

AMERICANISM.

LETTER OF HON. F. S. EDWARDS, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The near approach to an important political contest, involving issues of the deepest moment to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and the confused and to some extent discordant condition of parties, make the occasion appropriate for the presentation of certain facts for your intelligent consideration.

We have witnessed with regret the bitter hostility to the principles of the American Party from many highly intelligent and much esteemed friends, who, we honestly believe, are well persuaded of the necessity of the American Movement, and who in their candor cherish a sincere hope that its principles may yet be successful. To all such, we most earnestly invoke a careful review of the matters which we propose to submit to your consideration. Fortunately, very few, if any, reasons will be required at our hands, other than such as are demanded by the merits of the facts themselves.

In an investigation when truth is the sole purpose, we should always institute a careful and rigid comparison between the parties who are contestants. In no other way can we arrive at a safe, or even just conclusion. It sometimes happens, as in this case, that the evils complained of are of such imperceptible growth, that we learn to look upon them with a degree of complacency, if not of satisfaction. Such is the influence of association. It is only when we combine the various evils of corruption and crime, that we become startled at the growth of error. This duty we have endeavored to perform; with what result, the future must determine.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN PAUPERS.

By the census of 1850, we learn that during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1850, the number of persons who were

participants in the public funds of the different States, was 134,972; of this number 68,538 *were of foreign birth*, and 66,434 Americans. The sum expended by the several States for the maintenance of these paupers, was \$2,954,806, or \$21 90 to each person; *making the sum of \$1,501,882 expended by our people for the support of foreign paupers*. It will be perceived that the number of foreign paupers exceeds those of native 2,104; but when we take into consideration the fact that the population of the native far exceeds that of the foreign born, the disproportion will be greatly enhanced. If we compare the native and foreign paupers with the native and foreign population, we shall then see the exact proportion:

		Paupers.	Proportion,
Native Population.....	21,031,569	66,434	1 to 317
Foreign "	2,240,535	68,538	1 to 32

Here, it will be perceived, there is one pauper to every 32 foreigners in the United States, while there is but one pauper to 317 American born. All of these calculations are based upon the census of 1850, and to our mind furnish incontestable evidence that the rapid increase of taxation is to a great extent due to foreign immigration.

We have made an investigation, so far as we were competent from the materials before us, of the proportion of paupers in several of the States of Europe, and find that they amount to about twenty five per cent. of the whole population. During the year 1848, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, one out of every eight persons were paupers. Nearly the same proportion was found to exist in the Netherlands.

It is apparent that one of the principal causes of emigration to this country, is the poverty and pauperism which prevail in all the dynasties of Europe, and that the chief cause of pauperism and crime here, is indiscriminate immigration. Many of our unfortunate yet worthy citizens are reduced to the necessity of appealing to the private and public charities of the land, in consequence of an overwhelming influx of foreign paupers to this country. It has been tested by experience, that American laborers cannot compete with foreign labor; and unless we are prepared to give a preference to an alien and foreign sentiment, we must discourage immigration. It will be noticed that the census returns of 1850 only show the number of persons supported at the public expense in those States and counties where by law this duty devolves upon them. This calculation has no reference to private charities, or the support of the poor and indigent in private hospitals and benevolent institutions. It is, however, sufficient for our purpose. Since 1850, as every reader of the current events well understands, immigration has increased at a fear-

ful rate. In our own State, during the year 1853, there were supported 280,666 paupers, at an expense of \$1,009,747 65. If we adopt the same ratio, furnished by the census of 1850, between the native and foreign paupers, namely, ten foreigners to one native, we shall see that in 1853, of the paupers supported at the public expense, 252,000 were foreigners, at an expense of \$845,000.

In the city of New-Orleans, during the year 1853, there were received into the Charity Hospitals 13,759 paupers, of whom 12,333 were of foreign birth, and 1,534 Americans. According to the census of 1850, during that year there were but 423 foreign paupers for the entire State of Louisiana. We have no doubt but the same proportion between the native and foreign paupers will be found to exist in all the other cities of the Union. In this connection it is proper to consider

NATIVE AND FOREIGN CRIME.

