

VOL. 1.

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Facts for the People.

We commence to-day the publication of extracts from a very valuable pamphlet, under the above title, prepared for a committee of the American Order in this city, by a member of the American Organ Association, likely to continue so long as the State of jails and houses of correction1,832 natives house, or house of reffuge, is located, in and intended for general distribution. The facts set forth are authentic and equally appropriate to every portion of the Union .--We apprehend that the anti-American press will find these facts unanswerable by their ordinary argument of " dark lantern mystery," and their pious whine about religious persecution. The alarming fact that foreign influence is flowing into this country as water through the sifted seams of a sinking ship, are too obvious. When political power is forming, at the rate of at least five States per annum, when the ignorance, destitution, and wickedness of Europe, is poured in all its unfermented corruption, upon the United States, how can it be possible that our people can much longer preserve the example of the institutions of their ancestors? (Price \$25 per 1,000, or \$3 per 100.)—American Organ.

the States. It is a well-known fact that a ishes, when we recolect that hundreds and are almost entirely owned, managed and Northern Democrats on the Abelllarge proportion is dependent upon private thousands of convicts from European work controlled, by the native-born-excepting charities. There is hardly a family or house-keeper throughout the land, upon whose charities there is not at least one sent hither because their presence endangers ing and consumption of *lager beer*, root beer pauper dependent ; besides, there are many the peace and security of society in their and various other naseous and disgusting benevolent institutions which maintain by native country, these men arrive here, in liquors. far the largest proportion of paupers. Yet many instances, direct from prison, and con- States do not tax the products of its soil; New York, unless we include the "Hards"

accurate to enable us to estimate the rela- obtain it, they betake themselves to their gar, and tobacco, the agricultural staples tive proportion of native and foreign pau- old courses; and not only do they commit of this country, are not taxed in their naturperism. We have ascertained that propor- crimes themselves, but lead those with whom al and native condition. After they have tion to be as 1 to 10-one native to ten they become acquanted on their voyage, Since 1850, immigration has vastly in- petration.

To correctly appreciate these statistics, creased, and with it its attendant evils; though we have no accurate estimate of it must be born in mind that we have inclupauperism since that time, there existe suf- ded in the native, the negro population. ficient data upon which we can venture a ir calculation. In the State of New York, during the foreign, which is also white, thus represent-ducers, the husbandman and mechanic, befair calculation.

at a total cost of \$1,009,747.65, an average relative proportion of crime among the two own labor and attention. As articles of com-of \$37.86 per individual. Adopting the ra-classes would have been much greater; and merce and trade, they have been taxed by tio of native and foreign pauperism (10 when we take into consideration the fact the State authorities, in the form of revenue foreigners to one native,) we have maintain- that only the white native and the immi- and license charges, levied upon the mered, by this State, during the year 1853, grant or European population are entitled chants and tradesmen: hence it is clear

to the State of \$845,000. During the year ship-which is the only just political view proportion of all taxes. ending June 30, 1850, this State maintained of the question, for it is the political power 40.580 foreign paupers ; in 1853, the num- and influence of foreigners which we seek ber was 252,000-a six-fold increase in the to counteract or destroy-the comparison thus instituted between the two classes of brief period of three years.

In Massachusetts, during 1853, there white people would be more just and approwere maintained by the State 11,874 foreign priate, and would more correctly exhibit the that the largest proportion of offences apaupers. For the year ending June 30, evil and danger attendant upon indiscrim- gainst morality good order, and decency, 1850, the number was 9,247-increase 2,627. inant immigration, to the institutions, safety which are never punished by penitantiary. During 1853, there arrived in this State, and welfare of our common country. from foreign countries 1,135 foreign pau-

pers-that is persons who were actually pau- upon the census of 1850. In Masachusetts criminals or offenders are levied upon the pers at the time of their arrival, and are in 1851, there were confined in the various county or town in which the jail, work-

the census returns are sufficiently full und sequently destitute of means of support. To consequently wheat, corn, cotton, rice, subeen matured collected and brought to markand who are equally needy, into their per- et, where they become articles of merchandise, subject to the rules, regulations and

pecuniary fluctuations of commerce and trade-the cotton being manufactured into articles of clothing, wheat into flour, and If the comparison had have been institut- rice into sugar prepared for domestic and year 1853, there was maintained 280,666 ing the American and European nations the come consumers of these products of their \$252,000 foreign paupers, at the total cost to, or ever exercise the rights of citizen- that the tillers of the land bear the largest

