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*American Party*

# ADDRESS

OF THE

## DELEGATES

OF THE

### Native American National Convention,

*Assembled at Philadelphia, July 4, 1845.*

**TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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FELLOW CITIZENS:

When, in the history of nations, great and increasing evils arise, and invade the rights, or threaten to destroy the just and natural privileges of a people, it becomes equally the duty and the interests of that people to present to the world such representations of their grievances as shall tend to justify their efforts to remove those evils, and establish permanent means to prevent their recurrence. It has been the fate of all nations, and especially of Republics, to suffer in various ways from the encroachments and assumptions of a foreign people; and it is an unerring truth of history, that most of them have lost their liberty and power by such means. The peculiar institutions of the United States have exposed them more than any other, to the evils and wrongs of foreign encroachments; and experience has already shown that they, like most other people of historical notice, are now realizing like consequences from like causes. Influenced by these considerations, a large portion of the native citizens of these United States have felt it to be their most solemn and imperative duty to associate and pledge themselves one to another, for the purpose of awakening their countrymen to a sense of the evils already experienced from foreign intrusion and usurpation, and the imminent danger to which all they love and venerate as Native Americans is momentarily exposed from foreign influence; and also to use all honorable means to diminish those evils, and oppose barriers to their future progress. They have therefore called together in Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, the representatives of those Native Americans, who, clearly seeing and feeling the evils and dangers complained of, have the moral courage to oppose and redress them; and now, in conformity with usage and duty, these representatives announce to their associates and their fellow

citizens, the great objects contemplated by the Native American party, their reasons for action, and the principles by which they propose to be governed.

## DECLARATION.

We, the Delegates elect to the First National Convention of the Native American body of the United States of America, assembled at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1845, for the purpose of devising a plan of concerted political action in defence of American institutions against the encroachments of foreign influence, open or concealed, hereby solemnly, and before Almighty God, make known to our fellow citizens, our country, and the world, the following incontrovertible facts, and the course of conduct consequent thereon, to which, in duty to the cause of human rights and the claims of our beloved country we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The danger of foreign influence, threatening the gradual destruction of our national institutions, failed not to arrest the attention of the Father of his Country, in the very dawn of American Liberty. Not only its direct agency in rendering the American system liable to the poisonous influence of European policy—a policy at war with the fundamental principles of the American Constitution—but also its still more fatal operation in aggravating the virulence of partizan warfare—has awakened deep alarm in the mind of every intelligent patriot, from the days of Washington to the present time.

The influx of a foreign population, permitted after little more than a nominal residence, to participate in the legislation of the country and the sacred right of suffrage, produced comparatively little evil during the earlier years of the Republic, for that influx was then limited by the considerable expenses of a transatlantic voyage, by the existence of many wholesome restraints upon the acquisition of political prerogatives, by the constant exhaustion of the European population in long and bloody continental wars, and by the slender inducements offered for emigration to a young and sparsely peopled country, contending for existence with a boundless wilderness, inhabited by savage men.—Evils which are only prospective, rarely attract the notice of the masses—and until peculiar changes in the political condition of Europe, the increased facilities for transportation, and the madness of partizan legislation in removing all effective guards against the open prostitution of the rights of citizenship, had converted the slender current of naturalization into a torrent threatening to overwhelm the influence of the natives of the land—the far-seeing vision of the statesman only, being fixed upon the distant, but steadily approaching cloud.

But since the barriers against the improper extension of the right of suffrage were bodily broken down, for a partizan purpose, by the Congress of 1825, the rapidly increasing numbers, and unblushing insolence of the foreign population of the worst classes, have caused the

general agitation of the country be preserved from the blight of foreign influence, insanely legalized through the conflicts of domestic parties?" Associations under different names have been formed by our fellow citizens, in many States of this confederation, from Louisiana to Maine, all designed to check this imminent danger before it becomes irremediable, and, at length, a National Convention of the great American people, born upon the soil of Washington, has assembled to digest and announce a plan of operations, by which the grievances of an abused hospitality, and the consequent degradation of political morals may be redressed, and the tottering columns of the temple of Republican Liberty secured, upon the sure foundation of an enlightened nationality.

In calling for support upon every American who loves his country pre-eminently, and every adopted citizen of moral and intellectual worth, who would secure to his compatriots yet to come amongst us, the blessings of political protection, the safety of person and property, it is right that we should make known the grievances which we propose to redress, and the manner in which we shall endeavor to effect our object.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that the civil institutions of the United States of America have been seriously affected, and that they now stand in imminent peril from the rapid and enormous increase of the body of residents of foreign birth, imbued with foreign feelings, and of an ignorant and immoral character, who receive, under the present lax and unreasonable laws of naturalization, the elective franchise and the right of eligibility to political office.

The whole body of foreign citizens, invited to our shores under a constitutional provision adopted to other times and other political conditions of the world, and of our country especially, has been endowed by American hospitality with gratuitous privileges unnecessary to the enjoyment of those inalienable rights of man—*life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*—privileges wisely reserved to the Natives of the soil, by the governments of all other civilized nations. But, familiarized by habit with the exercise of these indulgences, and emboldened by increasing numbers, a vast majority of those who constitute this foreign body, now claim as an original right, that which has been so incautiously granted as a favor;—thus attempting to render inevitable the prospective action of laws adopted upon a principle of mere expediency, made variable at the will of Congress by the express terms of the Constitution, and heretofore repeatedly revised to meet the exigencies of the times.

