

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

ADDRESS

Of the Native American Committee to the citizens of New Orleans.

(Concluded.)

Let this country remain, then, forever, the asylum of the oppressed and persecuted of all countries, and let foreigners continue to enjoy every privilege except that of determining on our political questions, which should be reserved to those born on the soil, whose first breath has been drawn in a land of liberty, and whose love of rational and constitutional freedom has grown with their growth, and expanded with their intellect.

Another argument constantly and triumphantly urged by our opponents, and which they seem to consider perfectly unanswerable, is the following: "That, although foreigners, having no control over their birth-place, have, indeed, accidentally been born in another land, yet, being in every respect as capable and as meritorious as ourselves, and we being only indebted to accident for having been born in the United States, without any choice or volition of our own, while they have come here voluntarily, and of their own free will and accord—which assertion, however, we might well deny, and state that they have been goaded hither, by pauperism, oppression and crime—that they are as good, and in fact better, patriots, and better Americans, than we are, and that they consequently possess equal, if not superior, claims to all the rights, immunities and privileges which emanate from the liberal institutions of our country."

One would hardly suppose that such sophistical, or rather contemptible, slang would be hazarded by any man pretending to common sense; and yet we have heard it, over and over again, from foreigners who professed to be scholars, statesmen and legislators. It has been reiterated from the press, and re-echoed by the discordant howl of foreign approbation throughout the whole United States.

If this untenable and preposterous doctrine were carried out, the entire system of domestic relations would be broken up—the legal possession of property would be destroyed, and there would be an end of civil government—no local, social or political institutions could exist throughout the world for a single instant—the whole earth would at once become one universal spectacle of anarchy, rapine and confusion—the serf would be entitled to change conditions with his lord, at will, and beggars would contend successfully with monarchs for their diadems, to be speedily resigned to the next aspirant who chose to demand them—*ad infinitum*.

In those portions of the world where the right of primogeniture constitutes the law of the land, the first-born son inherits the entire patrimonial estate, and, although his younger brother may be his equal, and indeed his superior, in every noble attribute of humanity, yet he is excluded from participation in the paternal inheritance, and dependent upon the generosity of his elder brother for any portion of the proceeds of the succession. Would he be considered as having established a valid and satisfactory claim to equal hereditary rights, immunities and privileges with his elder brother, by asserting that he (the elder) was merely the first-born by accident—that he, (the younger), from his equal, and in fact superior, talents, education and capacities, would be able to manage the estate as well, and indeed better than his elder brother? Would he not, on the contrary, be laughed to scorn for his ridiculous presumption? But if it so happened that this claimant for equal rights with the first-born son were not only a junior, but merely an adopted child, and that he was fully aware of the fact when he instituted his insolent claims, would he not be despised as an impudent pretender, forthwith ejected from the estate, and probably severely punished for his arrogance and impudence?

We are the elder-born in this happy land—our fathers have struggled, in anguish, toil and blood, to acquire for their posterity all those blessings which constitute the native American's *riens cote*; and this precious legacy they have bequeathed to us, and to us alone—and, although by an accident (most blessed) we are their sons, yet that accident has made us the rightful and only just proprietors of this glorious heritage; and if we choose to withhold or bestow any portion of our inheritance to those who come among us, it is our rightful prerogative so to do—and no foreigner, but one destitute of justice, honor, modesty or common sense, would attempt to gainsay it.

As well might an American claim the throne of England, because the mere accident of birth has made the princess who now wields the British sceptre its lineal possessor, as for foreigners to claim equal rights with ourselves, upon the ground that we are merely native Americans by accident.

We would suggest to the ingenious foreigners who fabricated the astonishing and profound proposition that our native prerogatives are merely the result of accident, and that they are consequently equally entitled to them, and to the ignorant head who have adopted this luminous suggestion, to write on to their friends abroad, and tell them that it is useless to take the trouble to cross the Atlantic in pursuit of wealth or political power—that nobility, and even royalty itself, are merely the accidental result of birth; and that, consequently, if they assume these distinctions voluntarily, whereas their present possessors merely owe them to accident, they have as good, and in fact a better, right to wealth and power—to be nobles, princes and kings—than those who now occupy those high stations. Tell them, therefore, to enter and take immediate possession of the titles, estates and crowns in their own lands. Tell them to do this, and, if they act upon the suggestion, they will soon be taught a lesson which will probably render their demands more moderate, should they survive to honor our country with their presence.

