

NOTE F.—PAGE 65.

Emigration and our Naturalization Law.

The subject of *emigration* is one of those which demands the immediate attention of the nation, it is a question which concerns all parties: and if the writer is not mistaken in his reading of the signs of the times, the country is waking to a sense of the alarming evil produced by our *naturalization* laws. Let us war among ourselves in party warfare, with every lawful weapon that we can convert to our purpose. It is our birthright to have our own opinion, and earnestly to contend for it; but let us court no *foreign* friends. Every American should feel his national blood mount at the very thought of foreign interference. While we welcome the intelligent and persecuted of all nations, and give them an asylum and a share in our privileges, let us beware lest we admit to dangerous fellowship those who cannot and will not use our hospitality aright. That such may come, and do come, there is no reason to doubt. Consider the following testimony of an emigrant, given before a justice in Albany. He says that "in June last the *parish officers* paid the passages of himself, and about *forty others of the same parish*, from Chatham to the city of Boston, in America, on board the ship *Royalist*, Captain Parker, and that they landed in Boston in the month of July last—that the parish officers gave him thirty shillings sterling, in money, in addition to paying his passage—that he is now entirely destitute of the means of living, and is unable to labor, and prays for relief."

Now here are *forty paupers* cast upon our shores from one parish in England, and in *five years* they become *citizens, entitled to vote!!* Is there an American, of any party, who can believe that there is no danger in admitting to equal privileges with himself such a class of foreigners? A remedy to this crying evil admits of not a moment's delay. At this moment the ocean swarms with ships crowded with this wretched population, bearing them from misery abroad to misery here.

The expense incurred in this city (New-York) for the support of foreign paupers, it is well known, is enormous. In Philadelphia more than *three-fourths* of the inmates of their Almshouse are *foreigners*. Whole families have been known to come from on board ship and go directly to the Almshouse. In the Boston Dispensary there were the last year, (1834,) from two districts only, *477 patients; of these 441 were foreigners!!* leaving but 36 of our own population to be provided for. In the Boston Almshouse the following returns show the increase of foreign paupers in *five years*:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----|
| The year ending Sept. 30, 1829, | Americans | 395 |
| “ “ “ “ | Foreigners | 284 |
| The year ending Sept. 30, 1834, | Americans | 340 |
| “ “ “ “ | Foreigners | 613 |

Thus we see that native pauperism has decreased in five years, and foreign pauperism more than doubled.

In Cambridge (Mass.) more than *four-fifths* of the paupers are foreigners.

The first and immediate step that should be

taken, is to press upon Congress, and upon the nation, instant attention to the NATURALIZATION LAWS. We must first stop this leak in the ship, through which the muddy waters from without threaten to sink us. If we mean to keep our country, this life-boat of the world, from foundering with all the crew, we will take on board no more from the European wreck until we have safely landed and sheltered its present freight. But would you have us forfeit the character of the country as the asylum of the world? No; but it is a mistaken philanthropy indeed that would attempt to save one at the expense of the lives of thousands; that would receive into our families those dying with the plague. Our naturalization laws were never intended to convert this land into the almshouse of Europe, to cover the alarming importation of every thing in the shape of man that European tyranny thinks fit to send adrift from its shores; nor so to operate as to surrender back all the blessings of that freedom for which our fathers paid so dear a price, into the keeping of our enemies. No, we must have the law so amended that NO FOREIGNER WHO MAY COME INTO THE COUNTRY, AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW LAW, SHALL EVER BE ALLOWED TO EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. This alone meets the evil in its fullest extent.

Who can complain of injustice in the enactment of such a law. Not the *native American*, he is not touched by it. Certainly not the *foreigner now in the country*, whether naturalized or not; it cannot operate against him. It would

take away *no right* from a *single individual* in any country. This law would withhold a *favor*, not a right from foreigners, and from those foreigners only who may hereafter come into the country. If foreigners abroad choose to take offence at the law, we are not under obligations to consult their wishes; they need not come here. This favor, it should be understood, has repeatedly been abused, and it is necessary, for the safety of our institutions, in future to withhold it. The pressing dangers to the country from Popery, which I think I have shown not to be fictitious; other visible indications of foreign influence in the political horizon; the bold organization of foreigners as foreigners, in our elections—these, all demand the instant attention of Americans, if they mean not to be robbed, by foreign intrigue, of their liberty, and their very name.

NOTE G.—PAGE 73.

One College at the West under Austrian influence.

The following fact illustrates the dangerous, successful intriguing spirit of the Jesuits, and the culpable negligence of one of our state legislatures, (that of Kentucky,) which has thus suffered itself to be the dupe of Popish artifice.—St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, was incorporated by the State Legislature in 1824. The Bishop of Bardstown is Moderator, and five Priests are Trustees. And there is this provision in the charter: "The said trustees shall hold their station in said college one year only, at which time the said Moderator