From the EUROPEAN, *a paper in New York, edited by an Irishman, who a few years since was taken, naked and hungry, out of the street, by a Native American.*

What would America have been but for Irishmen? We may judge from these facts:

Firstly.—As we may readily perceive by their names, half the population of these States, have sprung from the loins of the disciples of Saint Patrick, and this half has the decided advantage over the other, in the attribute of muscles, thews, sinews, and sound constitutions.

Secondly.—Every great work that was ever performed in America, has been chiefly the result of the labor of Irishmen.

Thirdly.—Much as Americans may think of themselves they could not, if they were to be d———d for for it, build a four story house, level a rail-road, or dig a canal, without the assistance of Irishmen.

Fourthly.—The American navy, and army of which we are daily in the habit of hearing such a fuss, touching their invincibility, are three-fourths composed of Irishmen.

Fifthly.—With a few exceptions, the only readable newspapers in America, are edited by Irishmen.

Sixthly.—The few speakers in Congress worth listening to, at the late sessions, were Irishmen, or Irishmen's sons.

Seventhly.—The principals, and ushers of two-thirds of all the leading schools in the United States are Irishmen. And so on.

The above will explain a few of the benefits that Irishmen confer on this country, but indeed, they, are so well known, that they require no explanation. And yet forsooth we are to have our feelings assaulted by a beggarly association of Brooklyn;* and to make bad worse, the members of this association, call themselves Americans, a pretension that if true, proves them to be a most ungrateful set of scoundrels, on the face of God's earth.

Whatever they may have been, however, their influence is as confined, as their feelings are degraded. The Americans, as a body despise them, as much as Irishmen defy them.

[*From* SARSFIELD *communication in the Evening Star.*]

(He is speaking of Irishmen in this country:)

But alas! in the midst of a magnificent country, whose virgin soil has been reclaimed by our toils; whose roads have been constructed by our labors, whose canals have been dug by our hands; whose streets, whose stores, whose houses, whose cities, towns, and villages have been reared by the sweat of our bones; whose arts have been improved by our ingenuity; whose wealth and whose prosperity have been augmented by our industry: whose moral powers, military renown, and intellectual glories have been raised and dignified by our studies and our genius; and in support of whose constitution and laws we have lavished and are still ready to lavish our treasures and our blood—in the midst of this country, we are like the self-expatriated children of Israel, among the shepherd kings of Egypt, uncherished, forgotten and unknown.—Yea, absolutely unknown. for we have no presses at our command, no courageous defenders, to ward off the poised arrows incessantly aimed at the Irish creed and character from all parts of the Union, no eloquent apologist to excuse our frailties, human though they be.

A friend to whom we showed the foregoing extracts this morning, has hit them off with humor and sarcasm, so happily blended, that we adopt and present his remarks in the place of those we had intended to make:

What prodigies are Irishmen! What nincom-poops are Americans! Where have we been all our days, that our intellects have been so beclouded, and light is only just dawning upon us from the garret of an Irish Editor? Truly this is an age of discoveries, among the latest of which are the "facts" above enumerated from "Firstly" to "Seventhly." Firstly, 'more than one half' of the American people "have sprung from the loins of the disciples of St. Patrick!" O astonishing! Then the fabulous tales about Convents and Friars—their productive powers—and their influence upon "the salvation of unborn millions" is at last, though tardily, admitted; yea, even avowed.—Nevertheless, we shrewdly suspect that the little finger of America, is *now* larger than all the "loins of the disciples of St. Patrick."

Secondly, every "great" National work is "chiefly" the result of Irish ability; our *Independence*, doubtless, is attributable "chiefly" to the Irish; ditto, our Science, Poetry, Painting and Statuary; ditto, thirdly, our power. and enterprise in building, ditto, fourthly, the "invincibility of the American Navy," which we now learn is "three-fourths composed of Irishmen," ditto, fifthly, the "only readable newspapers in America" which are "edited by Irishmen;" ditto, sixthly, "the few speakers in Congress worth listening to," "who are, mainly, "Irishmen, or Irishmen's sons;" ditto, seventhly, the most distinguished professors of our scientific and literary institutions, most of whom are IRISH!!! Let no citizen hereafter boast of being an American! If he has Irish blood in his veins, let him trumpet it to the world, if he has not, let him lie, and pretend to have? Trace not your descent back to the sturdy honesty, industry and independence of the burghers of the Republic of Holland, boast not thyself that the Anglo-Saxon blood flows in thy veins; deny that the leaders in the American Revolution were your sires; spit upon their memories; asseverate that the blood then drenching the soil like water, is not kindred with that flowing through *your* veins? What an astonishing people the Irish must be; and how ill used they have been? Has it been because our intellects are too obtuse to appreciate them, or because they have "bid their light" under a bushel of onions, or a decanter of "crather comfort?" Native Citizens, repent of your evil ways! Bow down, in the spirit of humility, and bear the reviliags of the "European:" kiss the rod of "Sarsfield," and blush that you have been (for so says the Irish Editor) "*the most ungrateful set of scoundrels on the face of God's earth!*"