We, therefore, the native-born citizens of the United States, acknowledging no prince, power or potentate, except our own sovereign will and pleasure, as delineated in the constitution and laws of our land, are the nobility, the blood royal of America; and we should consider as a treasonable act, and should resist to the death, any attempt to usurp, or even claim, our lineal titles to the undivided occupancy of American rights, immunities and privileges, upon the anarchical and agrarian pretext that we merely owe them to "accident."

The present Executive of the State of New York, Governor Seward, in his recent inaugural message, says:—"There is another resource which is ours, neither by inheritance, nor by pur-

chase, nor by violence, nor by fraud. It is the labor, the incalculable surplus labor, of the European States."

The truth of this statement every native American is prepared to admit. It is indeed by their labor, and by that only, that foreigners render any service to the United States; and it is the duty, as it is the just prerogative, of the American people to confine them to this, their only proper vocation in our country.

They come hither to accumulate wealth, and we enable them to accomplish that object, by giving them employment—they labor for us, and we reward them liberally for their services. This is even-handed justice; for the obligations are mutual and reciprocal. If we have not heretofore remunerated them adequately, let us in future give them higher wages; but, in the name of reason, justice and common sense, let us no longer traffic our blood-bought and inherent rights for their labor. To do so, is to emulate the gross enormity of the sensual and besotted Esau, and barter our birthright for a mess of pottage. As well might the hireling, who receives his stipulated wages for his daily labor, demand equal proprietorship, and an equal division of the proceeds, of the soil which he has assisted to cultivate, as a foreigner to demand equal rights with us, the natural proprietors of our country's institutions, because his labor has contributed to render it more valuable, by digging canals, or building railroads, after having been already paid a pecuniary equivalent for his services.

It is a source of deep and poignant anguish to those native Americans who have reflected deeply on this subject, that our distinguished public men cannot, or will not, notice the signs of the times, or that, "seeing, they perceive not" the fearful abyss to which our beloved country is rapidly hurrying, with gigantic strides, through the influence of indiscriminate foreign immigration and naturalization—that, either from the apprehension of diminished popularity, in the loss of foreign support, or from anxiety to promote the interests of their respective parties—that, freemen, on their own natal soil, they will condescend to truckle to the arrogant assumptions of foreigners, and voluntarily submit to the galling fetters of foreign domination. Can they not perceive that foreign influence and ascendancy in our country, unless speedily checked or prevented, will soon render political triumphs useless, and bury all American names, distinction and parties in one common ruin?

Party divisions may formerly have benefited our country, but they are now destroying it—Some concessions must be made by both parties, or we are undone.

Is it not a monstrous and appalling reflection, that two native Americans, whose patriotic sires have probably stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggles of their country, and whose precious blood has possibly mingled in the same battlefield, while contending against a foreign enemy, can, in a few years, have become, through the malign influence of party spirit, so degenerate, that, because they may happen to have adopted opposite political opinions, or to accomplish some trivial or unimportant point of party policy, while they glare with bitter malignity on their native countrymen, will hug to their bosoms hordes of unknown foreigners, however degraded, and endow these natural enemies with paramount political influence, by enabling them to hold the balance of power between them? It is a false and fatal error on the part of politicians, to suppose that their popularity could be diminished by endeavoring to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws; on the contrary, it would give their public character a new and powerful impulse. They know not the universality of sentiment which exists throughout our country on this subject. The children of Israel never groaned in more bitterness of spirit under Egyptian bondage, than do the people of the United States under foreign influence.

We entreat you, by all you consider most sacred or estimable—by the memories of your sainted sires—by the hardships, privations and sufferings which they endured to achieve your liberty and happiness—by their precious blood, which was shed in their country's cause—we, your native countrymen, who have the same natural title to party predilections with yourselves, and who consist of an equal number of both of the great political parties of our country—we conjure you to mitigate, for a time, the violence of party dissensions, and lend your mutual aid to promote the great cause in which we are engaged; or, if you must imitate the conduct of the ancient defenders of Jerusalem, who, divided into two parties, waged the fiercest and most bitter conflicts between themselves, at least emulate them in the wiser portion of their conduct, who, when the enemy was thundering at their gates, united both parties for the purposes of resistance, and to protect their common country from the encroachments of a foreign foe.

