

MOUNTAINEER.

VOL. V.

MORGANTON, N.C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884.

IMMIGRATION.

given our government considerable

who keep rum shops in New York, 3 were Africans, 4 Spanish, 4 Welch, MR. EDITOR: The question of 10 English, 13 French, 1104 Geimans, 2548 Irish, 396 unknown, and only immigration is an old one and has occupied the attention of our leading one American. And of the 8034 statesmen and the public generally, drinking places, one half were saloons and barrooms, the rest were for many years, in fact, from the earliest history of our government. gambling hells and brothels. It is, so far as we know, the almost This indicates the character and

standing of the liquor trade in America. It is not carried on by the best element of our population, with a few exceptions only, but by ignorant foreigners-jail birds, discharged convicts, prison graduates, etc. Of course we do not wish to be understood as saying that all men who engage in the liquor traffic, are bad characters, for we think some of them are honorable men, but are committing grieveous sins; neither do we wish to be understood as believing that our foreign born population is void of honorable traits of character, indeed we think we get and develop the vast and varied resome of our best blood from foreign sources of our great republic, but we countries and that we have l undreds think the time has arrived when a of thousands of excellent citizens who check should be placed upon it. Immigration from Asia has already are not native born Americans and

that such have always received. trouble. The last census shows that The foreign born part of our poputhere are about one hundred and five lation are now well represented in thousand of the Mongolian race in Congress. In the Senate, Ireland the United States. They reside has three members, Scotland and mostly in the Pacific States; Cali England one each. In the House fornia having the largest share. The there are eight Irishmen, Five Ger best evidence that we have that mans, three Scotchmen, two Eng-Chinese immigration should not be lishmen, one Norwegian, and O'Hara, allowed is the bitter opposition it frem North Carollna who was born meets with in the Pacific States, where in New Brunswick. We think this the "coolies" principally reside. In 1879 a bill passed both houses of eminently proper and just and if we could always obtain immigrants of the better class, we could not object seriously, but this cannot be. European immigration is objectionable from another point of view; it fosters Romanism, that hideous power, that many centuries ago was drunk with the blood of the saints" The Catholic population now numbers about five millions and will be increased as immigrants arrive. Where is the Protestant that desires to see the "mother of harlots" thus gaining ground. Judging the future by the past, we do not think it ad visable to allow the Romish Church to have more power in the United States than she has. Who will dispute the fact that she is indebted to im migration for her present power and strength. Just as certain as immi gration continues from Europe, the Romish Church will be augmented. We desire to enter our protest against strengthening Catholicism by immi migration. Again European immigration is doing much harm in regard to Mor monism The Mormon question is a difficult one as shown by the trouble it is giving "our solons" at Washing ton, Edmunds of Vermont, who is said to be a kind of law library on wheels, has given the subject much attention, but as yet little or nothing has been done, and what can be done? Talmage recommends powder and lead, but we do not endorse this, but while our ministers, editors and the people generally denounce and hate the doctrine of polygamy, Europe is pouring her Mormon immigrants into our territories. As an evidence of their financal ability, it is said that their temple at Salt Lake City has already cost five millions of dollars and will cost two millions and a half more to complete it. They have also a tabernacle which will seat twenty thousand and which also is a marvelous whispering gallery. Utah is hopelessly Mormon, Idaho has many adherents, while Arizona will probably soon be in the clutches of the "Latter Day Saints" Let the United States government prevent further Mormon immigration from Europe.

gives us more than fifty millions of people, North Carolina having about fourteen hundred thousand. Without any increase from abroad, the nineteenth century will swell this number many millions, so we cannot see the necessity of foreign immigra tion. As for the old North State she certainly has as many people as she can care for. Our own county, Cald well, has not enough land for the rising generation. As proof of this, one has but to look around. Many of our children, without a great change, will have to seek homes in the distant

foreign arrivals. The census of 1880

West. What we need is immigation from the States with money, energy and brains to develop the mineral resourses, utilize our water power &c. &c. JACOB J. HARSHAW.

MR. JEFFRSON DAVIS.

Complete Text of his Speech Before the Legislature in Mississippi.

Tie Jackson, Miss., Clarion gives the following complete report of the speech of Mr. Jefferson Dayis at the ovation extended to him by the Legwe endorse the kind consideration islature of that State on the 10th instant:

"Friends and Brethren of Mississ. ippi:-In briefest terms, but with the deepest feeling, permit me to return my thanks for the unexpected honor you have conferred on me. Away from the political sea, I have in my secluded home observed with intense interest all passing events affecting the interests or honor of Mississippi, and have rejoiced to see in the diversification of labor, the development of new sources of pros

the dead by admitting that their brothers were wrong in the effort to maintain the sovereignty, freedom and independence which was their inalienable birthright. Remembering that the coming generation are the children of historic mothers whose devotion to our cause in its darkest hour sustained the strong and sustained the weak, I cannot believe that the cause for which our sacrifices were made can ever be lost, but rather hope that those who now deny the justice of our asserted claims will learn from experience that the fathers builded wisely, and the constitution should be cogstructed according to the comentaries of the men who made it. It having been previously understood that I would not attempt to do more than to return my thanks, which are far deeper than it would be possible for me to express, I will now, Senators and Representatives, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have honored me by your attendance, bid you an affectionate, and, it may be a lost farewell.