The census of 1850 contains a statement of the whole number of persons convicted for crime in the United States, during the year ending June, 1850. By this we learn that there were 27,000 convictions, of which 13,000 were native and 14,000 foreign born, being 1,000 more foreigners than natives. When we consider that the American population is 21,031,560, and the foreign population only 2,250,535, we find that the proportion of the foreign born criminals is one to 154 persons, while in the native there is but one criminal to 1,619, making the proportion as one to ten. If the same proportion existed in the native population as in the foreign, the number of persons convicted for crime would have been, for the year 1850, 145,415. One criminal to every 154 persons in the United States, would certainly constitute a state of society, to say the least, not very agreeable. Another illustration may be given: During the year 1850, in Connecticut, the number of convictions for crime were 850; 545 were natives and 305 foreigners. In Illinois, during the same year, there were 316 convictions; of these 127 were native and 187 foreigners. In Maine there were 744 convictions; 284 were natives and 460 foreigners. In Massachusetts, the number of convictions was 7,250; of this number, 3,336 were natives, and 3,884 were foreigners. In Missouri there were 908 convictions for crime; 242 were natives, and 665 foreigners. In our own State there were 10,279 convictions; 3,962 were natives, and 6,317 foreigners. In Vermont the convictions were 76; 34 were natives and 45 foreigners. We have prepared the following table, as showing the proportion of foreign to native born convictions in the following States:

	<u>Native</u>	<u>Foreign</u>		<u>Native</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
In Maine.....	5	to 1	In Kentucky.....	6	to 1
In Mississippi.....	5	to 1	In New-York.....	3	to 1

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In Tennessee.....	15	to	1	In Vermont.....	3	to	1
In South Carolina...	28	to	1	In Alabama.....	50	to	1
In Georgia.....	6	to	1	In Indiana.....	4	to	1

If we look at the capital convictions, we shall find that there exists a still greater proportion of foreign executions to those of native. Out of two hundred and twenty executions which took place during the year to which we have referred, in seven States, viz., New-York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Missouri, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and Maryland, there were 139 foreigners to 82 natives. When, however, we consider from whence this foreign population comes—who they are—whatever of astonishment we may manifest at once disappears. They are the paupers, the felons from the workhouses and prisons of Europe. Schooled to crime and indolence at home, they become intolerable pests upon the body politic. Hence it is that the various governments of Europe find it both cheaper and safer to pay their expenses to this country than to support them at the public expense, or go through the forms of trial and conviction and sentence to the prisons. When they are landed upon our shores, they are destitute of character and means. To obtain the means of living, they betake themselves at once to their peculiar avocations. Not content with individual action, they lead others, fresh from the poor houses, but poor like themselves, to embark in a course of crime. During the year 1851, in the State of Massachusetts, there were confined in the various prisons 1,832 natives and 2,615 foreigners. In 1853, there were 2,117 natives and 3,142 foreigners. During these three years the native prisoners increased 265, while the foreign increased 527—showing most conclusively that the increase of crime and pauperism is owing solely to the great increase of foreign pauper and criminal immigration.

CRIME AND PAUPERISM CONSIDERED.

We have, we think, demonstrated from the data given by the census reports, that the proportion of foreign paupers and criminals is as ten foreigners to one native. Now what are the fruits of such a system? Are you, fellow citizens, content to balance your influence with one of these men? Are you willing that the tide should roll on, until your property becomes mortgaged to defray the expenses of pauper and criminal support? Viewed as a business matter—of dollars and cents—it must occur to you that there is no real benefit to be derived from a class of people who impoverish the State and corrupt the morals of society. When any one of these pests commits a crime, by our laws they must be tried by your juries, and kept, if convicted, at the public expense. It is you

who pay nearly, if not all, of these expenses, a sum, yearly, sufficient to provide the means of education to all our own unfortunate poor children. The citizens of my own county need no other illustration of the truth of this statement than the one presented by the very able report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the past year. In that report it will be seen that the same ratio of foreign and native paupers is maintained, and that the expenses for the support of the poor have increased within the last five years from about the sum of \$4,000 to nearly \$10,000. The money demanded to defray the expense of convictions and the support of paupers, is derived by taxation levied upon property. No one for a moment questions that the great bulk of the revenue for this purpose, comes from the native born citizens.