We believe that we have, with all fidelity, and a conscientious desire to take a correct view of this subject, and to do fair and even-handed justice to all, fulfilled the task confided to our hands.

We believe that we have endeavored, without equivocation or mental reservation, to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and we would now ask, in conclusion, what just or reasonable causes have naturalized citizens to object to a repeal of the naturalization laws?

Whatever naturalized citizens of the "olden time" may have had a right to claim of our country, they of the present generation have already obtained, gratuitously, all the benefits that our constitution can confer, and stand on an equal footing with the native-born inhabitants of the land; and what right have they to require more? Is it that some of them have friends and relatives on the other side of the Atlantic who may, at some future day, desire to visit our country, and partake of all her privileges? Or is it that they have some ulterior object in view, and desire the door of citizenship, to remain open until they can accumulate a sufficient force to predominate and rule over our country?

This should be considered a test question.—The naturalized citizen who, feeling no gratitude for the privileges and advantages which our country, through her institutions, has already gratuitously bestowed upon him, will not be satisfied unless he can congregate around him his former friends, neighbors and countrymen, thereby to accumulate power, and increase his political importance, so as eventually to be enabled to hold the balance of power in the United States, and dictate terms to the native-born inhabitants, is guilty of treason to the country to which he has sworn allegiance, and is an overt enemy to the United States.

But, admitting that the only object of naturalized citizens, in opposing a repeal of the naturalization laws, is an innocent desire to oblige and gratify their friends abroad who may wish heretofore to emigrate to the United States, are the Ame-

rican people to legislate to please foreigners, now in a distant land? or should the benefit and gratification of their native-born countrymen, and the welfare and happiness of their country, be their only object, aim and end?

If naturalized citizens were able to adduce any advantages which could possibly accrue to the United States, by a continuance of the process of naturalization, it might to a certain extent, contribute to extenuate their guilty interference (as a foreign party) with the desires of our native born inhabitants; but as all their objections to a repeal of the naturalization laws, are based upon their foreign affections and predilections, they of course come under the above category. It is not to accomplish any good to their adopted country, or to themselves that they institute objections to a repeal of the naturalization laws, but to serve foreigners now in a distant land.

Besides what are the naturalization oaths of foreigners to the United States, in a great degree but a mere form,—a dead letter. The majority of foreigners believe that oaths of allegiance dwindle into a mere secondary and inoperative formality, when brought into competition with the requisitions of his birth place; that the laws of their native land not recognizing renunciation of allegiance, as the prerogative of a subject, her statutes should influence their action under all circumstances; in short that a man's native land always claims, and is entitled to his loyalty and immutable fidelity, no matter what nominal obligations he may have incurred in any other country.

The principle, that an individual owes an allegiance to the country of his nativity, is sustained by most writers on international law; and that his allegiance is not only perpetual, but intrinsic, and which cannot be divested by any act of his own, is regarded by many as a fundamental principle. It is also the doctrine of the common law, that an individual owes a natural and perpetual allegiance to the government of the country in which he was born; and this, too, is the doctrine of the European Governments, and that of England especially, which insists that a subject born in England, and emigrating from that to a foreign country, and taking a commission from a foreign Prince, and engaged in a war against England, is guilty of treason, and liable to be prosecuted to condemnation and punishment for that offence. The right to recall the subjects of Great Britain from a foreign country, or from foreign service, wherever they may have departed, is not only claimed but exercised by the British Government.

In October, 1807, the King of England, issued his proclamation reclaiming from foreign service all seamen and sea-faring men, who were natural born subjects, wherever they might be, upon pain of being proceeded against for their omission to obey the call. In 1814, the Senate of the United States, called upon the President by resolution, to inform them what had been the practice of Great Britain concerning her native subjects naturalized in other countries, and taken in arms against her; and in answer to that resolution, it was stated that the British Government arrests as traitors, and menaces with death, persons supposed to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against the British force, although they had voluntarily entered into our army, after having emigrated to the United States, and incorporated themselves into the American society. And it has become an historical fact, that during the late war in England, many native born subjects of the King of Great Britain, who had been naturalized in America, and were taken prisoners on the North Western Frontier, were transported to England to be tried for treason against their King.