THE EFFECTS OF PRECIPITATION are fancifully illustrated in the following parable from the East:

"I have heard that a king of Persia had a favorite hawk. Being one day on a hunting party with his hawk upon his head, a deer started up before him; he let the hawk fly, and following it with great eagerness till at length the deer was taken. The courtiers were all left behind in the chase. The king being thirsty, rode about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered some trickling down from the rocks. He took a little cap out of his quiver, and held it to catch the water. Just when the cup was filled, and he was going to drink, the hawk shook his pinions and overset the cup. The king was vexed at the accident, and again applied the cup to the hole in the rock. When the cup was replenished, and he was lifting it to his mouth, the hawk clapped his wings, and threw it down, at which the king was so enraged, that he flung the bird with such force against the ground that he expired.

At this time the table-decker came up. He took a napkin out of his budget, wiped the cup, and was going to give the king some water to drink. The king said he had a great inclination to taste the pure water that distilled through the rock, but not having patience to wait for its being collected by drops, he ordered the table-decker to go to the top of the mountain, and fill the cup at the fountain head.

The table-decker having reached the top of the mountain, saw a large dragon lying dead at the spring, and his poisonous foam mixing with the water, fell in drops through the rock. He descended, related the fact to the king, and presented him with a cup of cold water out of his flagon.

When the king lifted the cup to his lips, the tears gushed from his eyes. He then related to the table-decker the adventures of the hawk, made many reflections upon the destructive consequences of precipitancy and thoughtlessness, and during the remainder of his life, the arrow of regret was continually rankling in his breast.

The Ameteur Boat Club Gull, arrived from their excursion to Philadelphia, last evening. The other Clubs of the Association in this city, went down the Bay to escort the Gull up, from whence the whole returned to Castle Garden, forming a beatiful aquatic procession, the effect of which was much heightened by a brilliant moonlight evening.—*N. Y. Star.*

WELL DONE, BOSTON!—We learn, that at a municipal meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, on Monday last, an order passed the Board, authorizing the Committees on the House of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, to send alien paupers to the country from whence they came; provided it can be done at an expense, not exceeding ten dollars for each person so sent, and that the whole expense shall not exceed one half of the fund derived from the tax levied on alien passengers, under the law passed April 20, 1837.

Our Boston friends have broken ground nobly, and in the way best calculated to effect the object in view. A clearance of the Boston Alms House, by returning on England her pauper population, would convince her that not only will her impositions in this respect be defeated, but that it will be impolitic to go to the expense of sending them out, when there is a prospect of their being promptly returned upon her, to be handed over from parish to parish, until they reach their place of settlement. We have, in private conversation, recommended the same measure to be adopted here; and if the old British brig Rosebank had been sent back with as many paupers as she could carry, it would have been the best thing our Corporation could have done.

We hope, as Boston has set the example, that they will now seriously consider the propriety and advantage of following their lead. The country is now awaking to the importance of the subject, and, as a matter simply of finance, we believe the city would save money, and where they have been bonded for, that the owner or consignee of the vessel in which they were brought out, would prefer paying their passage, to having them remain as a charge upon his hands. We have some curious developments on this subject, which we shall, in due time, make public; and several of the owners of ships in the English trade have had so many impositions practised upon them, by passengers, with an express view of rendering them chargeable with their support for two years, by an abuse of the law, that they are prepared to hail with satisfaction any measure that may tend to prevent it.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER,
THOMAS W. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted chiefly to literature, but occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of science; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful *selections*, though its matter has been, and will continue to be, in the main, *original*.

Party politics and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere: but whenever that happens, they are *incidental* only; not *primary*. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

Reviews and Critical Notices occupy their due space in the work; and it is the editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,— to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon the large number, which merit only to be buried. In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial criticism, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxilaries, to him who does wish to discriminate.