> It must also beborne in mind that drunkeness and disease are necesary accompainiments or promoters of crime and pauperism. An examination of the jail and workhouse statistics (before eited) show clearly imprisonment, are committed by foreigners; and the expense of maintaining these petty

tion Platform, The Democratic party as a national party had no candidates out for State office at the recent election in Maine, and have presented none in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or of the latter State, who are opponents of the Pierce administration. The convention that pretended to nominate a democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, passed resolutions denouncing the Nebraska bill and the extension of slavery, and the convention of the same party in Ohio did the same thing. The administration Democrats

of New York re-established the Negro Buffalo Platform of 1844, at their late convention held in Syracuse, and the Pennsylvania convention that nominated their State candidates, passed over the great question at issue entirely. They shrank from endorsing the Nebraska bill, and may therefore be set down almost as much free- time, than of the verdict that may be soilized as their brethren of Maine, Ohio, and New York.

By repudiating the administration and taking a position of hostility to the Sonthern Democracy, the free soil Democrats of Maine (not the national Democrats) managed to poll an increased vote at the late gubernatorial election in that State, and by a union of all interests opposed to the Maine law, an anti-Maine law majority has been secured in the Legislature. There was, however, no defeat there of either Whigs or Know Nothings, nor a victory of the foreign Democracy. The question at issue was Main'e law, and this swallowed up all oth- mits the very deed he abhorred. Arers. The Know Nothings, as a distinct of foreign birth, and 1,534 natives. For two foreigners; yet the native population of death and long and solitary confinement, party were not in the field, and the nationbecause they are of more frequent repetition al Democracy, as national men, did not atand are soon forgotten by the unobservant; tempt an organization. But in 1856 both these columns will arise in one united column and, doubtless, carry the State. Outside of a few particular localities, there is now no National Democratic party in the nonslaveholding States such as the Southern but, in lieu of it, they will find the Van sake .- Philadelphia Ledger. Buren Free-Soilers about again as thick as bees. It remains to be seen, then, whether the Democracy of the South will affiliate with these traitors to the Constitution in fifty-six, or step upon the sound national platform of the Philadelphia American Con-

that he had not enjoyed the instruction of any distinguished divine ; and he replied with some hesitation, "My Mother taught me the

"Ah!" said the minister who had asked the question, "mothers can do great things!" The examination then proceeded, and the result was delightful proof that mothers may be good teachers of theology ; that the truths implanted by their early instructions which watered by their pious tears, and sanctified in answer to their prayers, will bear precious fruit after many days.

This candidate for the ministry was found to be mighty in the Scriptures, and he was most gladly commissioned to go forth and preach the Word to his fellow men.

ALWAYS DO WHAT IS RIGHT .- The truly great are those who always do what is right. To be withheld from acting wisely and conscientiously; by motives of temporary policy or fear, is to behave like a traitor to the principles of justice. A man should think less of what may be said of his conduct at the pronounced a few years in advance It is by neglecting this, by sacrificing principle to expediency, that character is lost; and character lost is with difficulty regained. Besides, the first decline from right leads to others. It is like the start in sliding down hill.

But there is a worse feature than even in this succumbing to baseness, meanness, or wrong. Habit soon drills the moral perpetuate, without a remorseful pang, acts at which originally they would have been astounded. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Is the indignant exclamation of many a person, who eventually, comnold's treason grew up in his mind by slow degrees, nurtured by extravagance, and supposed neglect. Washington, always being rigidly correct, left behind a name, that will never cease to be reverenced. To say merely that "honesty is the best policy," and thus appeal to the selfish part of nature, is a poor way to educate man to do right consolently. Better the noble and higher ground Democracy can go into convention with, that right should be done for right's

[Extract.]