The governments of Europe afford no correlative facilities for citizenship to foreigners. On the contrary their laws are strictly prohibitory of such privileges, and if they deem it necessary to protect themselves from foreign naturalization who have comparatively so few questionable adventurers, resorting to their shores, what protective provisions should we not enact whose country is rapidly exchanging the proud title of the Asylum of the oppressed and persecuted, for that of "the common sewer of the world?"

Thus it appears through our shortsighted policy, in order to increase our population, or from a weak and imbecile philanthropy, we prostitute our glorious rights and privileges to the stranger, the alien and the secret enemy, who nevertheless still continue to retain all the natural propensities which mankind universally possess to sustain the institutions of the countries which gave them birth—as well as the claim of natural allegiance which those countries have upon them, together with the liability of being recalled by their native sovereigns, and in case of neglect to obey such a call, and of being taken in arms against their native countries, to be subject to condemnation, and the punishment of death for treason.

The pernicious system of naturalization has already cost our country a countless amount of blood and treasure, for one of the principal causes which led to the late war with Great Britain, was the impromptu or rather the reclamation from on board of our ships, of British subjects who had either been naturalized, or who had obtained American protections,—and caused of new difficulties with Great Britain, on a similar subject appear to have been agitated in Congress within the last few days.

THOMAS, one of the prominent Canadian Patriots, as he calls himself, has recently presented to Congress a memorial, in which he states that, "although condemned to death on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, yet he was only a naturalized citizen, and not a native;" or, in other words, that, although he was entitled to the protection of our laws, because he was naturalized, yet he was not amenable to all the liabilities, the pains and penalties of an American found in arms against a state with which our country was at peace, because he was not a native.

And Congress has condescended to entertain, and refer to a committee, the insolent application of this pseudo, this mongrel American, who is desirous that our country should resent his condemnation by the British government.

This specimen of foreign insolence and arrogance is somewhat the reverse of that of another impudent foreigner, General Von Scholtz, who has been recently hanged in Canada, for similar offences, who left in his will the preposterous injunction that the American people would not revenge his death.

In the name of Heaven, what do foreigners think of us, or what will become of our country, if, from our Quixotic feelings of benevolence, she is to become responsible for the crimes and offences of every being who may happen to come amongst us from every quarter of the globe?

And afterwards commit predations in the territory of our neighbors?—You are not, we conjure you to unite with us, striving to obtain a repeal of the naturalization laws. Or are you willing to confide our national character for honor, virtue and intelligence, to the keeping of every foreign vagabond who may appear to wander to our shores, and become a naturalized citizen? On the contrary, do you at hourly meet with hordes of beings, who are entitled to claim that appellation, whom, in a distant land, you would blush to hear called Americans?

In ancient times, "A Roman citizen" was a title of honor and a passport throughout the world; but, if our naturalization laws and their concomitants continue much longer, the name of an "American citizen" will become a by-word, a scorn, a hissing and a reproach throughout all the nations of the earth.

One brief word more to the native population, the Creoles of Louisiana, and we have done.

No State in the Union has, perhaps, been more, or as much oppressed by foreign influence as Louisiana heretofore, and, unless the naturalization laws be repealed, there is every reason to apprehend that she will be still more so hereafter.

What would be the feelings of a Louisianian, who, having reared up his child, and, by his honest industry, afforded him an education calculated to enable him to fill with honor and glory the highest offices in the State, and imbued him with the noblest principles of patriotism and love of liberty—and that son having fulfilled all the duties of a good citizen, from birth to manhood, and, after arriving at a proper age, being selected by his brethren and native countrymen to fill the gubernatorial chair, or any other high office in the State—what, we ask, would be the feelings of that Louisianian, on seeing that son defeated and supplanted by a stranger from a foreign land, who had been but five years in our country, and possibly a much shorter period in our State?

And such a circumstance might readily occur, so long as the naturalization laws exist.

It rarely happens that a man is chosen to fill any of our high offices under the age of thirty or forty years; and we have but to continue to extend to foreigners the privileges of naturalization until they have obtained a preponderance in our State, and we may have the mortification of seeing a native Louisianian, who has resided thirty, forty, or fifty years, or even a whole life-time, in our State, set aside for an arrogant and presumptuous foreigner, who has been but five years in the United States.

