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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, September 10, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. A few back papers came through.

WHAT OUR FATHERS THOUGHT.

One of the most hackneyed of the sophisms directed against the principles of the American party is, that they are opposed in sentiment and feeling to the settled and well considered views of the fathers of the Republic—that we are broaching new and dangerous doctrines, and creating tests of men's fitness for office other than those established by the framers of the Constitution. These arguments are utterly destitute of the slightest foundation. Nothing is more positive, more absolutely true than that the fathers of the Republic and the framers of the Constitution regarded with the utmost apprehension the evils of foreign influence, even at a period when immigration did not proceed at one-tenth the present rate, and when the sagacious and prescient eye of statesmen could alone pierce through the vista of future events.

It has been said that if GEORGE WASHINGTON were now living he would embrace and advocate the principles of the American party. This has been scouted at with much affected indignation, but if we are to judge of what would have been the course of WASHINGTON in a probable contingency from his well known and plainly expressed sentiments, the conclusion is entirely reasonable that, were he now alive, he would unite with the American party. In the farewell address to his countrymen, WASHINGTON, with prophetic ken, thus adjures the people to beware of foreign influence:

> 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 Republican governments.

Again, in a letter to RICHARD HENRY LEE, of Virginia, (Sparks' Life, vol. 2, page 1,) he says:

> These men (foreigners) have no attachment to the country further than interest binds them. . . . . .
> Their effrontery will take no denial. It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers.

WASHINGTON, nearly sixty years ago, foresaw that immigration would bring to our shores a host of undisciplined and uneducated persons, for in a letter to Mr. ADAMS, quoted in Sparks' Life, he wrote:

> My opinion with regard to immigration is, that, except of useful mechanics and some particular description of men and professions, there is no use of encouragement.

And in another to Governor MORRIS he expressed a devout wish that, with the exception of the Marquis LAFAYETTE, we had not a single foreigner amongst us. We find the following sentiment of WASHINGTON in page 393, vol. 2, of Sparks' Life, and we invite attention to it particularly, because it embodies the whole platform of the present American party upon the subject of excluding foreigners from office:

> It does not accord with the policy of this Government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens.

Are we not borne out in the assertion that WASHINGTON were still living, he would vindicate and sustain the principles of the American party. But the illustrious Father of his Country does not stand alone. He is associated with a host of great men, splendid statesmen, and unpurchased patriots. The author of the Declaration of Independence—the founder of the Democratic party—THOMAS JEFFERSON. As early as 1781, when the question was presented in Virginia as to the propriety of aiding the increase of population by encouraging foreign immigration, at a time when Virginia was more in want of population than any thing else to develope her immense agricultural resources, Mr. JEFFERSON strenuously objected to the introduction of foreigners. He said:

> They foreigners] will bring with them the principles of the government they have established in their 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. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislation. They will unite to it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous incoherent and distracted mass.

Nearly every reader will remember the following very strong expression of Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinions:

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

It is unnecessary to quote Mr. JEFFERSON any further. The opinions of JAMES MADISON are familiar to the people. He once said:

> Foreign influence to America is like the Grecian Horse to Troy, it conceals an enemy within it. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance.

ANDREW JACKSON, the second father of Democracy, once made use of the annexed forcible expression:

> It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and in effect of England, feed our own; or we shall become paupers ourselves.

In fact, if we had the time and the patience to search through the voluminous records which contain the opinions and sayings of the leading state-men and warriors of the country, we should not fail to discover repeated references to this haunting and well grounded fear of foreign influence. They know the trials to which our institutions would be subjected through the ignorance, credulity and prejudices of the alien population, and anticipated something of that very system of shameless demagogueism which has elevated the foreigner to the dignity of one of the principal powers of the State, to be courted, cajoled, or purchased as the case may be. Had their foresight extended a little further, we, their descendants, would not now be compelled to battle with the evil; had our forefathers seen in their minds eye half the dangers of the future, instead of providing in the Federal Constitution, that none but a natural-born citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President, they would have effectually excluded foreigners from all political station whatever, and would thus have conferred a precious and perpetual boon upon their country.

RECEIPTS PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, September 8, 1855.—Wm G. Hewes, 13 bbls. Sugar; A. Thompson & Co, 12 bbls Molasses; LeBlanc & Faucheux, 15 bales Moss; Heath & Miller, 17 bales Moss. Leeds' Foundry, 1 ht sundries; E. Burgo, 1 lot Furniture, 9 coop Chickens Potters, Millard & Co, 1 bbl Flour; L Denenal, 9 bbls Eggs and 1 box do; G Seward, 1 box do; sundries to order.

DEATH OF JUDGE CRANCH.—This eminent citizen died at Washington on the 1st inst., in the 79th year of his age.

TEN TONS OF GOLD.—The North British Mail says "We have seen a letter from Melbourne, dated the 10th of May, per the George Marshall, to a respectable firm in town, wherein it is stated there is rumor was afloat there that Mr Chearne, that a piece of solid gold, weighing ten tons, had been found in the Kangaroo diggings. If this turns out to be true, it will have an important and beneficial effect upon the trade of the colony."

DENMARK AND THE SOUND DUES.—On the 17th ultimo, says the *National Intelligencer*, we transferred to our columns, from the "London Daily News," what purported to be a summary of a diplomatic note addressed to the American Government by the Danish minister of Foreign Affairs, remonstrating against the course of our Government in giving notice of its intention to terminate the treaty of commerce and amity now existing between the United States and Denmark, and intimating that the manner in which the American Government had proposed to abrogate the treaty might affect those relations by giving rise to such conduct that could have been prohibited, the Wheat was gone expressly to this statement, copied from a respectable English journal, we had not, of course, any reason to question its authenticity. But we have since learned, from a reliable source, that there is not one word of truth in it. It is a fabrication from beginning to end.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURE.—H. S. Foote, who, when he came from Mississippi in 1850, expressed a desire to hang John P. Hale with a grape-vine for the crime of Abolition, is now a lawyer in California, and recently made what the New York Tribune calls a Rushco speech at Marysville, in which he gave this account of certain political operations to which he was a party. Mr. Washington passing the last Slavery Compromise bill, the Telegraph in Indiana, and Hillhouse capital thereby, and Hillhouse capital thereby, and Hillhouse capital thereby