In former years, this body was recruited chiefly from the victims of political oppression, or the active and intelligent mercantile adventurers of other lands; and it then constituted a slender representation of the best classes of the foreign population, well fitted to add strength to the state, and capable of being readily educated in the peculiarly American science of political self-government, Moreover, while welcoming

the stranger of every condition, laws then wisely demanded of every foreign aspirant for political rights a *certificate of practical good citizenship*. Such a class of aliens were followed by no foreign demagogues—they were courted by no domestic demagogues—they were purchased by no parties—they were debauched by no emissaries of kings. A wall of fire separated them from such a baneful influence, erected by their intelligence, their knowledge, their virtue and love of freedom. But for the last twenty years, the road to civil preferment and participation in the legislative and executive government of the land, has been laid broadly open, alike to the ignorant, the vicious and the criminal; and a large proportion of the foreign body of citizens and voters now constitutes a representation of the worst and most degraded of the European population—victims of social oppression or personal vices, utterly divested by ignorance or crime, of the moral and intellectual requisites for political self-government.

Thus tempted by the suicidal policy of these United States, and favored by the facilities resulting from the modern improvements of navigation, numerous societies and corporate bodies in foreign countries have found it economical to transport to our shores, at public and private expense, the feeble, the imbecile, the idle and intractable, thus relieving themselves of the burden resulting from the vices of the European social systems, by availing themselves of the generous errors of our own.

The alms houses of Europe are emptied upon our coast, and this by *our own invitation*—not casually, or to a trivial extent, but systematically, and upon a constantly increasing scale. The Bedlams of the old world have contributed their share to the torrent of immigration, and the lives of our citizens have been attempted in the streets of our capital cities by mad-men, just liberated from European hospitals, upon the express condition that they should be transported to America.

By the orders of European governments, the punishment of crimes has been commuted for banishment to the land of the free; and criminals in iron have crossed the ocean to be cast loose upon society on their arrival upon our shores. The United States are rapidly becoming the lazar-house and penal colony of Europe; nor can we reasonably censure such proceedings: They are legitimate consequences of our own unlimited benevolence; and it is of such material that we profess to manufacture free and enlightened citizens, by a process occupying five short years at most, but practically, oftentimes embraced in a much shorter period of time.

The mass of foreign voters, formerly lost among the Natives of the soil, has increased from the ratio of 1 in 40, to that of 1 in 7! a like advance in 15 years will leave the Native citizens a minority in their own land! Thirty years ago these strangers came by units and tens—now they swarm by thousands. (It is estimated that 300,000 will arrive within the present year.) Formerly, most of them sought only for an honest livelihood and a provision for their families, and rarely meddled with the institutions, of which it was impossible they could com-

prehend the nature; now each new comer seeks political preferment, and struggles to fasten on the public purse with an avidity, in strict proportion to his ignorance and unworthiness of public trust—having been SENT for the purpose of obtaining political ascendancy in the government of the nation—having been SENT to exalt their allies to power—having been SENT to work a revolution from republican freedom to the divine rights of monarchs.

From these unhappy circumstances, has arisen an *Imperium in Imperio*—a body uninformed and vicious—foreign in feeling, prejudice and manner, yet armed with a vast and often a controlling influence over the policy of a nation, whose benevolence it abuses, and whose kindness it habitually insults—a body as dangerous to the rights of the intelligent foreigner, as to the prospect of its own immediate progeny, as it is threatening to the liberties of the country, and the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world—a body ever ready to complicate our foreign relations by embroiling us with the hereditary hates and feuds of other lands, and to disturb our domestic peace by its crude ideas, mistaking license for liberty, and the overthrow of individual rights for republican political equality—a body ever the ready tool of foreign and domestic demagogues, and steadily endeavoring by misrule to establish popular tyranny under a cloak of false democracy. Americans, false to their country, and led on to moral crime by the desire of dishonest gain, have scattered their agents over Europe, inducing the malcontent and the unthrifty to exchange a life of compulsory labor in foreign lands, for relative comfort, to be maintained by the tax-paying industry of our overburdened and deeply indebted community. Not content with the usual and less objectionable licenses of trade, these fraudulent dealers habitually deceive a worthier class of victims, by false promises of employment, and assist in thronging the already crowded avenues of simple labor with a host of competitors, whose first acquaintance with American faith springs from gross imposture, and whose first feeling on discovering the cheat, is reasonable mistrust, if not implacable revenge. The importation of the physical necessities of life is burdened with imposts which many deem extravagant; but the importation of vice and idleness—of seditious citizens and factious rulers—is not only unrestricted by any thing beyond a nominal tax, but is actually encouraged by a system which transforms the great patrimony of the nation, purchased by the blood of our fathers, into a source of bounty for the promotion of immigration.

Whenever an attempt is made to restrain this fatal evil, the native and adopted demagogues protest against an effort which threatens to deprive them of their most important tools, and such is the existing organization of our established political parties, that should either of them essay the reform of an abuse which both acknowledge to be fraught with ruin, that party sinks upon the instant into a minority, divested of control, and incapable of result.

From such causes has been derived a body, armed with political

power, in a country of whose system it is ignorant, and of whose <sup>very</sup> institutions it feels little interest, except for the purpose of personal advancement.

This body has formed and encouraged associations under *foreign names*, to promote measures of foreign policy, and to perpetuate foreign clanishness among adopted citizens of the United States—in contravention of that spirit of union and nationality, without which no people can legitimately claim a place among the nations of the earth.

It has employed the power of associations to embroil the people of this country in the political disputes of other lands, with which the United States are anxious to encourage peace and amity.

It has introduced *foreign emblems*, not only of national, but of partizan character, in the civic processions and public displays of bodies of men, claiming the title of American citizens, and sworn to American fealty, by which means it has fomented frequent riot and murder.

It has adopted national costumes and national insignia, *foreign to the country*, in arming and equipping military corps, constituting a part of the national guard, with its word of command in a foreign language, in open defiance of our military code, by which means it has weakened the discipline of the militia, and rendered it less available for defence in time of war.