The repeal or reformation of the naturalization laws is one of the political questions now agitating the public mind. It is important that all collateral questions or issues, bearing in any manner upon this momentus question, should be fully and thoroughly investigated. The reasons pro and con should ty as Americans to show cause for a repeal of the laws, or the extension of the term of probation.

There cannot be a more just or more impartial course pursued, to arrive at truth, than to institute a strict and rigid comparison between the native and foreign population, and, from such comparison, to make such deductions as are logical and evident to every unbiassed and unprejudiced mind. Upon this basis we shall proceed : and first let us consider-

Foreign and Native Pauperism,

The census of 1850 show that, during the

Massachusetts provides for their maintenance.

1853, there were admitted into Charity Hos- of foreign, 527-thus showing the relative ciety, and prosperity of business, than those pital 13,759 paupers, of which 12,333 were the year ending June 30, 1850, there were the State is six times as great as the foreign. but 423 for the entire State of Louisiana.-The increase is startling and almost incredible

We had determined the ratio of native the State of New York, during the year crime and immorality, and prove destructand foreign pauperism, in 1850, to be as 1 to 10. The additional statistics of 1853 the penitentiary 703 persons of which 300 young. augment this proportion, and show a much larger proportion of foreign pauperism." So far, then, as the comparison instituted between the two classes of population, ber of native convicts was only 1 1-3 times. foreign and native, in regard to pauperism the rational and respectable population of is concerned, we are inevitably led to the penitentiary, during the year 1853, there conclusion that there is a necessity for a re- were 288 convicts, of which 109 were of that of a rheumatic invalid, with which is formation in the naturalization laws. Pau- foreign birth, and 174 natives. The native connected an amusing ghost story. There perism is an evil, a curse, a blight, and immigration is its principal source.

Foreign and Native Crime.

To continue the comparison between the foreign and native population, which we have undertaken, we proceed to investigate the subject of crime.

The census of 1850 shows that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1850, was 27,000, of which 13,000 were of native, and 14,000, were of foreign birth. he fully and fairly set forth. It is our du- The foreign exceed the native 1,000. We shall compare these statistics of crime with the foreign and native population, and thus determine the relative proportion of foreign and native crime :

Population, Criminals. Propotr'n

of crime, Native population 21,031,569 13,000 1 to 1619 oreign population 2,160,207 14,000 1 to 154 One out of every 154 foreigners is a criminal, and but one in every 1,619 Americans. The proportion of native and foreign crime, then, is as 1 to 10-one American to ten foreigners.

ject. In doing so, we shall again call at- maintain these paupers, and to bring these year ending June 30, 1850, the number of tention to the number of crimnals who were offenders against the laws of the country to would go back, and they might be convincpersons who received "the benefit of the convicted by the courts of severals States in public funds of the different States," was 1850. In Connecticut the whole number of 134,972; of this number there we 68,538 of convictions was 850; and of these 545 foreign birth, and 66,434 native Americans. were natives and 305 foreigners. In Illi- States, as show by the census of 1850. The total cost of maintenance was \$2,954,- nois the whole number convicted was 316; 806, averaging \$21 90 per individual, mak- and of these 127 were natives and 189 ing the total cost of foreign paupers \$1,501,- foreigners. In Maine, the whole number The number of foreign paupers ex- convicted 744; and of these 284 were naceed the native 2,104. From these statis- tives and 460 foreigners. In Massachutics we perceive the number of foreign and setts, the whole number convicted was 7,native paupers, maintained at public ex- 250; and of these 3,336 were natives and pense, is about equal; but it must be borne 3,884 foreigners. In Missouri, there were Massachusetts, ... 9,247 in mind that the native population of the 908 convictions; and of these 242 were na- Rhode Island.... 1,445 United States far exceeds the foreign; and, tives and 666 foreigners. In New York, the Connecticut.... to correctly ascertain the comparative con- number of convictions was 10,279; and of tribution to pauperism, we must compare these 3,962 were natives and 6,317 foreignthe native and foreign paupers with the na- ers. In Pennsylvania, the number of convictions 857 ; and of these 594 were natives Population. Paupers. Proportion and 293 foreigners. In Vermont, the numpauperism. ber convicted 79; of whom 34 were natives and 45 foreigners. By a table published in the Compendium Florida..... of the Seventh Census, giving the number whereas, but 1 in 317 Americans is a pau- ber of convicts in the prisons and pinitentiaries of the several States, out of every native and foreign pauperism is as one to ten thousand of the population, the proporten. These calculations are based upon the tion of natives and foreigners in that num-

