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Lexington and Padkin Flag.

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One dollar per square (fourteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

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No discount on these rates.

Facts for the People.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.) The following police statistics demonstrate truth of these observations:

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM, CRIME, AND DESTITUTION.

Jersey City Prison, for 1854.

Americans,	41
Colored,	7
Foreigners,	1,043

Philadelphia Ams-House.

Americans,	914
Foreigners,	2,407

The census of the House Agent for the month of December exhibits the following results:

Americans,	557
Foreigners,	1,745
Colored,	143

Total number in the House, 2,465

Police Statistics of Philadelphia.

Americans,	443
Foreigners,	1,509

California Police Statistics.

Americans,	195
Foreigners,	305

An examination of the hospital reports and statistics exhibits too plainly the source of much of the disease, which infects the large seaboard towns and cities, and which is from thence propagated throughout the surrounding country. In Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, and New Orleans, which cities are heavily taxed for the support and medical care of diseased paupers, much the largest portion of the patients are foreigners, many of whom are transferred directly from the immigrant ships to the hospitals. Even in the cities, those direful and pestilential diseases, ship fever, yellow fever, and small pox, are almost exclusively confined to the alleys, lanes, and streets, and low, damp, filthy, any illy-ventilated haunts, which are exclusively tenanted by foreigners. Scarcely a day passes but that the journals announce the arrival of an immigrant ship at some one of these cities, laden with the maimed and diseased carcasses of European paupers and criminals, which have been transported hither by European authorities, either in obedience to their strict and rigid sanitary regulations, or as a measure of personal safety and security.

The following is a letter addressed by Mayor Wood, of New York, to the President, in reference to the shipment of foreign paupers and criminals to the port of New York:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK.

January 2, 1855.

His Excellency Franklin Pierce,

President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: There can be no doubt that, for many years, this port has been made a sort of penal colony for felons and paupers by the local authorities of several of the continental European nations. The desperate character of a portion of the people arriving here from those countries, together with the increase of crime and misery among that class of our population, with other facts before us, prove, conclusively, that such is the case.

It is unnecessary to refer to the gross wrong thus perpetrated upon this city. It requires from me no allusion to the jeopardy of our lives and property from this cause. Men who, by a long career of crime and destitution, have learned to recognize no laws, either civil or natural, cannot fail to produce feelings of terror at their approach.

The inherent right of every community to protect itself from dangers arising from such immigration cannot be questioned.—New York has submitted to it long enough. The disease and pauperism arriving here almost daily, from abroad, is, of itself, a sufficient evil; but when to it is added crime, we must be permitted to remonstrate. We ask the interference of the General Government. As it is its duty to protect us from foreign aggression with ball and cannon, so it is its duty to protect us against an enemy more insidious and destructive, though coming in another form.

I call your attention to this subject, hoping it will receive from you that action which its very great importance to the whole country demands.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

These convicts, criminals, paupers, and diseased persons, against the "insidious and destructive influences" of which this staunch Democratic Mayor appeals to the

President for protection, never exercised any political privileges in their native countries. They have enjoyed neither privilege nor position, and by their "long career of crime and destitution have learned to recognize no laws, either civil or natural;" and yet the same persons are by our present laws entitled to the same political privileges as the native-born. Is it just? Is it right? Many of them have been inmates, from youth, of jails, penitentiaries, and pest houses. What is to be done? The President disregarded this appeal; he refused to assist Mayor Wood to avert the importation of crime, pauperism, and destitution.—There is but one remedy—Congressional and State legislation.

From the foregoing we make the following deductions.

1. That immigration is the source of crime.
2. That immigration is the source of pauperism.
3. That immigration conduces to disease, disorder and immorality.
4. It is a tax upon the property and business pursuits of the native. Besides this, they are bought up at elections, and control them, and make riot, bloodshed, and murder.

Fomerly, the better class came. The old Scotch merchant and Dutch farmer were clever. They came with their substance, not only to adopt a country, but to help to build it up. But they that come now come to live upon the country.

It needs no comment. No more potent argument could be urged in favor of the present "American Reformation." Pauperism and crime are the inevitable results of foreign immigration. Yet, to gratify demagogues and unprincipled partisan politicians, must we continue, by Congressional legislation, to encourage the importation of pauperism, crime, and destitution? No national purpose can be promoted, no republican institution can be sustained, by such a course of policy. Besides the direct result, there are many collateral influences, consequent upon the unrestricted importation of foreigners.

Foreign Immigration.