It has entered into the strife of parties, as a separate organization, unknown to the laws, suffering itself to be addressed and led to the contest—not as a portion of the great American family of freemen, but combined as *foreigners*, thus virtually falsifying its oaths of allegiance, and proving, beyond denial, its entire unfitness for political trust.

It has formed and encouraged political combinations, holding the balance of power between opposing parties, which combinations have offered their votes and influence to the highest bidder, in exchange for pledges of official position and patronage.

It has boasted of giving Governors to our States, and Chief Magistrates to the nation.

By serving as an unquestioning and uncompromising tool of executive power, it has favored a political centralism, hostile to the rights of the independent States and the sovereignty of the people.

It has facilitated the assumption by the national executive, of the right to remove from office, *without the consent of the Senate*, persons who only can be appointed *with such consent*; which assumption is an obvious evasion of the spirit of the Constitution.

It has encouraged political combinations for the purpose of effecting sectarian measures, in defiance of the fundamental law of the United States, and the Constitution of the States in which such efforts have been made.

It has given rise to the organization and arming of *foreign banditti*, leagued for the purpose of controlling the freedom of discussion, and opposing the constitutional assembling of American freemen, seeking the redress of political grievances; which lawless bands have repeatedly



tened, assaulted and temporarily dispersed lawful political meetings of native citizens, in various places.

Emboldened by the often tested weakness of the constituted authorities, resulting, as we solemnly believe, from the ascendancy of the foreign influence at the polls, a host of these foreign assassins at length proceeded to redden the gutters of the second city of the Union with the blood of unarmed native citizens, without even the semblance of provocation, and with the avowed determination to prevent any political assemblage of the natives of the soil within the limits of one of the political divisions of a sovereign American State.

Prostrated in this attempt by the ungovernable fury of an outraged community, moving in mass, to avenge such insult to the flag of their country, trampled and torn beneath the feet of the very refuse of Europe—these ruffians and their abettors, have since fomented extensive riot and open insurrection; and uniting with their prejudiced fellow countrymen, together with domestic demagogues of various political creeds, have striven, unceasingly, to fasten upon the victims of their treasonable and murderous proceedings, the odium of crimes originating with themselves—thus exciting bloody contests between opposing bodies of native citizens, impairing, by division, the remaining political influence of the native population, and weakening the bonds of social harmony, and the obligation of the laws. Collision of opinion has been followed by collision of arms in deadly array, in the very sanctuary of our freedom, by the myrmidons of the crowned heads of Europe. If this double struggle, and aggravated danger, *does not constitute a crisis of national emergency*, we are yet to learn what combination of power, inimical to liberty, can endanger the Republic, or peril the permanence of our institutions.

The body of adopted citizens with foreign interests and prejudices, is annually advancing with rapid strides, in geometrical progression. Already it has acquired a control over our elections which cannot be entirely corrected, even by the wisest legislation, until the present generation shall be numbered with the past. Already it has notoriously swayed the course of national legislation, and invaded the purity of local justice. In a few years, its unchecked progress would cause it to outnumber the native defenders of our rights, and would then inevitably dispossess *our* offspring, and its own, of the inheritance for which *our fathers bled*, or plunge this land of happiness and peace into the horrors of civil war.

The correction of these evils can never be effected by any combination governed by the tactics of other existing parties. If either of the old parties, as such, were to attempt an extension of the term of naturalization, it would be impossible for it to carry out the measure, because it would immediately be abandoned by the foreign voters. This great measure can be carried out only by an organization like our own, made up of those who have given up their former political preferences.

For these reasons, we recommend the immediate organization of the

truly patriotic native citizens throughout the United States, for the purpose of resisting the progress of foreign influence in the conduct of American affairs, and the correction of such political abuses as have resulted from unguarded or partizan legislation on the subject of naturalization, so far as these abuses admit of remedy, without encroachment upon the vested rights of foreigners who have been already legally adopted into the bosom of the nation; and in furtherance of this object, we present the public with the following statement of the political principles and objects of the Native American body, whose duly constituted representatives we are:

### PRINCIPLES.

We hold that, with few exceptions, no man educated under one system of government, can ever become thoroughly imbued with the essence and spirit of another system essentially different in character.

That no man can eradicate entirely the prejudices and attachments associated with the land of his birth, so as to become a perfectly safe depository for political trust in any other country.

That the obligation of an oath of fealty to a foreign nation, has been decided by every civilized nation but our own, to be of secondary power when brought into collision with the natural fealty due to the native land. And although we have as yet no absolute decision of this question in our Supreme Court, all precedents bearing upon the subject, lead us to anticipate a similar conclusion there.

And therefore, that the elective franchise, which is the primary and fundamental element of popular sovereignty, can only be entirely secure, when held exclusively in the hands of natives of the soil.

But, in consideration of the present and previous policy of our government, we are willing, at present, to extend as a boon, to all peaceful and well disposed strangers hereafter settling among us, not only every security enjoyed by the native in the protection of person, property, and the legal pursuit of happiness, but also the right of suffrage, UPON THE SAME TERMS AS THOSE IMPOSED UPON THE NATIVES, namely, a legally authenticated residence of at least twenty-one years within the limits of the country.

We advocate such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as may be necessary to preclude the votes of persons not legally citizens of the United States, in the choice of national Representatives or Delegates from the several States and Territories.

We stand pledged, in the exercise of our constitutional right of selecting those candidates for office whom we esteem most capable and best informed, to confine our political nominations to the American born citizens of the United States, including such foreign born citizens only, as may have been parties to the Federal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all intermingling of national policy

with the local policy of particular States on questions involving the reserved rights of those States.