Essays and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both,—Historical Sketches,—and Reminiscences of events too minute for history, yet elucidating it, and heightning its interest,— may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain – to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes: The soft, pesuasive influence of literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation Vice and folly are rioting abroad. They should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people. Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentious cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice.

The South, peculiarly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! *Is this contrast justified* by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? Not for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our breteren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on the name of this periodical; and and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence; and happy indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, it is not for the editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not further short of them than human weakness usually makes practice fall short of theory.

The Messenger is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains 64 large super-royal pages, printed in the very handsomest manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that on which any other periodical is printed in our country.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and must commence with the current one. The price is $5 per volume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscribing. This is particularly adverted to now to avoid misapprehension, or future misunderstanding—as no order will hereafter be attended to unless accompanied with the price of subscription.

The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any single No. for all distances under 100 miles—over 100 miles. ten cents.

All commuications or letters, relative to the Messenger, must be addressed to THOMAS W. WHITE,
Southern Literary Messenger Office, Richmond, Va.

THE NEW YORK Life Insurance and Truts Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery and of the Surrogate Courts of the state of New York as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars. as appears by a Report of the master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.

To persons in public employment who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way without exhausting those energies of mind and person, which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is $1000 per ananum. may by the appropriation of $118 a year, secure to his children $5000, even if he should die the next day.

A husband 30 years old, may provide $500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of $11 80. At 45 years old a clerk may create a saving fund of $1000 for the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of $37 30. At sixty the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years for the yearly payment of $49 10.

In the minor offices of the public service experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up anything, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labours of thirty years are therefore productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harrassed for years by the dreadful apprehension of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief—gives reality to hope, and by the small economy of a few dollars per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.

The preliminaries for effecting Insurance are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the forms of the office, together with a statement of the Physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points, the blanks for which will be furnished by the Agent in Washington City.

As the design of the Company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means and system are directed to that end, it only requires a reciprocity of good faith, to produce the mutual result of strength to itself and security to its customers.

Officers in the Navy will also be Insured, either for shore or sea duty, the latter service, however, being with an additional premium which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.

Insurance will be made for one year or any period within seven years or for life, the premium varying in either case according to the term. The risque of the Company will commence with the date of the Policy; but no Insurance will be considered valid until the Policy is *delivered* to the Insured.

Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to HENRY M. MOHITT.
Washington City.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY:
A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism. to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on steel.

WHILE nearly every other country of the old world can boast its collected body of national poetry, on which the seal of a people's favourable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations in the most striking light the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a *corpus poetarum* the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiery have achieved, our own country appears to be destitute of poetic honors. *Appears* we say, for although no full collection of the *chef d' œuvres* of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ceded to older and in some respects more favoured lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unmutilated form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking, who believe that the Aonian Maids have confined their richest favours to our transatlantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possesion of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have, been published in a collected form. Our poets, especially have generally written for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have gone to rest, or their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and limited circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors. the grass of the field and the flowers of the wilderness, are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "ingots bright from the mint of genius" and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, in quantities sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would be in other countries to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world. Such were HARNEY, author of 'Crystalina' and the 'Fever Dream,' SANDS, author of Yamoyden, WILCOX, author of 'The Age of Benevolence,' ROBINSON, author of 'The Savage,' LITTLE, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling, the lamented BRAINARD, and many beside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred, associates, and friends.

With the names of those poets who within the last few years have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, *Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, Sigourney, Whitter, Willis*, &c. the public are familiar: and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied and extensive, which will amply repay the labour of exploring it, and add undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and embalm in a bright and imperishable form the numberless 'gems of purest ray,' with which our researches into the literary antiquities of our country have endowed us; and we are confident that every lover of his native land will regard our enterprise as patriotic and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are merriting its support by exhibiting to the world a proud evidence that America, in the giant strength of her Hurculean childhood, is destined ere long to cope in the arena of literature with those lands which for centuries have boasted their civilization and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of their cherished sons in the noblest field which Heaven has opened to human intellect.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain the complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers—and of the others, the best poems, and such as are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams, Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, Park, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Bogart, John G. C. Brainard, James G. Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert S. Coffin, Richard H. Dana, George W. Doane, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Dwight, Elizabeth F. Ellet, Emma C. Embury Edward Everet, Samuel L. Fairfield, Philip Freneau, William D. Gallagher, Hannah F. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Harney, John A. Hillhouse, Charles F. Hoffman, Mellen Grenvill Neal, John Peabody, B. W O. James G Percival, John Pierpont, Edward C. Pinckney, George D. Prentice, J.O. Rockwell, Robert C. Sands, Lydia H. Sigourney, Charles Sprague, J. R. Sutermeister, John Trumbull, Prosper M Wetmore, John Greenleaf Whitter, Nathaniel P. Willis

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits, on steel, with other illustrations.