It should also be remembered, that incident to pauperism and crime, follow drunkenness and disease. An examination of the jails and work houses of the State clearly shows that the largest proportion of those confined for breaches of the peace and against good morals, are foreigners of dissipated habits. These grades of crime, by some considered unimportant, are, in our judgment, more deleterious to the good order and well being of society, and more dangerous to the prosperity of business, than grave offences punishable by death. Slight offences are often committed, and the morals of society corrupted because they are too often unnoticed, and too frequently forgotten.

A Table showing the number and cost of Foreign Paupers in the several States.

State.	Foreign paupers.	Cost for n paupers.	Native paupers.	Florida,	12	147	64
Maine,	950	\$26,600	4,553	Alabama,	11	531	352
New-Hampshire,	747	33,557	2,553	Mississippi,	12	836	248
Vermont,	1611	52,098	2,043	Louisiana,	390	27,318	133
Massachusetts,	9,247	229,759	6,530	Texas,			7
Rhode Island,	1,445	25,865	1,115	Tennessee,	11	337	994
Connecticut,	465	23,906	1,872	Arkansas,	8	331	97
New-York,	40,680	553,918	19,275	Kentucky,	155	8,431	971
New-Jersey,	576	22,407	1,816	Ohio,	609	25,578	1,904
Pennsylvania,	5,653	113,060	6,895	Michigan,	541	12,329	649
Delaware,	128	3,274	569	Indiana,	322	25,597	860
Maryland,	1,903	30,333	2,591	Illinois,	411	23,217	336
Virginia,	185	5,513	4,933	Missouri,	1,729	30,962	1,243
North Carolina,	18	559	1,913	Iowa,	35	1,786	100
South Carolina,	329	8,782	1,313	Wisconsin,	497	10,998	169
Georgia,	58	1,567	978				
					68,538	\$1,501,882	66,134

An examination of the hospitals and prisons of the principal cities of the United States, will show that a large proportion of those confined for petty crimes are foreigners. We have been able to procure only the following reliable statistics :

Jersey City Prison, for 1854.

Americans.....	44
Colored.....	7
Foreigners.....	1,043
The census of the House Agent for the month of December, exhibits the following result:	
Americans.....	577
Foreigners.....	1,745
Colored.....	143

Philadelphia Alms House.

Americans.....	914
Foreigners.....	1,044

Police Statistics for Philadelphia.

Americans.....	443
Foreigners.....	1,509

California Police Statistics.

Americans.....	195
Foreigners.....	305

Wood, Mayor

The following letter from the Hon. Fernando ...
of the city of New-York, will explain itself:

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 is it 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.

What answer did the President return to this appeal? Not any. It did not suit his purpose, or those whose instrument he is, to do so. No action of the General Government, in his opinion, was necessary to correct this growing evil. Notwithstanding their "long career of crime and destitution"—their disregard of all laws, civil or natural, they are by our laws entitled to become citizens, and to enjoy the same privileges which belong to the native born. Is such a system just? Is it right? These are questions which it is well that you should answer, and now. You concede that there is an error somewhere—you acknowledge that there should be a remedy. Who is it that proposes to correct the evils? Is it the Democratic party? Is it the Republican party? No, gentlemen, it is neither of these. From whom, then, is the reform to come? If it ever takes place, it must be through the agency of the American Party. Will you, then, lend us your influence and good will to accomplish so worthy a purpose? Or will you unwittingly continue to gratify demagogues and unprincipled partisan leaders? Must Congressional legislation tend, year by year, to encourage the importation of pauperism, crime and destitution?

THE REMEDY.

It should be recollected, that the class of immigrants who come to our shores at this time, with few exceptions, are entirely different in character, education, and means, from those who, in the early history of the country, made this their home. We would interpose no checks against the free immigration of all well disposed foreigners. We would invite them to make this land their future home: to adopt our habits, customs, and mode of thinking—in fact to become Americanized, and after a suitable period of probation, sufficient to induct them into the history of our laws and Constitution, and to wean them from the land of their birth and its associations, extend to them the right of citizenship. That we may forever guard against imposition from a different class of foreigners, we would impose such safeguards as the exigency demands. At present it is well known that we have no laws by which any foreigner may be excluded. It is a matter of no moment that the individual has been convicted of the grossest crimes—we do not possess the means to reject him: here he may remain until the commission of some overt act by which he may be dealt with under our laws. We would, in the first place, so modify our present laws, as to require all foreigners who come to our shores to bring with them a passport, and they should not be allowed to leave the ship in which they made the passage, until they have taken upon themselves a solemn oath, renouncing all allegiance to all foreign powers, and until they swear further that it is their intention bona fide to become an inhabitant of the United States; this requirement, as a matter of course, will not apply to those whose object is travel: in that case the passport would indicate the purpose of the individual in coming to this country.