We hold that all minor questions of expediency in legislating upon subjects unconnected with the fundamental structure of the government, such as fiscal and commercial regulations, the management of the public domain, and the proceeds therefrom, etc., belong by right to the representatives of the people, and those of the several States, to be by them discussed and decided, from time to time, after mature argument, under the constitutional responsibility of those public agents—each to his own proper constituency and to the country; and that the adoption of any previous test or determination upon such questions, by any national party, degrades it into a *faction*, and by leading to final decision, before argument, obstructs the course of rational legislation.

If it is asked what measures of public import we most favor as a party, we answer, all that stand high as American measures, in contradistinction to foreign. Native agriculture we cherish first—Native industry first and last in every branch of trade, art, ingenuity, mechanics, and invention. We aim at the independence of our country in all things—moral, intellectual, physical and political—in works of the hand, as well as in works of the head; in manual labor and in mental sagacity. We desire to make our government what our fathers designed it should be—and witness Native statesmen in power—Native industry triumphant over foreign labor—and Native hearts announcing America emancipated from all the world.

We advocate such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as shall reconcile its letter with its spirit, on the subject of executive appointments, rendering all officers commissioned by and with the consent of the *Senate*, incapable of removal, except by and with the like consent.

We recommend to the Native Americans of the several States, a prompt resistance to all sectarian intermeddling with politics, or political institutions, come from what source soever it may; the absolute freedom of religious opinion being the corner stone of American civilization.

We also recommend to the Native Americans of the several States, the careful fostering and improvement of local institutions for public instruction, to be supported at the public expense, without which, a government of the people must speedily become a government of ignorance and probable depravity.

We also recommend to the Native Americans of the several States, in their systems of education, a full recognition of the Bible as divine authority for the rights of man, as well as for the separation of Church and State, on which depends so essentially the pursuit of happiness and freedom of conscience. To the Bible we are indebted for the wand that broke the sceptre of tyrants, and crumbled to atoms the Church and State despotisms of those potentates who associate religion with their political systems—who degrade the people in order to rule them,

and interdict education and knowledge among the masses, lest intelligence should inform them of their rights, instruct them how to break asunder their bonds, and rise to the true dignity of God-created freedom.

When the ambition of kings projected the slavery of the people, they locked up the Bible, and invested themselves with the attributes of Divinity. A divine right to enslave was admitted, when the human right was denied. Hence, in all arbitrary governments, the State is incorporated with the Church, under the monstrous paradox that man, in the possession of his natural rights, is incompetent to self-government. The reading of the Bible among the people, exploded this doctrine, and the Native Americans defend it, and will continue to defend it, against all foreign aggression, as necessary to freedom of conscience, and the equal rights of man.

Having thus completed an outline of the principles and policy advocated by the Native American Political Party, as a National Party, we call upon every true friend of his country, to rally under our standard before it becomes too late—we invite the assistance of every adopted citizen of sufficient intelligence to perceive his own real interest, and that of his posterity. Warring with no particular sect, attacking no particular nation—regardless of the spleen of pre-existing parties—we are gathering to the combat in opposition to that foreign influence, and those abuses of party spirit which were so ably foretold by Washington and Jefferson. Invoking Heaven in testimony of the purity of our motives, we have solemnly determined never to relax our efforts, until the star spangled banner floats freely over the re-nationalized land of our birth and our affections.

### RESOLUTIONS,

ADOPTED, JULY 5th AND 7th, A. D. 1845.

Believing our free institutions, if worth any thing to *be worth preserving*, and transmitting *unimpaired*.

Believing the *permanency* of those institutions to depend upon the *honest* and *intelligent* exercise of the right of suffrage.

Believing that ruin, if it come, will come through a *perversion* and *abuse* of that right.

Believing such perversion and abuse to have already prevailed, and to be now increasing to an alarming extent.

Believing that the greatest source of evil in this respect is to be found in the rapid influx of ignorant foreigners, and the facility with which they are converted into citizens.

Believing that Americans in *form*, should and of right ought to be Americans at *heart*.

Believing that under any circumstances, it is dangerous to commit the Ballot Box, the *Ark of our Freedom's Covenant*, to foreign hands, or submit our destinies to the possible control of them, who may be foreigners in *heart*, and Americans in *form* only.

Believing that from any of the old political organizations, as such, we cannot hope for any radical reform of the evils we deprecate.

Therefore, 1. *Resolved*, That we do hereby form ourselves into a national political party, for the radical reform of abuses, and the preservation of our institutions and our liberties, under the name of the Native American Party.

2. *Resolved*, That as Native Americans, we cannot consent to give our political suffrages to any other than to those born on our soil and matured among our institutions.

3. *Resolved*, That no foreigner hereafter coming to these United States, shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, until he shall have been a resident here *at least* twenty-one years.

4. *Resolved*, That the Bible, as the only basis of pure Christianity, lies at the bottom of all true liberty and equality, and thus, as the corner stone of our free institutions, should be freely read by all men.

5. *Resolved*, That removals from important offices under the general government, should be made like appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or other approving body, except in the absence of the Senate, when the President may have the power to suspend *for cause*.

6. *Resolved*, That these principles, lying as they do, at the very foundation of our political freedom, and our national existence, involve, and are paramount to all others, however important to our external prosperity.

7. *Resolved*, That the interest, the honor of the nation, as well as the real welfare of all parties, require that subordinate party questions should be made to yield to the great principles for which we are contending.

8. *Resolved*, That organizations of Native American Associations, should be established in all the townships, and wards of cities throughout the United States.

9. *Resolved*, That the appointment of two Delegates from each Congressional District, be recommended to meet in General Convention, on the 2d Tuesday of May, 1847, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that the place of meeting be Pittsburgh, Pa.

10. *Resolved*, That we advocate the principle that no alien should be naturalized, except on the production of a Custom House certificate, to be procured on his landing on these American shores, proving his residence of twenty-one years; such certificate to be given up to be cancelled.

11. *Resolved*, That we hold it to be the duty of all true Native Americans, to give their suffrages to those only, who subscribe heartily to our principles, and will maintain them.