The immigration to this country was—

From 1790 to 1810	120,000
" 1810 to 1820	114,000
" 1820 to 1830	203,979
" 1830 to 1840	775,300
" 1840 to 1850	1,542,350

And statistics show that during the present decade, from 1850 to 1860, in regularly increasing ratio, nearly four millions of aliens will probably be poured in upon us.

With this alarming decennial ratio of increase; with the astonishing statistical facts that nearly four-fifths of the beggary, two-thirds of the pauperism, and more than three-fifths of the crime, spring from our foreign population; that more than half the public charities, more than half the prisoners, and almshouses, more than half the police and the cost of administering criminal justice, are for foreigners—the people should demand of their statesmen, and wise statesmanship suggests, that National and State legislation should interfere, to direct, ameliorate, and control these elements, so far as it may be done within the limits of the constitution.

The calculation in the Census (see Abstract, p. 30) is that if it increases as it has, in 35 years from this time the population of this country will exceed that of France, England, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, all combined. And any one who will make the calculation will find that in fifteen years the foreign will outnumber the native population. The quantity of the immigration is therefore alarming. But the quality is still more so.

In 1854, the number of foreign immigrants was 500,000, of which 307,639 arrived at the port of New York. The white population of North Carolina is only a little over 500,000, so that enough come to settle a State as populous as North Carolina a year. The following table exhibits the white population of the State therein enumerated, and the excess of foreign immigrants to this country, during the year 1854, above the respective populations of the several States; or, in other words, it demonstrates the alarming fact that the foreign immigration of 1854 was more than sufficient to settle a State as populous as any therein mentioned. The third column, headed the "ratio of foreign immigration to the respective population," shows the number of States, equal in the population to the State mentioned, which might have been settled by the immigration of one single year.

A table comprising the white population of the States therein enumerated at the foreign immigration of 1854, and showing the excess of foreign immigrants for this year above the respective population of the several States:

States.	White population.	Excess of immigrants.	Ratio of foreign immigration.
Arkansas	162,189	337,811	3
Alabama	428,514	73,486	1
California	91,635	418,365	5
South Carolina	275,563	225,237	1 5/8
Connecticut	263,099	128,901	1 3/8
Delaware	71,169	228,531	3
Florida	47,203	452,117	10
Iowa	191,881	398,119	3
Louisiana	225,491	374,509	2
Maryland	417,943	82,057	1 1/5
Michigan	395,071	104,929	1 1/3
Mississippi	295,718	204,283	1 3/8
New Hampshire	37,456	182,844	1 1/2
New Jersey	456,609	34,491	1
Rhode Island	143,875	356,125	4
Texas	154,034	365,966	3
Vermont	213,402	186,598	1 1/3
Wisconsin	304,756	195,244	1 1/3

Let us analyze this table. The last Congress passed an act for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in which it granted the right to vote to every immigrant who might settle in either of said Territories, and gave to each settler a certain number of acres of land, as an inducement to settle there. If this principle, thus established, by and through the influence of

the present administration, is hereafter to become the organic law of future States, the subjects and serfs of European despots will soon exercise an absolute control over the Federal Legislature. As soon as the Territories acquire the requisite population, they have a right to apply for and demand admission into the Union, upon an equal footing with the other States. By reference to the foregoing table, it will be seen that the foreign immigration of 1854 was sufficient to have settled three States equal to Arkansas, three equal to Iowa, three equal to Texas, two to Louisiana, four to Rhode Island, five to California, seven to Delaware, or ten to Florida; so that, under the principle of the Kansas and Nebraska act, while immigrants continue pouring in upon us at the present rate, we may have within one year ten new States applying for admission into the Union, entitled to their twenty Senators in the United States Senate; and yet this would be but the Senatorial representation of 500,000 foreigners. If the ratio of immigration continues to 1860 as it has been since 1850, during the ten years from 1850 to 1860 there will have come four millions of foreigners into this country, enough to settle eighty States equal to Florida, thirty-two equal to Rhode Island, sixteen equal to Louisiana, or eight equal to Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Mississippi, Vermont, Alabama, New Hampshire, or New Jersey. So the Senatorial representation of foreigners may reach one hundred and sixty members of the United States Senate, and cannot be less than twenty in a body composed now of but sixty-two members, representing thirty-one States. Is not this a most startling revelation? Is it not time we should heed the warning voice of the immortal Washington?

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."

Thus spoke the father of his Country. And has not the "future" reached us to which the sagacious Jefferson referred when he said:

"I hope we may find some means in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, 'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.'"

Truly, indeed, have the prophetic words of Washington been fulfilled—"foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."

