoutly to be wished," your Committee recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of those to whom is confided the control of a free Press, so to conduct 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 discussions, from all personalities and indecorous language. They should compel Correspondents, in their heated controversies, to respect 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 morality, rational liberty and social order—the promoter of Arts, Science and Industry—and last, though far from least, the incorruptible champion of our Constitution and Laws.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the ardent desire of the members of this Convention, to advance the interest of all the Editorial fraternity throughout the State, and that we pledge ourselves to use our endeavors for that object, and to cultivate the good will and kind feelings of our brethren.

3. *Resolved*, That no statement 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 Advertisement. And, further that in no instance, will we insert and Advertisement 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 Advertisements, and for this purpose, that the following Table of charges be submitted to our brethren throughout the State with a recommendation that they unanimously conform thereto:

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first insertion of an Advertisement, not exceeding a square, or 240 ems, One dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance. Longer Advertisements in like proportion.

### COURT ORDERS AND JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33 per cent. to be made from the regular 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 printing of every Token— which must be added the price of paper, folding, stitching, covering, cutting, &c.