The passport should be procured from one of our consuls, and should describe the purpose of the individual in coming to this country, and should contain the various requirements which we intend to demand of the holder before he is allowed to land on our shores. The captain, or officer, in command of every ship, should be compelled, under certain restrictions, to refuse to take on board all persons who were without such passport duly signed by one of our consuls or ministers. This requisition on our part would be no more than what England, France, Russia, and the other dominant powers of Europe, now require of all persons who are not natives. Before he can put his foot on their soil he must exhibit his passport, and that passport must recite the purpose of his visit. By this means they regulate immigration; they may say who and who may not land upon their shores. But with us the case is en-

tirely different: millions may land every day, and there is no power to arrest them.

In regard to our consuls and all other persons that shall be authorized to give passports, they should be instructed by our government to give them to no persons except those who are of "sound health, both of mind and body, of good character for sobriety and honesty," and upon proof that the person so applying has never been convicted of any crime. They should refuse passports to all rebellious or seditious persons—to all who in their opinion are likely to become a charge upon the people of this country as paupers. If these suggestions were adopted as the law of the land, very many of the evils which now afflict us would be removed.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The number of Foreigners who arrived in this country up to 1850, is as follows:

From 1790 to 1810	120,000
“ 1810 to 1820	114,000
“ 1820 to 1830	203,979
“ 1830 to 1840	778,500
“ 1840 to 1850	1,542,850
Total for 60 years,	2,739,329

From June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, the number of foreign immigrants arriving in this country, was	558,000
In the year 1852	375,000
In the year 1853	368,000
In the year 1854	500,000
Total for four years.	1,801,000
Total for 60 years.	2,739,329
Total to 1854,	4,540,329

If we assume the immigration for the last two years at 400,000 per year, making a total of 800,000, we shall have a total of 5,340,329.

Is not this growth of foreign immigration an alarming feature to American institutions? Will it be said that we are unjust when we ask you to aid us in turning back this destructive tide of immigration from almost every country under the sun? If you do not come up with your influence and do what you may to arrest its further progress, this little stream, which from 1790 to 1810, comprising a space of twenty years, of only six thousand per year, will expand into an ocean stream, which will in its course sweep away your boasted institutions and even the very name of liberty and freedom.

It should be borne in mind that our previous calculations of pauperism and crime were based upon the census of 1850, when the foreign population was only about one half of the foregoing estimate, and consequently the per centum of crime between the native and foreigner ought to be rated with reference to the present influx.

If America is to become the future home of all the criminals and paupers of Europe; if we are to become the dispensers of justice to all criminals, and a charity hospital to all the paupers of the Old World. let it be so understood; and we may in that event throw about our institutions some checks which

for a time may protect them from the baneful influence of this contaminating element. In 1854, it will be seen, the number of foreign immigrants to this country was 500,000; of which 307,639 arrived in the city of New-York. This number far exceeds the entire population of many of the States of the Union. If these people had all settled up on any one of the Territories, the result would have been the creation of several States with domestic institutions peculiar to themselves. It will be seen by the table which we have given, that in several of the States the foreign population exceeds that of the native; and when they shall all become citizens under our loose and partial laws, we may expect a great change of legislation.

A Table comparing the white population of the States therein enumerated with the Foreign Immigration of 1854, and showing the excess of Foreign Immigrants for this year above the respective population of the several States.