The question will naturally occur to every reader, is there sufficient territorial area which may thus be settled by foreigners? The present territorial area is 1,723,821 square miles, or 1,103,245,440 acres of land, which is sufficient to form forty-six States equal in size to either Kentucky or Maine. Adopting either as the basis, one representing the slave States, the other the free States, the danger to the settled and established institutions of either class of States is apparent to every reflecting mind; and, judging from the present ratio of foreign immigration, which is 500,000 per year, who is there who will deny that these dangers may not overwhelm us during the present decennial period? But this is not all. In the course of the ensuing five years, we may acquire possessions equal in extent to those now possessed, and instead of forty-six States, equal either to Kentucky or Maine, we may have doubled that number, and all inhabited by foreigners.

A CURIOSITY.—Otis Manchester of this city, exhibited to us yesterday a stalk of wheat of singular appearance and history. It will be remembered that some years since a discovery of some kernels of wheat in the folds of cloth which enveloped an Egyptian Mummy, was made, which must have remained there at least four thousand years. These kernels were brought to this country and planted on Long Island. The specimen here presented is the growth of that ancient seed. The stalk is remarkably large and singularly shaped—being nearly conical. The kernels are almost round, and wholly dissimilar in shape and appearance to any grain we have seen.—*Utica Herald.*

COL. SEATON IN LONDON.—A London letter of the 21st ult. says: "Colonel Seaton of Washington, is here, and though over seventy, is running about London with the zeal and activity of a young man of twenty. He went to the country house of a Yankee nabob, near London, lately, and bagged a dozen brace of partridges in a few hours. A man must have stout legs, as well as editorial experience, to go through such exercise at 75."

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—An English music teacher, who called himself Professor B. Grange, was found in a dying condition at his lodgings, in Trenton N. J., on Friday last, and soon after expired. He had a large amount of clothing, music books, medical books, a treatise on botany, and a bible from all of which, as well as large bread-pumpkin, some name had been carefully erased. He left a few lines addressed to the landlord, enclosing a week's rent, and directing his effects to be sold to pay expenses; the residue, if any, "to be given to some distressed object."

A negro in Boston had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it and rubbed it, and swathed it, but all to purpose. Finally tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out and shaking his fist at it, exclaimed, "Ache, away, den old fe! I shant do nuffin for you; dis chile can stand it as long as you ken; so ach away!"

The Wheeler Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12th.

Judge Kane delivered an opinion this morning, adverse to the reception of the petition of Jane Johnson, to quash the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Passmore Williamson, pronouncing her to have no status in the Court, and the matter entirely without its jurisdiction.

The opinion of the court is very elaborate, reviewing the whole case and re-affirming the former opinion. It is asserted that the law of nations guaranteed the right of transit of slaves, and every other species of property, through territory where slavery is not recognized. If the contrary principle was sanctioned, the time might come when the cotton of Louisiana, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New England would be reshipped from transportation without the bounds of the States producing them. He maintained that the Federal constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 it existed in the thirteen original States. The said Williamson's duty, then as now, was to produce Jane Johnson and her children. If the petitioner were led to abide the action of the court, she would have the right to be heard; but being without the jurisdiction of the records of the court cannot be opened for a stranger.

On the conclusion of the reading of the opinion of the court, John Cadwalader, a member of the bar, not engaged in the case, in order to remove a false impression from the public mind, said that from his recollection of the circumstances attending the commitment of Passmore Williamson, for contempt, the proposition was made to amend the return to the writ, when Judge Kane replied: "I will not receive an amendment now but will be prepared to receive it when the record has been completed. No such motion was subsequently made, and the public impression that permission to amend was refused is not warranted by the facts."

Judge Kane replied that the recollection of Mr. C. was correct. He had been prepared to receive a supplementary return from the counsel, but none has been offered.

Mr. Cadwalader suggested that an addition be made to the opinion of the court, embracing the remarks of a member of the bar not engaged in the case, and the reply of the Judge. He was induced to make the suggestion by the best feelings towards a worthy but mistaken man, hoping that it might lead to the adoption of a course that will end in his liberation.

The Judge consented to the proposition of Mr. Cadwalader to embody his remarks and the answer of the court to them, so as to complete the record.

John M. Read, counsel for the petitioner, said that he had listened with attention to the opinion of the court, but it had failed to convince him that the petitioner and her children were not free the moment they touched Pennsylvania soil.