12. *Resolved*, That as Native Americans, we hold it to be our duty to take high moral ground on all subjects, to grapple with the princi-

ples of right, of truth, and of justice, without regard to mere questions of availability, and to contend for them fearlessly against the world.

13. *Resolved*, That the several Executive Committees of the States, be requested to appoint, each, two proper persons, to constitute a Corresponding National Committee.

14. *Resolved*, That while every constitutional effort should be made to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration, by the enactment of the most efficient laws for the accomplishment of that all important object, still a generous magnanimity requires that those aliens who are, or may become inhabitants of the United States, should be kindly received, and every privilege extended to them, except that of participating in any of our political administrations, and exercising the right of suffrage, until after a residence of at least twenty-one years.

15. *Resolved*, That as Native Americans, we will foster and defend all the great interests of our country, its agriculture, its commerce, its mechanics, manufactures, navigation, mining, and science, fine arts, and literature, against the world.

16. *Resolved*, That we do advocate the passage of laws, imposing upon all foreigners coming hither for purposes of permanent residence, a capitation tax, sufficiently large to prevent the excessive influx of vicious and pauper immigrants, and that, we do this as a matter of self-defence.

17. *Resolved*, That we urge the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture, by permanent provisions for general education, believing the intelligence of the people to be necessary to the right use and the permanence of our liberties, civil and religious.

18. *Resolved*, That the Native American party do, and will continue to advocate the principle, that the naturalization of foreigners be confined exclusively to the Courts of the United States, and also that a public registration of all applicants for the elective franchise be made.

19. *Resolved*, That we advocate the universal toleration of every religious faith and sect, and the total separation of all sectarianism and politics.

20. *Resolved*, That we recommend that no alien be permitted to land in these United States, without a certificate of good moral character, and who is able to provide for his own support, which certificate shall be signed by the United States Consul of the port, from whence he sailed, and also that a registry be made of said alien, in conformity with the Act of Congress, passed in 1802, under President Jefferson.

*President*—H. A. S. DEARBORNE, Massachusetts.

*Vice Presidents*—L. D. CHAPIN, New York,

CHAS. SEXTON, New Jersey,

THOS. D. GROVER, Pennsylvania,

W. N. HALDEMAN, Kentucky,

JOSEPH K. BURTIS, Missouri,

*Secretaries*—W. M. L. PRALL, N. Y.; E. R. CAMPBELL, Ohio; JOHN F. DRIGGS, New York; GEO. G. WEST, Pennsylvania.

## NAMES OF DELEGATES.

L. C. Levin,	Minard Lefevre,	J. F. Whitney,
Thos. D. Grover,	Thos. Winship,	J. Q. Kettelle,
Jos. B. Strafford,	Jacob Townsend,	J. W. Munroe,
Peter Sken Smith,	Benj. C. Dutcher,	L. H. Braley,
L. M. Troutman,	Daniel G. Taylor,	A. D. Stiles,
Richard W. Green,	Lewis Blanche,	Chas. Ruggles,
George W. Reed,	Thos. H. Oakley,	J. L. Moore,
Amos Phillips,	Charles Devoe,	Lora Nash,
Samuel B. Lewis,	Wm. Steele,	John A. King,
Samuel H. Norton,	E. C. Blake,	Aaron Q. Thompson,
John A. Arnold,	Wm. Leaycraft,	John Lloyd,
P. B. Carter,	John Young,	Chas. M. Brown,
C. J. Sneider,	Jacob Lansing,	Geo. F. Penrose,
David Bricker,	Rawson Harmon,	Stephen Reed,
M. W. May,	Chas. Knight,	Charles D. Brown,
Jeremiah E. Eldridge,	Franklin Ferguson,	Wm. McCormick,
George Maris,	Dr. J. Symmes,	John F. Driggs,
Leander N. Ott,	Jesse Ford,	Edward Green,
Wm. Duncan,	John Johnson,	Wm. Forbes,
Geo. Everson,	Edwin R. Campbell,	W. L. Prall,
E. Jackson,	Jos. K. Burtis,	James Griffiths,
Edward Griffins,	H. H. Tucker,	Thos. Hogan,
Jacob Weaver,	G. W. Hartshorne,	Peter Squiers,
Thomas Ford,	John Locke,	Dr. D. C. Freeman,
O. C. Lombard,	George G. West,	W. C. Dusenberry,
Jesse Mann,	John Allen,	Chas. Alden,
F. C. Messenger,	Thomas Wattson,	Isaac S. Smith,
Geo. Emerson,	John W. Ashnead,	Wm. R. Wagstaff,
H. A. S. Dearborne,	E. W. Keyser,	Edward Harte,
L. B. Bodge,	Wm. D. Baker,	Philip Jordan,
J. B. Robinson,	Oliver P. Cornman,	Wm. Taylor,
C. J. Fountain,	Wm. M. Evans,	Richard L. Wyckoff,
Samuel Gage,	Elijah K. Wilds,	Wyllis Ames,
Thos. R. Whitney,	John F. Vanlear,	James McDonald,
Fred. H. Way,	Jacob Teese,	John Skillman, Jr.
Joseph Hufty,	Geo. Ford,	Morgan Everson,
S. G. Steele,	Kirkpatrick Ewing,	Robert C. Russell,
Loring D. Chapin,	E. C. Reigart,	Evan Smith,
Wm. Kirpt,	Alex. M. Kenney,	Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
John Mount,	Geo. W. Twining,	Charles Sexton,
George Youngs,	Daniel Kendig,	Albert Thatcher,
James Covell, Sr.	Archibald Reeves,	Thos. McCorkel,
Robert H. Golder,	Benj. R. Snyder,	W. N. Haldeman,
W. W. Wetmore,	Jos. Allison,	James G. Caldwell,
Pardon Lapham,	James Sturgis,	Hector Orr,
Wm. Bennett,	Samuel B. Lewis,	W. H. Farrar,
Charles Perley,	A. B. Ely,	J. Shepherd.