and 2,615 foreigners; in 1853, 2,117 natives which these offenders are imprisoned. and 3.142 foreigners. In these three years,

The above calculations we have based

In the city of New Orleans, for the year the increase of native prisoners was 265; terious to the well-being and comfori of soproportion of increase to be one native to Of the number committed to the jail in the State of Rhode Island, during the year 1853 65 were natives, and 256, foreigners. In punishment inflicted inure the victim to

1851, there were convicted and sentenced to ive to the moral culture and training of the were of foreign birth, and 403 natives. The native population of the State was 5 1-7 times as great as the foreign, yet the numas many as the foreign. In the Louisana, population is 5 2-3 times as great as the foreign; yet the number of native convicts is only 1 1-2 times greater than the foreign. These statistics, and calculations, clearly are convicted of crime after their arrival here, there are many criminals transported here by the European Governments. Crime the character and standing either of a community or a government, and for both of them we are dependant upon immigration. Effects of Crime and Pauperism considered. It has been shown in the foregoing that there are ten foreign paupers to one native. The inevitable conclusion is, that immigration is the cheif source of pauperism and crime in this country. In estimating the foreigners, these grevious evils demand the serious reflection and mature consideration of every reflecting individual. If viewed of dollars and cents, it must occur to every individual that the native population must But let us take another view of this sub- bear the burden and expenses necessary to justice.

> The accompanying table exhibits the cost of foreign pauperism in the several A Table showing the Number and Cost of foreign paupers in the several States : Foreign Cost foreign Native

> > paupers.

2:553

1.872

978

352

248

133

994

97

971

1.904

649

860

386

100

1.248

paupers. paupers. \$26,600-N. Hammhire. . 747 33,577 Vermont.... 1,611 52,098 229,759 25.865

These species of crime are far more delegrave offences which are punnished by and their constant occurence and the slight

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Is he Fat?"--A Ghost Story. One of the most remarkable cases of sud den cure of disease of long stan ng, was were a couple of men, in some old settled part of the country, who were in the habit of stealing sheep and robbing church yards vention .- Balt. Clipper. prove immigration to be the cheif source of of the burial clothes of the dead. There crime in this country. Besides those who was a public road, leading by the meeting house where there was a graveyard, and not far off on the road a tavern. Early one and pauperism are both evils, injurious of moonlight night, while one of the thieves if any one of them would go with him he market .- Raleigh Star.

> ed. But, incredulous as all were, no one could be found who had the courage to go. At length a man who was so afflicted with rheumatism that he could not walk, declared he would go with him if he could only walk to get there. The man then proposed to carry him on his back, took him up, and off 4,553 they went. When they got in sight, sure enough there it was, as he had said. Wish-6,530 ing to satisfy themselves well, and to get as near a view of his ghostship as they could

SANTA ANNA IN WASHINGTON .- The telegraph brings us the report that Santa Anna has reached Washington City incognito, and is snugly ensconced at the house of the was engaged in robbing a grave, the other Mexican Minister. What this means, we went off to steal a sheep. The first one, are unable to say, but it is certain "there's having accomplished his business, wrapped something in it." Probably his Screne his shroud around him, and took his seat Highness designs taking the oath of allegi- they learned that Dr. Kane and his parin the meeting house door, awaiting the ance, and soliciting a foreign mission. -The coming of his companion. A man on foot, present administration has a peculiar fondpassing along the road towards a tavern, ness for appointing foreigners to important took him to be a ghost, and, alarmed almost missions abroad, and we know no reason value of immigration, or the importation of to death, ran as fast as his feet could carry why the Ex-President of Mexico may not him, to the tavern, which he reached out of be as good a representative of this country breath. As soon as he could speak, he de- as a French Red Republican, a German as a business transaction, as a mere matter clared he had seen a ghost, robed in white, Jew or a Scotch infidel. Foreigners are in for provisions. and sitting in the church door, But nobody high favor at Washington at this time, and would believe him. He then declared that Santa Anna has carried his wares to a good