State.	White population.	Excess of immigrants.	Ratio of, &c.			
				Louisiana,	225,491	374,509
				Maryland,	417,943	82,067
Arkansas,	162,189	337,811	3	Michigan,	395,071	104,929
Alabama,	426,514	73,486	1	Mississippi,	295,718	204,282
California,	91,635	413,365	5	New-Hampshire,	317,456	182,544
South Carolina,	274,563	226,437	1 5-6	New-Jersey,	465,509	34,491
Connecticut,	362,099	136,901	1 1/2	Rhode Island,	143,875	354,125
Delaware,	71,169	328,831	7	Texas,	154,034	345,966
Florida,	47,203	452,717	10	Vermont,	213,402	186,598
Iowa,	191,881	308,119	3	Wisconsin,	304,756	195,244

It cannot be forgotten that the last Congress passed an act for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. To one feature only of that act do we now propose to call your attention. By the provisions of that bill, the right to vote was granted to every immigrant who might make these Territories his home—no distinction was made between the native and foreigner. As a further inducement for colonizing Kansas and Nebraska, the bill provides that each settler shall be entitled to a certain number of acres of land in his own right.

Now what we desire to impress upon your consideration, is the course which future legislation shall assume in regard to our present unorganized territories. If the principle proclaimed by these organic acts is to be the future policy of the government in respect to all other territories, it will be only necessary to cause the acts to be published in the prisons and poor-houses of Europe, to cause an immediate immigration sufficient to populate all the unsettled territories of the Union. We had supposed these rich and fertile territories to be a part of our own inheritance, and as such to descend to those who should of right claim them. It requires but one additional act on the part of government to perfect the scheme; that is, to appoint an agent clothed with full power to visit the prisons and poor-houses of Europe, proclaiming the provisions of these bills, and tender to each of the wretched beings a deed of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition that he emigrate to this country and vote the Democratic ticket. This

will have the anticipated purpose of those pure patriots who are known as the authors of this bill of abominations; and if, as we are informed, immigration is "a good thing," let us have the full benefit of the blessing at once. Industry and perseverance on the part of the agent of the general government might secure for us at least six to ten millions of these miserable outlaws on society. The pest-houses and prisons of Europe might at once be emptied into our lap. This number would very materially aid us in populating our rich unsettled territory and furnish a most agreeable material for respectable society. Our only regret is, that those who are so much in love with this theory cannot be compelled to enjoy undisturbed the full benefit which such a state of things would confer.

We have seen that the immigration of 1850 was equal to the population of three States like Arkansas, three equal to Iowa and Texas, two to Louisiana, four to Rhode Island, five to California, seven to Delaware, and ten to Florida; and under the provisions of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, it would be an easy matter to create ten new States, with an additional representation in the Senate of twenty. If the ratio of immigration continues to increase for the next ten years as it has since 1850, the increase will be sufficient to settle eighty States equal to the State of Florida, thirty equal to Rhode Island, sixteen equal to Louisiana, and eight equal to Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Mississippi, Vermont, Alabama, New-Hampshire, and New-Jersey.

The Senatorial representation of foreigners, in this event, will reach one hundred and sixty members, and cannot be less than twenty in a body composed now of but sixty-two members.

Is it not time we gave a passing consideration to the counsels of 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.*" In another letter, dated November 17, 1794, addressed to the elder Adams, he said: "My opinion with respect to immigration is, except of useful mechanics, and some particular descriptions of men and professions, there is no need of encouragement." Again in a letter dated January 20, 1790, he says: "It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our citizens." In another letter, addressed to G. Morris, dated White Plains, July 24, 1778, he says: "Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the

line. This will be productive of much discontent. In a word, though I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest." In another letter, dated May 17, 1777, addressed to Richard Lee, he says: "I have the liberty to ask you what Congress expects I am to do with the many foreigners that have at different times been promoted to the rank of field officers? These men have no attachment to the country, further than interest binds them. Our officers think it extremely hard, after they have toiled in the service, and have sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them. * * * It is by the zeal and activity of our people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers." * * *

The illustrious Jefferson, like Washington, also gave expression to sentiments worthy of his great fame. In his notes on Virginia, he says: "They, the foreigners, will bring with them the principles of the governments they have imbibed in early youth, or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. *It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.* Their principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their number, they will share with us in the legislation. *They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, and distracted mass.* I may appeal to experience during the present contest for a verification of these conjectures; but if they are not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attachment of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceful, more durable? 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 wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the Old World.*"

These are the sentiments of as pure patriots as ever lived; they are the sentiments proclaimed this day by the American Party. Can any other party now before the American people for support, claim such high authority in support of its principles? Does any intelligent, honest man question for a moment where Washington and Jefferson would have stood were they now living? Here is their record, and here is ours: what they saw and feared from foreign influence, has come to pass. Madison, the great constitutional expounder, has also left us his record in support of the principles of the American Party.