PRICE, five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The first number will be published in December.

Subscriptions received in New York by WILEY & PUTNUM, 181 Broadway, and GRISWOLD & CAMBRELING, 118 Fulton Street. All letters to be addressed, post paid to
RUFUS W GRISWOLD.
July 29. *Sec. N. Y. Lit Antiquarian Association*

FRENCH LESSONS. Mons. Abadie has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this City and vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native language, at his rooms or private families and academies, at a moderate price. For particulars apply at this office.

Abadie's French Grammar, and Course of French Literature for sale at all the bookstores.

NOTICE.—A Silver Watch, which was found by a gentlemen, has been left with me, which the owner can have by calling at my office near the Bank o Washington; proving his property and paying for this advertisement, etc.
B. K. MORSELL, J. P.
aug. 26—tf Washington City, D. C.

Z. K. OFFUTT, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, 11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.
Block-letter signs, and gilding, executed in the best style.
aug 26 3m

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, who can come well recomended. Apply at the office of the Native American on the Pennsylvania Avenue.

A COOK WANTED, one who understands French and American Cooking will be prefered. Apply at the office of the Native American.

A. LEE's Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 Doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue; where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S Gregory, & Co.
All orders promptly attended to.

ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, two doors east of Brown's Hotel, has just received his fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING S, which have been selected with the utmost care, and can be recommended as equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

The attention of the Public is particularly invited to a lot of *French Cloths*, a very desirable article, and generally esteemed on account of their durability of colour and beauty of finish.

Members of Congress, strangers, and citizens are requested to call and examine the above goods. Orders for clothing will be executed in the usual style of the establishment.
sept 2—5w

DEVAUGHN,
CUPPER, LEECHER AND BLEEDER.
Has on hand and will always keep alarge supply of the best Sweedish Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store.
aug 26—y

LANE & TUCKER, MERCHANT TAILORS *Athenæum, a few doors west of 4½ street, Pennsylvania Avenue*, have just received a general supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, of a superior quality, selected with great care from among the best importing houses in the United States, all of which they are now prepared to make to order in a very superior and fashionable style.

Members of Congress, strangers and citizens, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and our prices shall be moderate.

Also, a general assortment of fancy articles for gentlemen's wear.

One of the firm being agent to teach and sell Scott & Perkins' improved system of cutting, entitled the "Tailor's Master piece," feels great confidence from his own succession using it, to recommend it to tailors in general.
Sept 9—6w

FOR SALE.—The Brick House on F street, now in the occupation of Mr. John H. Houston, together with the large and beautiful lot on which it is situated There are attached to the House a good brick kitchen and smoke-house. Mr. Houston will show the property to any person disposed to purchase. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.
WM. BRENT.
sept 2—1 m

WM. P. ELLIOT.—Architect and Engineer, No 15, City Hall, continues to make Designs and Drawings of Public and Private Buildings.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Washington City American Society.

Whereas, it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpolluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence, and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws, the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were *born equally free;* to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived when the Americans' should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores, when every wind that blows waits the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character as a separate people high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office. whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will, exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and *independent* party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected with any religious sect or denomination, leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith, adhering for ourselves to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, *through the means of our own countrymen.*

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Mr. *B. K. Morsell* moved to amend the foregoing by adding other articles, which, in like manner, after some amendments, were adopted.

1st. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

2d. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and duties whose shall be therein defined.

3d. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

4th. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorised to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title in this city.

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert those rights guaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshhold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually but surely over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the age A contest between the aristocratic and democratic principles, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people, to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers: out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives or Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the whigs who go for liberal, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war; consequently, it is the object with both whigs and tories, to rid the country of this dangerous intermediate party, and no other surer means is offered than to ship them to our shores: Hence the overwhelming arrival of emigrants. It is nonsense to talk of their innate love of the "democratic principle;" they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which factious leader n England had determined to uproot society; overthrow peace and government; track the land with their bloody footsteps, and pollute every consecrated avenue, leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of it conductor to substantiate these charges by proofs derived from English writers, and explain the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the electric elements of a great political storm, branded by the good and patriotic, destitute of principle, anxious for power as the means of wealth, regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in the Lazarhouses of overtaxed and discontented parishes, hated and detested from their youth to their maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, place their feet upon our soil, ignorant of our customs—regardless of our laws, and careless of those great uniting qualities that bind us together a united and happy people.