THE IMAGE OF HIS FATHER.—On the birthday of the seventh child, all the women came to see the dear infant, and to congratulate the parents on the happy event. Our friend anticipated the visit and instead of having the child prepared for it, made the servant bring in a sucking pig, and dress it up in swaddling clothes, and covering up its face, he laid it in the place the real child should have occupied. The ladies were introduced into the apartment, and gently approached the bed; the coverings were turned down, and a portion of the face of the grunter was exposed.

"Bless my soul!" said one of the ladies, "what a remarkable child."

"So very interesting," said a second.

"And so good natured!" observed the third, as she commenced toying with it.

"And how very much like his father," remarked the fourth.

"They were all immediately struck with the observation, and exclaimed:

"The very image of his father!"

The flattered parent rushed out of the room, convulsed with laughter, leaving the old women to discover their mistake.

A FIGHT STOPPED BY A DOG.—Two men got into a fight yesterday, on Sugar Alley, east of Third street, when a large dog rushed out of a house near by, and made a furious demonstration towards the combatants, who immediately separated, and decamped in opposite directions. One of the men being closely followed by the dog, was obliged to take refuge in a shed; and although he succeeded in closing the door against the animal, he was compelled to remain there until its owner came to his relief.

A Pacific Rail Road.

The New York Sun, says: A substantial and decided step has, we learn, been taken in the direction of a rail road to the Pacific on the Texas route. It is known that the State of Texas gave, with the character of the Western Texas Railroad, the magnificent grant of 10,400 acres of land for every mile of the road constructed. This amount of land, of great fertility and good general advantages, is sufficient of itself to build the road and put it in working order. Under these favorable circumstances the Western Texas Company contracted and signed on Saturday last an agreement with responsible men in Ohio and Texas for the construction of the first section of the road. It runs in the partly settled country between the Trinity and Red Rivers, and is to be ready for the rails on or before the first of August next.

There is no better definition of "old fogies" than the famous saying with which Napoleon hit off the Bourbons—"They never learn anything and they never forget anything."

A New Slave Trade Opened.

It appears from a parliamentary paper, presented to the House of Lords, entitled "Correspondence upon the subject of emigration from China," that a new slave trade is growing up in the world, and it must be confessed, under British auspices. The revelation is frightful. A memorial from certain shipmasters, lately returned from the Chinese Islands, details the cruelties practiced on the Chinese laborers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the government of Peru. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincha for the most part, if not exclusively, on board of British vessels:

"No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains; armed with a lash of four plaits of cow hide, laid up in the form of what seamen call 'round sennet,' five feet in length and an inch and a half in diameter, tapering to a point. During the forenoons for regular offences, (or such as the overseers please to term such) this instrument is not much used, but at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, many of the weakest had not performed their taskwork, the boatswain freely used to start those behind to bring the day's supervision to a close.

"The slightest resistance was punished by a flogging little short of murder, as man-melancholy occasions we have witnessed being nearer than we desired. The first six to twelve cuts stifled the most agonizing cries that rang through the fleet—cries we heard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called them forth. There was no tying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold of an arm or a leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their bodies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting like a sabre; and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his boot on the shoulder to keep the quivering body down.

"Two dozen made them breathless, and when released, after thirty-nine lashes they seemed slowly to stagger off, reeled and fell, and were carried off to the hospital; in most cases, if they recovered, committed suicide, for no human heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from, or to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the cliffs, many buried themselves alive in the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all around in numbers. In one instance two, emboldened by pity shown them by a ship-master, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives and is now in this country."

Murder and Suicide.

About three weeks since a young man, a stranger, who stated that his name was Auburn, and that he was from Boston Massachusetts, came to this city and sought and obtained work at the cabinet establishment of Messrs. Binford & Porter as a designer and carver. After working a few days, and providing himself a first rate carver, and earning thirty-eight dollars, which were paid him, he rented a house on Main street near Twenty-second street, and employed a carpenter to fit up the same for him for a grocery, oyster and drinking house. He also employed a young man to assist him in the grocery which was to have been opened today. On Friday night last Auburn was arrested on a charge of enticing away and harboring two negro men belonging to Jesse Williams and James H. Grant, and who had disappeared a few days previous. The time of arrest was on Friday night last and was effected by the police, who stationed themselves around Auburn's house and awaited his return, which was at the late hour mentioned. He resisted the officer with pistol and bowie-knife in hand, but was overpowered and taken to the cage. On his way to prison he drew from his pocket a phial of strychnine, and drank a portion of it, and spit out a mouthful of it in the face of the officers who had him in charge. Two physicians were immediately called to his relief, but he died from the effects of the strychnine about two hours after swallowing it, and the coroner held an inquest over his body on Saturday morning.