Judical Decision.

Judge Manly held that a person professing Dr. Kane's party died. The remainder the doctrines of Universalism, was an incom- are all more or less frost bitten, petent witness in our Courts. In accordance with that decision, two or three witnesses have been ruled out on this circuit. We have not seen a similar decision in this State by the Supreme Court, and would like to see the matter tested by that tribunal. The doctrine once settled, we imagine would Brazil speak in dumb show, and here one have a considerable effect in the State,

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

ARRIVAL OF DR. KANE AND HIS PARTY OF ARCTIC EXPLORERS.—The propeller Arctic and bark Release, sent out some four months since, under command of Lieut. Hartstein, to the rescue of Dr. Kane and his party, arrived here this evening, having on board the Doctor andhis company.

The propellor and bark made their way north in Smith's Sound, up to lat. 79 30, when their further progress was stopped by the ice. After working their way in toward the shore, the expedition discovered an Indian village, where ty had gone south. They then returned to Disco Island, in Davis' Straits, off the western coast of Greenland, where they found Dr. Kane and his expeditionists.

Dr. Kane had pushed his vessel, the Rescue, as far north as 81, when she was frozen in. He remained by her all the winter, sending to the Indian village

He then abandoned the ship and made his way southwardly in sledges to Upernairk, whence they were conveyed on a Danish vessel to the island of Disco where they were found by the expedi At Jackson Superior Court, His Honor tion sent in search of them. Three

The Bird of the Tolling Bell.

Nearly facing the Senate House, upon the Campo, at Riogenaro, is the museum of Natural History, devoted chiefly to zoology and ornithology, under the charge of a Carmelite friar. Here the beautiful birds of may see the Arapongo, a bird frequently

tive and foreign population. Thus : .

Native Population, 21.031,569 66,434 1 to 317 For'h population, 2,160.207 68,538 1 to 32 One in every 32 foreigners is a pauper; per; then it follows that the proportion of census of 1850, and show conclusively that ber is as follows : the source of pauperism in this country is immigration. This conclusion is confirmed by an examination of the pauper statistics of those countries from whence come the immigrants. The proportion of pauperism to the population of the European countries varies from 25 to 15 per cent. In the Netherlands, in 1847, one-fifth of the population were paupers; in Great Britain and Wales, in 1848, one in every eight persons. was a pauper .- Emigration is indiscrimithe ratio of pauperism to the foreign population is so great. The cause of immigration to this country, to a very great extent, is pauperism abroad; and pauperism here is the consequence of indiscrimidate immigration.

a test of	Foreign. Native.
In Maine	5 to 1
In Kentucky	6 to 1
In Mississippi	5 to 1
In New York	3 to 1
In Tennessee	15 to 2
In Vermont	8 to 1
In South Carolina	28 to 1
In Alabama	50 to 1
In Georgia	6 to 1
In Indiana	4 to 1

But it is in convictions for capital offen- paupers, which are seperate from the State nate ; consequently, it is not surprising that ces that the proportion of foreign and native- paupers. born becomes startling. It is true we have found no extended data from which to make the comparison. But out of two hundred and twenty convictions which took place, in a- yet they are maintained at the expense of cures of which I have heard. I once heard he knew would be proposed. With a trembout eighteen months, in seven States, viz : the State, the revenues of which are collect-

In the foregoing we have confined our- isana, New Jersey, Mussachusetts and Ma- ness. The native population bear the burselves to the census of 1850, which merely ryland-there were 139 foreigners to 82 na- den of this fax, because they constitute esshows the number of paupers, both native tives. But our wonder at the magnitude of sentially the property-holders, and the busand foreign, maintained at the expense of the proportion of foreigners to natives van- ines and financial interests of the country disease afterwards.-Philadelphia Courier. at this question; for he knew very well got him sure."