He said: "Foreign influence is a Grecian horse to the Republic—we cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance." Daniel Webster, the constitutional defender, said that "there is an imperative necessity for reforming the naturalization laws of the United States." Andrew Jackson also left us an opinion, founded upon an experience of many years. He says: "It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we should be paupers ourselves."

The American party most fully recognize the correctness of these great principles, so ably presented by the fathers of the Constitution. We believe that there should be some change to correspond with their principles, and that immediately. We are opposed to postponing action, or making these issues secondary to any other public measure. They are in our opinion the most important of those which now agitate the country, and should receive that consideration which they deserve.

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR ELECTIONS.

In 1850, there were, as appears from the census returns, 2,240,535 foreigners in the United States. Since that period there have arrived nearly as many more, making the whole foreign population about 5,340,000. The nativities of those here in 1850 were as follows:

Natives of Ireland,	961,719	Natives of Scotland,	70,550
" Germany,	573,225	" France,	54,869
" England,	278,675	" Wales,	29,878
" British America,	147,700	" of all other countries,	95,022

The table which we have prepared below shows the popular vote of each of the States, at the last Presidential election, together with the foreign population and vote in each. This comparison is not what it should be, owing to the fact that since the census of 1850, we have no reliable data upon which to base a comparison: it will, nevertheless, illustrate our position quite as well as though the increased population was added:

States.	Popular vote in 1852.	Foreign pop'n in 1850.	Foreign vote in 1850.	Proportion of foreign to native votes.	Georgia,	51,365	6,452	1,075	1 to 46
				For. Nat.	Florida,	7,193	2,740	456	1 to 14
Maine,	81,182	31,695	5,282	1 to 14	Alabama,	41,919	7,492	1,248	1 to 32
N. Hampshire,	62,039	14,527	2,376	1 to 21	Mississippi,	43,424	4,782	797	1 to 53
Vermont,	43,839	33,688	5,614	1 to 7	Louisiana,	35,902	67,308	11,218	1 to 2 1/2
Mass.,	132,936	183,598	27,266	1 to 3 1/2	Texas,	18,547	17,620	2,936	1 to 5
Rhode Island,	16,005	23,832	3,972	1 to 3	Tennessee,	115,916	5,638	949	1 to 131
Connecticut,	66,768	38,374	6,562	1 to 9	Kentucky,	111,139	31,401	5,223	1 to 22
New-York,	522,294	655,224	109,204	1 to 3 1/2	Ohio,	353,429	218,099	36,349	1 to 6
New-Jersey,	83,221	59,814	9,802	1 to 7	Michigan,	82,939	54,393	9,097	1 to 8
Penn'a,	486,216	303,309	50,550	1 to 8 1/2	Indiana,	183,134	55,537	9,256	1 to 13
Delaware,	12,672	5,243	874	1 to 13	Illinois,	145,497	111,860	18,660	1 to 6
Maryland,	75,153	51,000	5,502	1 to 8	Missouri,	65,586	76,570	12,761	1 to 4
Virginia,	129,645	22,953	4,825	1 to 26	Iowa,	16,847	20,968	3,494	1 to 4
N. Carolina,	78,861	2,675	427	1 to 184	Wisconsin,	64,712	110,471	18,411	1 to 2 1/2
					California,	74,736	21,628	10,000	1 to 6
					Arkansas,	19,574	1,468	244	1 to 90

From this statement it appears that in Iowa and Missouri the foreign vote is one-fourth; in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New-York, one-third; in Wisconsin and Louisiana, about one-half; in Texas, one fifth; in California, Illinois and Ohio, one sixth; in Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, from one-eighth to one-ninth; and in Vermont and New-Jersey, one-seventh. Here are fifteen States in which the foreign vote exercises a controlling influence, at any time capable of producing results either for or against any party or party measures. With this large vote in the several States, it should no longer excite our wonder why parties have striven with such questionable means to secure its influence. But it should awaken in us an effort for correction. This statement demonstrates another fact. The tide of immigration is constantly flowing west and south-west. It is in this direction that all our territories lie, and it is here that we are met by the ever swelling wave of immigration. Those rich and fertile plains are as surely the home of the foreigner, as that our present policy is allowed to continue.