NO. 30.

The North Caroina Lisane Asylum

The dividing line established accord? ing to law, between the North Caro ina Insane Asylum at Raleigh and the Western N. C., Insana Asylum at Morganton, runs from the Virginia line south with the Western boundary lines of Rockingham, Guiltord, Raudolph, Montgomery and Richmond counties to the South Carolina line. All applications from counties west of said line to be made to Western Asylum.

The following rules have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the North Carolian Iusane Asylum: -1, All applications now on file, to be renewed under the new Act of the General Assembly and recorded as received, stating name, date, county and what disposition is made of the same, and the correspondent of the applicant notified. 2. All admissions to be in the interest of the Institution, merits of the case and the protection of the society. 8. Acute cases, with good prospects of core, to be admitted promptly on application, making room by discharge, if necessary, of some comparatively harmless and incurable case, from the same or some other county. 4. All other applications to be reterred to the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, with such information pertaining to the same na may be of service to said Committee in deciding as to the admission of the case. Such admissions to be regulated, as far as practicable, by the population, in such manner to equal, ze the benefits of the Institution among the various counties, 5 Each admission or rejection of an applicant to be a matter of record in a special book, and signed by two or more members of said Board or committee. 6. No patient need be brought to the Asylum without previous notice of acceptance by the Board of Direc ors or Executive Committee. By order of the Bon d of Directors. EUGENE GRISSOM. Superintendent.

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unanimous opinion of the citizens of CLINTON A CILLEY, WILL C. NEWLAND. our State and of the United States, that immigration is highly advantageous to the republic, and so strong a hold has this sentiment upon our people, that any one opposing the popular will on this subject, might be considered, by some, at least, as an opposer of that which is most beneficial to the people and thus place himself in an unenviable atti tude. We propose discussing the subject briefly, presenting our views honestly entertained. It is true that immigration has done much to open

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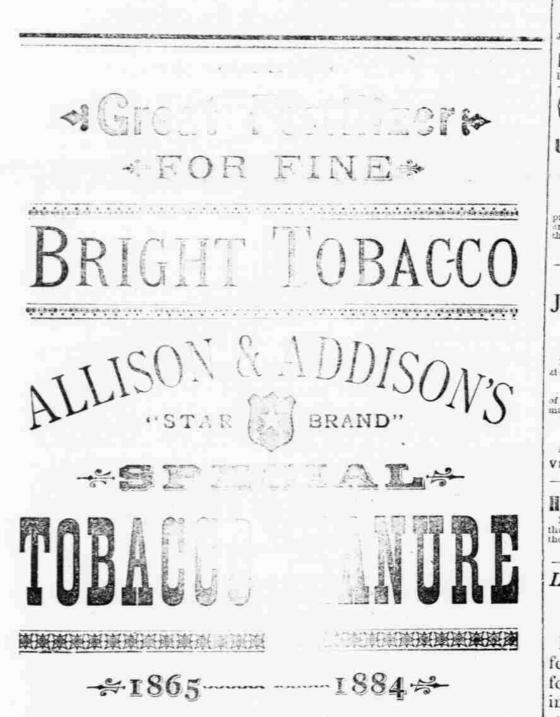
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MORGANTON, N. C.

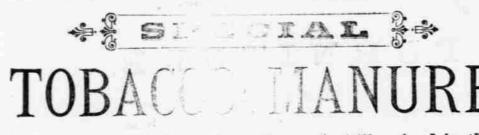
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subject.

LAND & IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

HOUR & VON RINGHARZ, having formed a limited partnership for the purpose of selling land in Western North Carolina, particularly in Caldwell, Burke & Watauga, and for the purpose of inducing immigration into thet section, hereby solicit cor respondence with all persons who have land, either wild or improved, to dispose of on reasonable terms.

We want only farming lands for actual settlers. We want no lands except

those with *clear title* which we must be allowed to examine. ¶Do not give extravagant descriptions of your lands. Let the purchaser be pleased rather than disappointed when he ex-

amines it. ¶Do not put fancy prices on your land if you want to sell it. "Do not go West but sell part of your land to a good neighbor who has \$1,000 to pay you for it and \$1,000 to

Covgress setting aside part of the Burlingame treaty and thus putting a check on further immigration from China. The bill was vetoed by President llayes, because he considered the faith of the government pledged to the fulfilment of the treaty. But for this veto, Asiatie immigration would be entirely stopped. That great and good man, Gen. R E. Lee, gave it as his opinion that Chinese immigration was injurious and would bring trouble in the future. We do not think that any man in the United States could reasonably expect the olectoral vote of the extreme west for the Presidency, if he advocated Chinese immigration. We suppose. however, that there is an element in this country, led by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who favor immigration from Asia, in order that these heathens by intercourse with a higher civilization, may be converted from Peganism to Christianity. We prefer to let these "opium eaters" re main in their native land Some may consider the Chinese ques ion a dead one, but all will agree that European immigration is a live