New York, 40,580 553,918 New Jersey..... 22,401 Pennsylvania.... 5,653 113,068 Delaware..... 128 3.274 30,333 Mary/and..... 1,903 185 5.513 Virginia,... 559 18 North Carolina,... 8,782 South Carolina.: . 329 Georgia,.... 58 1,567 12 174 Alabama.... 11. 531 Mississippi.... 836 12 Louisiana.... 27318 390 Texas..... 11-337 Tennesse,.... 331 Arkansas,..... 8 Kentucky,.... 155 8,431 609 25,578 Michigan,.... 541 I/linois,...... 411 Missouri..... 1,729

23.906

66.134 68,538 To these amounts must be added the cost of maintaining the county and town

35

497

Iowa,

Wisconsin. . . . *

The money thus expended is collected by taxation ; and even though the paupers may almost wholy inhabit the cities and towns, New York, Pennsylvania, Misouri, Lou- ed by a tax, levied upon property and busi-

in the dim light, they kept venturing up 19,275 nearer and nearer. The man with the 1.816 5.898 shroud around him, took them to be his companion with a sheep on his back; and 2591 4.933asked in a low tone of voice : 1.913

" Is he fat ?" 1,313 Meeting with no reply, he repeated his question, raising his voice higher. " Is he fat?"

No reply again, when he exclaimed in a vehement tone,

" IS HE FAT ?" This was enough. The man with the other on his back replied :

"Fat or lean, you may have him;" and dropping the invalid, traveled back to the tavern as fast as his feet could carry him. 169 But he had scarcely gotten there, when here came the invalid on foot, too! The

sudden fright had cured him of his rheumatism ; and from that time forward he was a well man!

rence. And it is not the only case of such and answer the numerous questions which of an old woman, who had been bed ridden, bling heart he stood up before his fathers I think, for twenty years, and who upon and brethren, and one of them asked him the house taking fire made her escape upon | with whom he had studied divinity.

whether for good or evil, we cannot say. spoken of, but which it had never been my In our own opinion, however, if the doc- my good fortune to hear. Among the hightrines of Universalism have not been mis- est woods and in the deepest glens a sound represented to us, we think the decision is sometimes heard, so singular that the right. For so long as we follow the long noise seems quite unnatural; it is like established principles of the comon law in the distant and solemn tolling. of a church regard to oaths, no man can be a competent bell struck at long intervals. This extrawitness, (however credible he may be, and ordinary noise proceeds from the Arapongo. trustworthy otherwise,) who does not be- The bird sits on the top of the highest lieve in future punishment, as well as re- trees in the deepest forests, and though wards. Exceptional cases, however, would constantly heard in the most desert places, bear hard the other way-and doubtless it is very rarely seen. It is imposible to the question properly considered is very conceive anything of a more solitary chardebatable to say the least of it, -Asheville acter than the profound silence of the woods Spectator.

A Mother's Influence.

In England some years ago, a man presented himself before a body of clergymen to be examined, that he might be licensed to preach the Gospel. His advantages for study had not been very great, and he had This is said to have been a real occur- many fears that he could not sustain himself other things that he hauled in, was a large

broken only by the metalic and almost supernatural sound of this invisible bird, coming from the air and seeming to follow wherever you go. The Arapongo is white, with a circle of red around its eyes-its size is about that of a small pigeon .- Nat. Intelligencer.

An Irishman went fishing, and among turtle. To enjoy the surprise of the servant girl, he placed it in her bedroom. The next morning, the first that bounced into the breakfast room was Biddy, exclaiming, "Be jabbers, I've got the divil." , What divil, enquired the head of the house, feigning surprise. The bull bed bug, that's been acting the childer for the last month-I've