To counteract evil influence arising from whatever cause, the public press has been found at all times, since the glorious era of its discovery, an efficient agent. Its influence goes forth upon the four winds of heaven, and its high voice is heard in the four quarters of the earth. Its eloquence rings in the congregated councils of nations, and it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oppressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proportion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power—all causes have acknowledged its aid, and it is now proposed, that the cause of our country and our countrymen, should be supported and made manifest through this great organ.

The times are rife for our purpose. The system with England to flood this country, has proved of advantage to her taxed landholders—her impoverished parishes—to her government—her aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have determined to eradicate an evil, not by the enactment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of an outrage and an injury. The other nations of Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are following her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to secure themselves against the chances of a plague, the filthy victims of the wrath of heaven, will be shipped to our hospitable shores.

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chiefest aim, and we appeal to the well judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular individual there; but our eyes will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will see nothing but the banner of our native land, streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer, than the true American worship, around the altar American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature; and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native, whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius—they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the political dramas.

Domestic and current intelligence shall be regularly given, in a short and agreeable manner.

The proceedings of Congress will be condensed, and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with impartiality, and opinion with the utmost and most delicate respect.

HENRY J. BRENT.

DANIEL PIERCE, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Umbrella Manufactory, to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, immediately opposite his former stand, and next door to the Native American Hotel. Persons having Umbrellas to cover, or repair, are respectfully solicited to call as above.

P. S. As several Umbrellas have lost the names, by removing, the owners would much oblige, if they would come and designate their Umbrellas.
sept. 23—3m

HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS—BOTELER & DONN, on Pennsylvania Avenue between 4½ and 6th streets. We have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we would invite the attention of persons furnishing, the following list comprises a part of our stock, Pier, Card, Dining, Breakfast, Washing and Kitchen Tables, Bedsteads, Beds and Mattrasses, Sofas, Sideboards, Dressing and plain Beaureaux, Gilt frame, Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses Box, Toilet and common do., Mahogany, Cane seat and wood seat Chairs, and Rocker chairs, Dinner, Toilett and Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers and Cups and Saucers, Glass tumblers, Decanters, Wine-glasses and Pitchers, Hock and Champagne glasses, Plated castors, Candlesticks and Snuffer and trays, Astral, Hall, Mantle and Side Lamps, Ivory handled knives and forks full sets of 51 prs., Common and Buck handled Knives and Forks, Shovel and Tongs, Fenders and Andirons, Britannia Tea Sets, Spitoons and Coffee Pots, Block tin Coffee Pots and Biggins, Eggboilers and Bread Graters, Hearth, Crumb, Hair, Blacking, Sweeping, Horse and Scrubbing Brushes, Tea caddys, Coffee Mills, and Spice Boxes, a general assortment of Tin and Iron Ware, Baskets Chairs, Market, Work, Knife and Cake Baskets, Waiters and Tea boards, Brass, Lilach and Glass Curtain Knobbs, Glass and Mahogany Beaureaux Knobs, Bird Cages, Spades, Hoes, Rakes and Grid Irons, Ivory Balding Combs a superior article, Corkscrews, Ligumvited and Brass Castors, Tacks, Screws, Nails, Braces, and Iron and Britannia Spoons, Beaureaux Keys and Brass Screw Rings, Boxes of Blacking and Rat and Mouse Traps, Hingehane, Painted and Cedar Bucketts, Bread Troughs, Cake Boards and Clothes Pins, Barrell Covers, Churns and Tubbs, Feathers and Basket Carriages, Tea Bells and Spool Stands, Table Mats and Stable Lanthrons, besides a variety of useful articles not enumerated, all of which they will sell low.
aug 10—tf

WM. W. BANNERMAN, respectfully informs the public that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches, also Copperplate printing.
aug 10—tf

SOFA AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand and will manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS

Of all kinds at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Ware-Rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol Gate and Railroad depot.

Our stock on hand consists of

Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedsteads
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Mahogany, Maple and Poplar Bedsteads
Ladies' Cabinets, Bookcases
Wardrobes, Washstands
Mahogany, Rocking, and Parlor Chairs
And every other article in the Cabinet line.

Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for new. Funerals attended to, and every requisite furnished.
G. W. DONN & CO.

N. B. Individual notes taken in payment of debts, or for Furniture.
aug10—tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, neatly executed at this office.