We notice, as a fact, that in all the border States, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, there is a large foreign influence which most seriously affects the elective franchise. Those to be settled will partake still more of foreign influence. These are results which every man may calculate for himself: the facts and the evidence are before him. It is not the fault of the American Party that full and certain reforms have not taken place. In every instance where there was a probability of success, the attempt has been made; but such is the tenacity of party discipline, and the anxiety to forget the evils to which we have alluded, in the hope of gaining to their purpose the foreign vote, that we fear the errors of the past are but the prelude to evils more alarming than any yet which have occurred. Even that sacred law of "self-preservation" for once is forgotten in the solicitude to self-aggrandize this man and that man, leaders of their respective parties. Justice to ourselves, to our posterity, demands that we should avert, by some legal enactments, a danger so impending to our institutions, domestic and public.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN OUR CITIES.

We have been so frequently saluted by the opposition presses with the cry that there was no danger from this element, that many, yes, very many, of our most worthy citizens, actually believe that there is no apparent reality in the charges brought forward by the American party. It is only when we look into the record that these appeals from interested sources are silenced, and the justice of our principles manifested. In

the following cities it will be seen that the foreign population becomes alarming. The foreign vote in several is nearly equal to that of the native. These statistics, however, were taken in 1850, and do not show the relative vote of parties since the birth of the American Party:

	Native population.	Native vote.	Foreign population.	Foreign vote.					
Albany,	31,162	4,453	16,591	2,370	Detroit,	11,055	1,579	9,923	1,417
Baltimore,	130,491	18,642	35,492	5,070	Louisville,	25,079	3,582	12,461	1,780
Boston,	83,498	12,642	46,677	6,668	Milwaukie,	7,181	1,026	42,782	6,111
Buffalo, majority,			1,800		Mobile,	9,565	1,366	4,086	583
Chicago,	13,693	1,956	15,682	2,240	N. Orleans,	50,470	7,210	48,601	6,948
Cincinnati,	68,558	9,937	54,541	7,793	New-York,	277,752	39,822	235,733	38,090
					Phil'a,	286,346	40,906	121,699	17,371
					St. Louis,	36,529	5,218	38,397	5,485

In the cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, the foreign vote exceeds that of the native; and in the city of Buffalo there is a clear majority of 1800 over all Americans, while in many others it nearly equals the native. When this vote is considered with reference to the influence which a large party always confers, such as an invitation to office seekers, disappointed ambition and corrupt partizans, it becomes actually fearful. By this means they control all local elections, and thus secure to themselves a large proportion of offices, which, under the lessons taught by Washington, Jefferson, and others, belong to our own citizens. Not alone is this exclusiveness of office confined to local elections; it impresses itself upon all our State and National contests, and is potently felt in all our executive appointments. It is a notorious fact, demonstrated by every day's experience, that nearly all the municipal offices in our cities are held by men alien in principle to the institutions of our country. Yet with this astounding knowledge before us, the evil is constantly increasing under the patronage of men and parties who profess to be guided in all their political actions by a sincere desire for the good of the country. There is an evident mistake somewhere: either men and parties are dishonest; else are they living under an erroneous belief of what constitutes the true policy of this Government. In either event, the danger is the same. If the laws upon the subject of citizenship remain as they are at present, immigration must increase; they are a direct bid to all the prisoners and paupers of Europe to make this fair land their future home. Our public lands in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska are published to the world as a reward to the immigrant. With such a precedent as is furnished in that bill, it becomes a difficult matter to make the necessary correction in the laws of the territories to be hereafter organized.

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN VOTERS IN THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

We shall attempt to prove, by facts and figures furnished by the census returns of 1850; and those of subsequent date,

that General Pierce was elected through the influence of foreign votes.