Statistics show a falling off of many thousands of immigrants from Europe for the year 1883, compared with the year 1882. For this we ought to be thankful, for various reasons. First, we will notice European immigration in relation to the temperance ques tion. The Equor business has reached huge dimensions and is, we sup pose, still growing with alarming rapidity. It is startling to know that enough of the poisonous stuff is drank annually to pay the national debt. We charge our foreign born population with being responsible, to a great degree, for this state of affeirs. As proof of this we will notice some statistics obtained from the highest authority. The American liquor trade several years ago was so great that there were 61,265 wine and liquor shops in the United States, 27,312 of these were kept be Irish and Germans, and more than half the ballance were kept by other fereign ers; only 11,423 being kept by native Americans. The 3,360,073 Irish and Germans, comprising less than a tenth of the entire population, did about one half of the United States liquor business. Statistics of the liquor trade of New York city. alore, indicate that of the 8037 liquor deal ers there, 2004 had been in the State

Again we think it probable that European immigration has a tendency to unsettle our free institutions. It is but reasonable that men brought up under the influence of kingly gov ernments would bring some of their weifare of the Union, to show to the ideas of governmentsl affairs with world that hereafter, as heretofore, them. An intelligent foreigner told the patriotism e our people is the writer that he had "much regard mersured by lines of latitude and for the American people but little for longitude, but it is as broad as the the government" A strong govern of legations they have assumed, and ment centraliz tion would probably inbraces the whole of our oceansuit the foreign element. For the bound domain. Let them leave to final success of our institutions we their children and children's children prefer to rely upon the native born the grand example of never swerving American. Sooner or later we ex from the path of duty, and preferring pect to see some change in the pub to return good for evil rather than to lic mind in reference to immigration cherist the unmanly feeling ofrevenge. A distinguished writer in North But never question or teach your Carolina recently said, "American children to desecrate the memory of labor will soon look with disfavor on

perity, and the increased facilities of public education, with reason to hope for a future to our State more prosper ous than any preceeding era. Thesafety and honor of a republic must rest upon the morality, intelligence and patriolism of the community. "We are now in a transition state,

which is always a bad one, both in society and in nature. What is to be the result of the changes which may be anticipated it is not possible to forecast, but our people have shown such fortitude and have risen so grandly from the deep depression inflicted upor them. that it is fair to entertain bright hopes for the future. Sectional hate, concentration itself upon my devoted head, deprives me of the privilege accorded to others in the sweeping expression of 'without distinction of race, color or previous condition,' but it cannot deprive me of that which is nearest and dearest to my heart, the right to be a Mississuppian, and it is with gratification that I receive this emphatic recognition of that right by the representatives of our people. Reared on the soil of Mississippi, the ambition of my boyhood was to do something which would redound to the honor and

many years admonishes me that my day for actual service has passed, yet the desire remains undiminished to see the people of Mississippi prosper ous and happy, and her fame not unlike the past, but gradually growing wider and brighter as the years roll av av. "It has been said that I should

welfare of the State. The weight of

apply to the United States for a par den, but repentance must precede the right of pardon, and I have not repented. Remembering as I must all which has been suffered, all which has b. en lost, disappointed hopes and crussed aspirations, yet I deliberately say, if it were to do over again, I again would just as I did to 1861. No one is the arbiter of his own fate. The people of the confederate States did more in propertion to their num bers and means than was ever achieved by any in the world's history. Fate decreed that they should be unsuccessful in the effort to maintain their claim to resume the grants made to the Federal govern went. Our people bave accepted the decree; it therefore behooves them, as they may, to promote the general

The nules of War.

Raleigh Chronicle.

Now that Gea. Sherman is being alked of as a possible Presidential a: didate said a gentleman from Franklin county the other day, I am reminded of a funny incident that occurred in Laurenburg just at the end of the war. It was quite fashion. able in fittle towns in those days throng bout the South to call meetings and formally surrender the town to Sherman by confiers a day or to in advance of the coming of his army. Such a meeting was called in Louis. burg, resolutions adopted and a messenger sent post haste to Raleigh to denver the same to Sherman, Upon the return of the messenger duite an expectant and excited crowd had atheard to lear the result. The message brought the following : HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALMY OF CUMBERLAND, RALEIGH, N. C .- To the iso orche Mayor of Louisburg :-It is not at present the intention of the General of the Army of the Curnberland to march on to Louisburg. Should be decide to do so be assured so grave a step shall not be taken without the notice customary in such case under the rules of war. W. T. SHERMAN,

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prisons, 2645 in county prisons, 1769 had been confined in police stations and only 1616 had so far escaped the clutches of the law, most of them also were foreigners. Of the 8034 rum shops, more than 5000 were kept by Irish and Germans and not one in forty by Americans. Among the liquor dealers were numbered 2 Chinamen, 18 Italians, 140 Spaniard, 160 Welch, 265 Africans, 185 French, 497 Scotch. 568 English, 2179 Ger mans, 3040 Irish 674 whose nativity is unknown. Of the 3696 women