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# THE MORNING COURIER AND American Democrat,

A large double-medium daily newspaper, containing all the latest political, literary and commercial news of the day, is issued at sun-rise every morning (Sundays excepted) and delivered to subscribers in the city and mailed to those in the country, at the rate of \$6.00 a year.

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W. N. HALDEMAN,  
Louisville, Ky.



At an immense and enthusiastic assemblage of the citizens of Louisville, at the Court House, on the night of the 6th August, 1845, for the purpose of organizing a Native American Party, L. L. SHREVE, Esq., was called to the Chair, SAMUEL FRAZER and Col. R. K. WHITE were appointed Vice Presidents, and G. J. JOHNSTON and JAMES H. BAGBY, Secretaries.

An appropriate prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. CRAIK, the Address of the National Native American Convention, held at Philadelphia, 4th July last, was then read by W. N. HALDEMAN. An eloquent Address was then delivered by S. F. J. TRABUE, Esq.

Mr. E. BRYANT moved the following Preamble and Resolutions, which having been read by the Secretary, were *unanimously* adopted:

WHEREAS, the evils to our country resulting from the rapidly increasing immigration from foreign countries, and from our present system of Naturalization, both from its inherent defects, and the gross frauds upon the elective franchise practised under it, are obvious to, and acknowledged by the virtuous, intelligent, and patriotic of all parties, and have produced the most anxious forebodings and apprehensions for the fate of our Republican institutions: AND, WHEREAS, we have reason to believe, that neither of the two great political parties as at present organized and marshalled under their respective leaders, intend to make an effort to remedy these evils; but, on the contrary, both of them, with a view to secure the foreign influence existing in the country, and which by daily accessions, is constantly accumulating, and now holds the balance of power between these parties, and virtually governs and dictates the policy of the government; and in an especial manner is opposed to the reform of the Naturalization system, which we regard as vitally essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, our nationality, and our political and social morality: AND, WHEREAS, in view of these facts, we regard it as the imperative duty of every true-hearted American to take a firm, bold, and unyielding stand on the side of his country, against every party or combination of parties, which bending to a foreign influence seated and consolidated in our midst, for the sake of the acquisition of political power, submits to its dictation, and sacrifices to it the best and dearest interests of American citizens: And, believing this, under existing circumstances, the only effective mode of accomplishing the great conservative objects we have in view—

1. *Therefore Resolved*, That we do now hold ourselves freed from all connection with, and absolved from all obligations to either of the old political parties; and from this time forward, we assume the distinctive name, NATIVE AMERICAN; a name at once honorable, appropriate, and expressive of the cause and principles we advocate.

2. *Resolved*, That while we adopt the name Native American, in accordance with the decision of the late National Convention, we do not intend thereby to exclude adopted citizens from our party; on the contrary, we earnestly invite all who are truly American in feeling and interest, without regard to the land of their birth, to join our standard, and share with us the glory and honor of upholding American principles and American institutions, against all opposition.

3. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the doings, and cordially embrace the principles, generally, set forth in the Address and Resolves of the late National Convention of the Native American Party; and we do hereby adopt the same as our political creed, and do now avow our unalterable determination to maintain and support the doctrines therein contained, to their full and triumphant establishment.

4. *Resolved*, That from this time forth, we will not give our suffrages to any man, for any office, either under the State or National Government, who will not pledge himself, if elected, to exert his best efforts to effect the repeal of the existing naturalization laws.

5. *Resolved*, That while we detest and abhor the party sycophant, who to conciliate foreign influence, and thus foist himself into office, would sell his birthright in this land of liberty, we will hail with fraternal regard, and welcome to our warm embrace that man in whose bosom there throbs a true American heart, notwithstanding a foreign land may claim his nativity.

6. *Resolved*, That we deprecate as a blighting curse to the community, the hordes of ignorant serfs, mendicants and criminals that daily throng our shores, since they do but undermine the honest industry of the country, prey upon our substance, and corrupt the public morals.

7. *Resolved*, That as a measure purely of self-defence, we will advocate the passage of a law imposing upon all foreigners coming to the United States to reside, a capitation tax, of such magnitude as effectually to arrest and prevent, for all time to come, the influx of the ignorant, vicious and pauper population of Europe.

8. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as absolute and entire freedom of opinion, in matters of religion, is at the very foundation of American liberty—while we, as a political party, disclaim all partiality for, or prejudice against, any religious institution—we will promptly oppose with open hostility, any and all religious sects, that shall in any manner, or for any purpose, interfere with the political institutions of our country.

9. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as our country contains all the elements necessary to make us an independent, contented and happy people, we will therefore foster, encourage and support American Industry, American Science and American Art against the world.

10. *Resolved*, That we earnestly call upon the friends of our cause throughout Kentucky, to arouse to immediate action, by organizing Native American associations in every county and precinct in the State, and we conjure them, by their love of country, not to lay down their arms until the star of American Independence shall again assume its native lustre.