The charge on which he was arrested was satisfactorily established as follows: He had received about one hundred dollars from two negro men, under a promise to convey them to the North, and had concealed them in the third story of his house, preparatory to sending them away. One of the negroes having complained of being unwell, he gave him what he said was a dose of medicine, but which no doubt was strychnine, as the negro died soon after taking the dose. Auburn then dug a grave in his cellar and with the assistance of the other negro, buried his murdered subject, first cutting his throat, ripping open his abdomen, and horribly mutilating his body in other places. This was done, it is supposed to prevent the negro from recovering from the effects of the strychnine. These bloody scenes occurring before the eyes of the other negro, naturally produced much alarm and uneasiness in his mind, consequently he embraced the first opportunity to escape from confinement, which he did by leaping from a window in the third story of the house. He then returned to his master, and revealed all he knew of this shocking, singular and horrible transaction. It is believed Auburn was in league with others engaged in the business of running off slaves.

Heroism of a Dog in the Crimea.

The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea, which we translate from the Gazette of Trieste, surpasses everything heretofore recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:—"A great sensation has been caused in the camp of the allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Col. Matmann, of the 73d regiment of the Line. On the 16th of August, during the battle of the Tchernaya, the quadruped broke his chain, fought in the ranks of the army, saved the life of a sergeant and a soldier, and took three Russian prisoners. A ball struck his foot, but the wound only embittered the animal the more. He threw himself upon a Russian officer, flung him to the ground, and dragged him prisoner by his coat collar to the French. A physician has bound up the wound, and the four-footed hero is convalescing. He will probably receive some mark of honor, as another dog in the English army had been rewarded with a medal for his devotion to his master.

Dr. Palmer of Columbia, S. C., has been called to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Scott, of the first Presbyterian Church, at New Orleans, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

but no accomplices have yet been detected. Auburn was a young man of genteel appearance and manners, and had capacities as a carver and engraver to earn from five to eight dollars a day. He gave as a reason for renting a house and opening a grocery, the expected visit of his mother and some of her family from the North to reside with him in this city.—*Rich. Enquirer, Oct. 15.*

HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE ON THE WESTERN WATERS, IN FORTY-FOUR YEARS.—From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory; we learn that since the application of steam on the Western waters there have been thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two lives lost by steamboat disasters; three hundred and eighty-one boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of sixty-seven millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that this forthcoming work will have the effect of arresting the attention of the Government to the importance of Western interests, so far as our great rivers and lakes are concerned.—*Chm. Times.*

THE VOICE OF JOHN JAY.—Had the earnest patriot, John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, lived to the present hour, it is highly probable that he would have been a prominent and active member of the American party; for, says the last number of the American Review, "he proposed that no Roman Catholic who held that the Pope or his priesthood had power to annul oaths or even to grant absolution from sin, should be admitted to civil rights."

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—The steamer Cahawba has arrived, with Havana dates of the 1st inst.

Gen. Concha has paid the indemnity allowed in the Black Warrior affair. He seems to apprehend another filibustering expedition, as he has ordered the names of all machinists coming from or going to the United States to be registered periodically.

The Black Warrior Indemnity.

The steamer Black Warrior, which arrived at New York on Thursday, from Havana, brought home \$50,000 from the Spanish Government, as an indemnity to Messrs. Livingston, Cochran & Co., of New York, for the detention of their vessel, the Black Warrior, at Havana, about 18 months ago. It will be remembered that the authorities of Havana seized the ship for not complying with a port regulation, which had been obsolete for a long time, but which they had suddenly put in operation.

GEN. ARISTA.—Among the papers of Gen. Arista, who recently died while on his way from Lisbon to Paris, was his will. It directs that his heart be embalmed and sent to Mexico. He left nothing to his wife. He bequeathed his property to a relative and his personal effects to a servant.

INTERESTING FACT.—In airing a room both the upper and lower parts of the windows should be opened, as the heated air, which, from its lightness, always ascends, will pass out of the top, and the fresh cool air come in at the bottom.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Paris, states that Louis Napoleon was fired upon on the night of the 20th, by a *cul-garde*. The scene was in one of the halls of the palace of St. Cloud, and the Emperor was wounded slightly in the point of the shoulder. An inch lower and it would have been mortal. The assassin was immediately arrested. It is said that he was bribed with 300,000 francs to commit the crime by the Orleansists. An investigation was immediately ordered, and at the last date it was proceeding in secret. We find no confirmation of the report in foreign papers, though it must have been prevalent at Paris, as other correspondents of the American press mention it.

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