The whole vote of Pierce was	1,602,653
" Scott "	1,385,990
Pierce's majority.	216,673
Foreign vote,	367,320
Pierce's vote.	216,673
	<hr/>
	150,647

It will be seen that the foreign vote exceeds the majority given to Pierce by 150,647.

It may be said *now* that this foreign vote was not all given to Pierce. How was it at the date of that contest? Did any intelligent man then pretend to claim any such vote for General Scott? Was there a single voter to be found who for one moment supposed that Gen. Scott obtained even the surplus 150,647. The fact is notorious, as the *Buffalo Democrat* of that date stated, that the entire foreign vote was cast for Gen. Pierce, and that it would always be given to the Democratic party so long as that party was recognized by name as a Democratic party. We do n't pretend to give the precise words, for we have not the paper before us; but such was the substance of an artifice which, for its singularity, then impressed itself upon our mind.

Another view of this question may be presented. Every one of our readers can call to his aid the fact that for weeks prior to the Presidential contest, it was considered extremely doubtful where this foreign vote would be given. The friends of Gen. Scott claimed to have secured the good wishes of His Grace, † Hughes, while the friends of Gen. Pierce, on the other hand, claimed, with equal confidence, that they had secured it, until within a few days prior to the election, when it became perfectly obvious that Gen. Pierce, or his friends, had given higher and more important pledges than Gen. Scott. We have not forgotten the humiliating spectacle of a Presidential aspirant itinerating from one end of the Union to the other, making use of honied expressions to please the ear of the alien and the foreigner, and how it was confidently predicted that he had been successful. Neither have we forgotten how it was said and believed that negotiations in due form, "between high contracting parties," were entered into touching the *quid pro quo*, in case the foreign vote was cast for Gen. Pierce; and how, after the contest was ended, and President Pierce in the executive chair, there *seemed* to be corroboration to this statement, by the appointment of Mr. Campbell as Postmaster General, Mr. Soule as Minister to Spain, and Mr. O'Conner as District Attorney of the Southern District of the State of New-York, all Roman Catholics.

We mention these facts more for the purpose of showing with what celerity the foreign vote can be made to operate, than with any view to pass upon the faults of any party, for in that contest we were all alike the subject of censure. If, then, as we think, there can be no reasonable doubt of the fact, that the foreign vote is capable of being concentrated and directed as one person, it is all powerful and sufficient as between two parties such as the old Whig and Democratic, of controlling every election—of making every President for all time to come. The following table will show the force of this vote when concentrated:

States.	Foreign popul'n.	Foreign vote.	Pierce's maj'ty	Elect'l vote for Pierce.	Wisconsin,	110,471	15,781	11,418	5
					Iowa,	20,968	2,995	1,180	4
					Rhode Island,	23,832	3,404	1,109	4
New-York,	655,224	93,317	27,201	35	Connecticut,	38,374	5,482	2,890	6
Pennsylvania,	303,105	43,300	19,446	27	Delaware,	5,243	749	25	3
Maryland,	51,011	7,287	4,945	8	New-Jersey,	59,804	8,543	5,749	7
Louisiana,	37,308	9,615	1,392	6	California,	21,628	10,000	5,694	4
Missouri,	76,570	10,938	7,698	9					
Illinois,	111,860	15,980	15,653	11			258,548	120,094	152
Ohio,	218,099	31,157	16,694	23					

It is apparent from this calculation, that in each of these States the foreign vote exceeded that of the majority given to Gen. Pierce. These fourteen States cast an electoral vote of one hundred and fifty-two, sufficient to determine the next Presidential contest. If only one-half of this vote had been cast for Pierce, the result would have been different. We might continue our calculations in regard to all the States, and show the predominating influence of foreigners in our elections, but we fear we have already trespassed too much upon your kind attention. The recent contest in the House of Representatives upon the election bill for the District of Columbia, is an evidence that this sentiment of being more Americanized has found favor with many intelligent citizens in all parts of the Union. Our action upon that measure, and proposed action upon the bill now before the House, for a modification of our naturalization laws, in connection with the contest now before us, is the only excuse we have to offer. In reference to the other exciting measures of the day, we shall in our place take an early opportunity to present the views we entertain at length.

I remain your most obedient servant,

F. S. EDWARDS.