On motion of Mr. BEATTIE, the following Resolution was adopted:

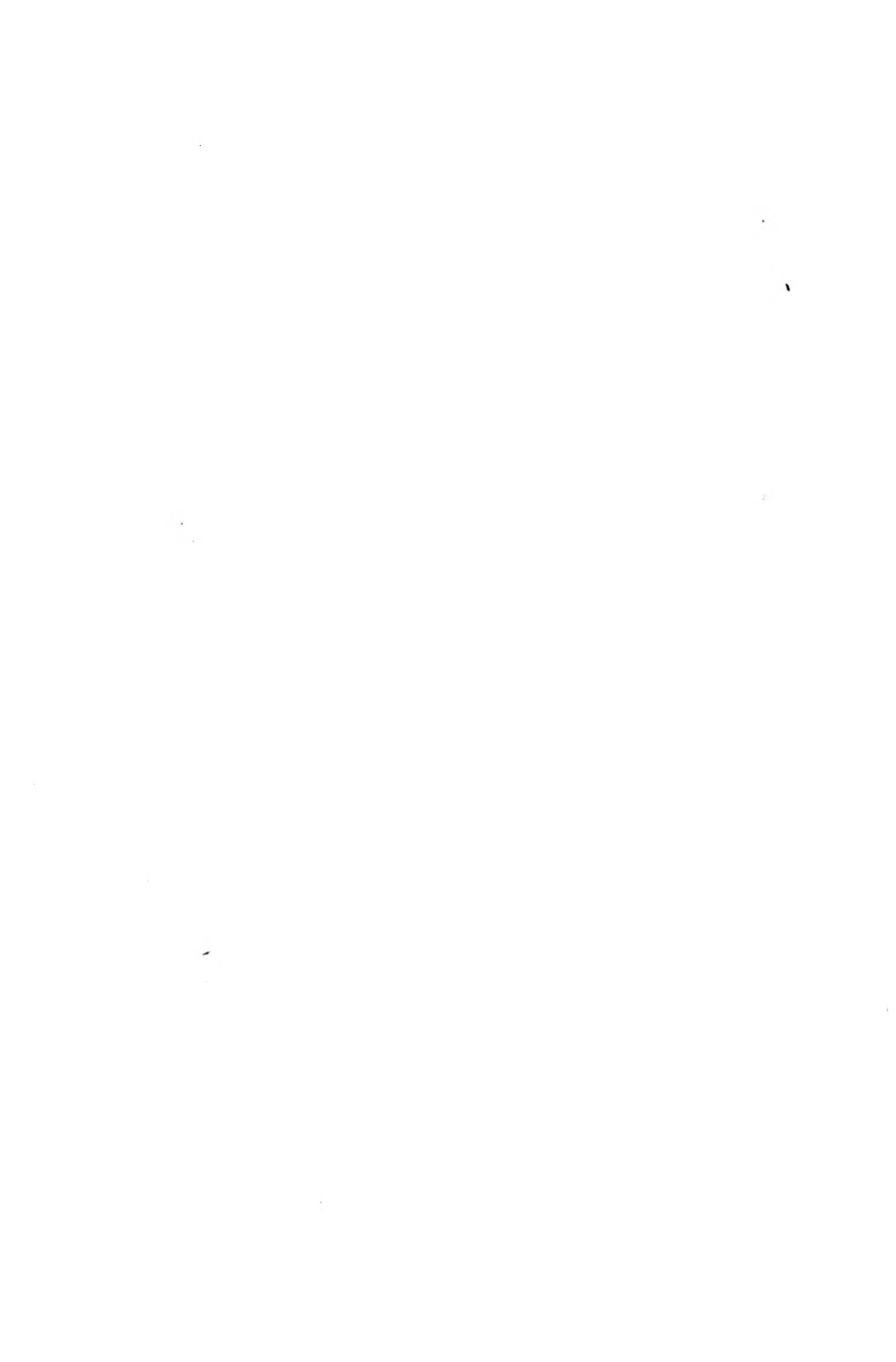
*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by all its officers, be published in the Morning Courier and American Democrat, and that all Editors friendly to our cause in Kentucky, and the adjacent States, be and they hereby are, requested to publish the same.

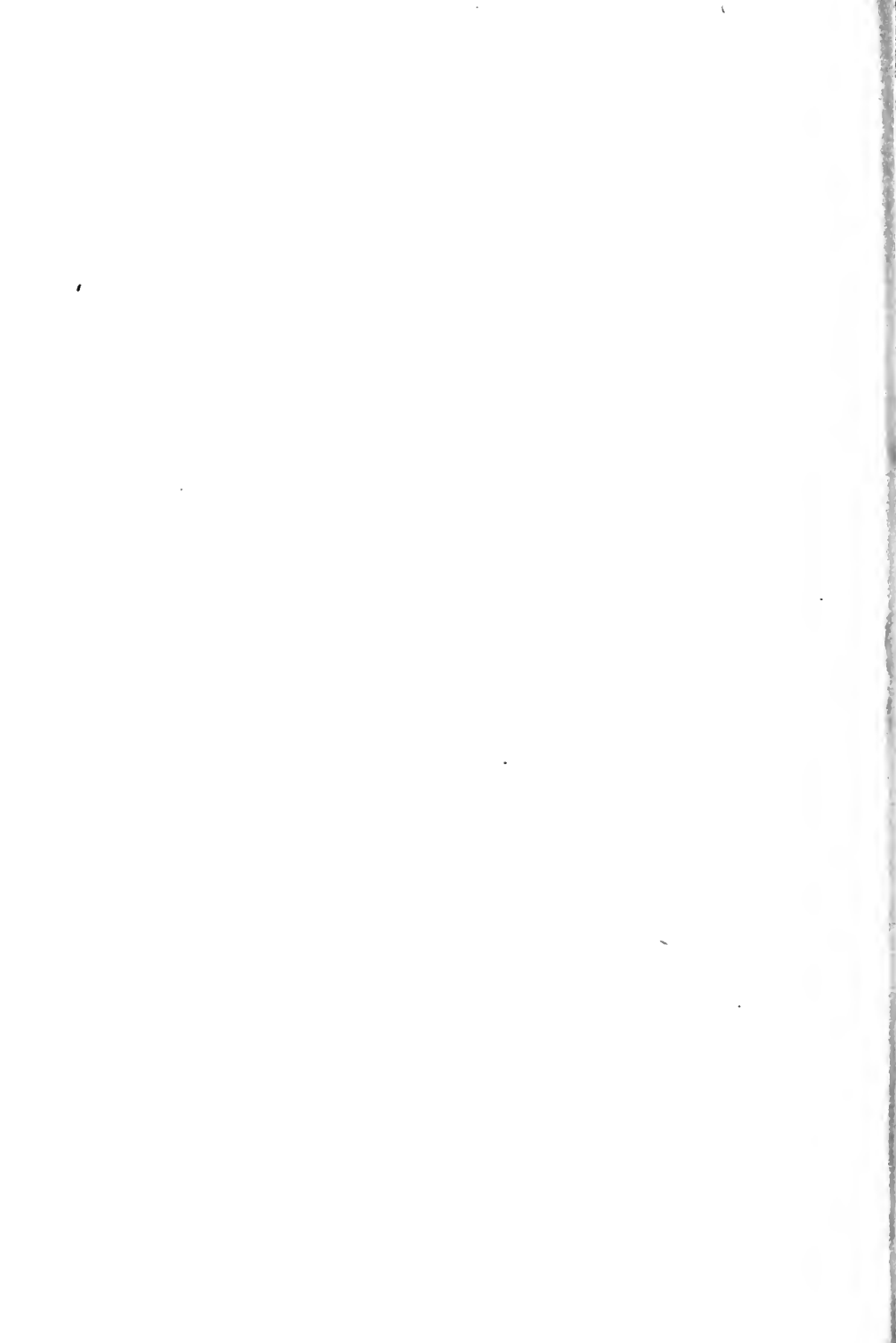
And then the meeting adjourned.

L. L. SHREVE, *President*.

SAML. FRAZER, }  
R. K. WHITE, } *Vice Presidents.*

G. J. JOHNSTON, }  
J. H. BAGBY, } *Secretaries.*

















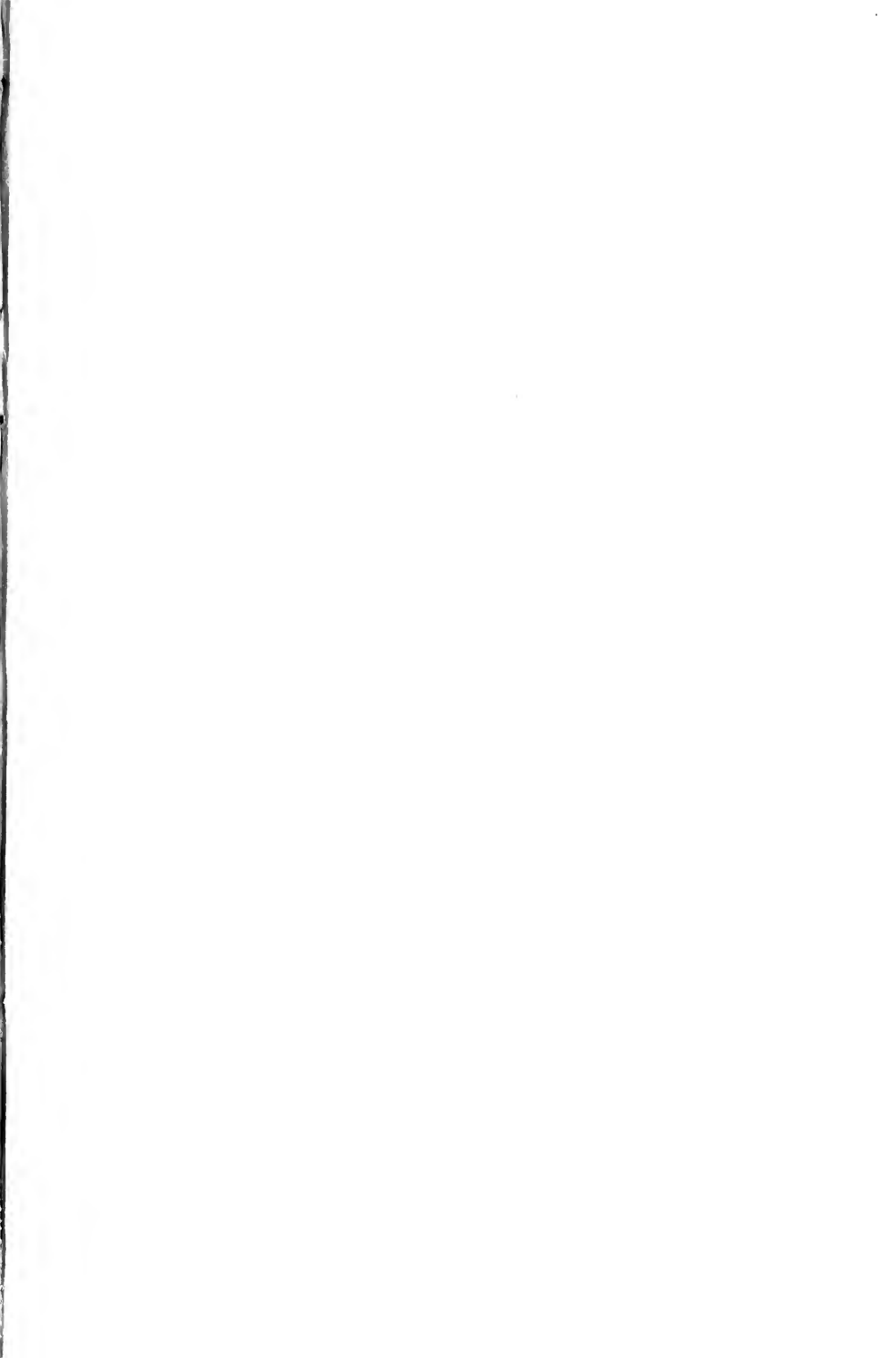












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