Let, therefore, the native chivalry of Louisiana, so proverbial for their gallantry, patriotism and intelligence, exert themselves to avert this great and glaring evil, while it is yet in their power so to do; otherwise, they may have the mortification, ere long, of seeing their beautiful State overrun by swarms of foreign locusts, who will eat out their substance, and monopolize every office of honor, trust or profit within her boundaries.

We will now conclude this address, by declaring it as our solemn and unalterable determination never to abandon this great and holy cause—never to suspend our efforts—until the naturalization laws are repealed.

If, in striving to obtain this holy object, we are compelled to suffer from the disapprobation of our friends or the hostilities of our country's enemies, be it so.

To those naturalized citizens who disapprove of our views, or doubt the correctness of our opinions, or the justice of our apprehensions on the subject of foreign naturalization in future, we can only say, in the language of the Patriarch, "Let there be no strife between us, for we are brethren."

But to those naturalized citizens who, looking, with the eye of the patriot, the philosopher and the philanthropist, beyond the fleeting and transitory circumstances of the present moment, have contemplated the future happiness of countless millions of freemen yet unborn, to whom we are desirous of transmitting our benign institutions, in all their original purity, to the end of time,—and who, believing that our humble exertions are calculated to sustain and perpetuate those institutions—and who, bursting, with a noble effort of magnanimity, the flimsy shackles of prejudice or misrepresentation, have aided us by their councils, or sustained us by their approbation, we tender the meed of our heartfelt gratitude.

It is with the enthusiastic and devoted lover of his country, "rapt in future times," struggles to secure her liberties, and is chilled by the freezing eye of suspicion, or repulsed by the bitter and sarcastic reproaches of hostility or insensibility, that the kind consolations of congenial spirits come over his seared and blighted feelings, like gentle and balmy showers over parched and withered vegetation.

For ourselves, when we look forward to the long ages of posterity, we glory in the thought that we are striving to perpetuate to them, unimpaird, that happiness which has been transmitted to us. The children of distant generations may never hear our names; but still it gladdens our hearts to think that we are now struggling for their liberty, with all its countless blessings.

If America has reared temples and altars to liberty, and she require victims, we are prepared for the sacrifice; but, relying in the benevolence of the great God, whose munificent aid has been manifested to our country up to the present period, we cannot believe that our labors will be in vain. Already are the minds of the American people beginning to be roused to the necessity of this great reform. From Maine to the extreme Sabine, from the lakes to the seaboard, and from the mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, their cry to our rulers is, "repeal the naturalization laws, and protect us from indiscriminate immigration."

Their united voice must and will be heard, and responded to by Congress—we must and will be protected from foreign influence by a cessation of indiscriminate emigration and naturalization of foreigners.

Then will our country be restored to her pristine glory—then will she shine forth conspicuously before the world, as the real asylum of the oppressed, and the polar star of civil and religious liberty to all the nations of the earth.

Directory for the use of the White Sulphur Waters.—We understand that a small work is about to be published in this city, giving directions for the use of the waters of the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. This work, which we trust will be extensively useful, is from the pen of Dr. John J. Moorman, of Lewisburg, Va., and is favourably noticed. The White Sulphur Waters are now bottled, and may be sent to every part of our country—and afford the sick or infirm the opportunity of trying their virtue, without the expense of a journey to the springs.—Philadelphia Observer.

Widows are in great demand in Texas. They get married before they get ashore.

CHEAP LIGHT.—A late Paris journal contains a notice of some important discoveries which have been made in England and also in France, in the use of tar and the coarsest oils for producing light. It is said that the new method is put in practice in Paris, by which the light of a single burner is furnished at an expense not exceeding 2 francs 10 centimes, or 40 cents per annum. This process of obtaining light for domestic and economical purposes, from the oils of the cheapest kind, is effected by the aid of an artificial current of air, which excites the combustion. The lamp used is of an extreme simplicity, and the heat of the flame is employed to effect a decomposition of oil, in such a manner that the gas is continually formed in the tubes of the lamp. The French journal remarks, that he shall wait, before pronouncing definitely upon the merits of this discovery, until he has witnessed more conclusive experiments. In the mean time he is satisfied that the process contains a precious germ which is deserving of serious attention.

A suitor appeared in a Court in London, about the 20th of last month, and was about making known the grounds of his application, when the judges told him that they had already made a decision fatal to his plea.

The suitor confessed his utter ignorance of any such decision.

"It was in all the newspapers," said the Court.

"But I do not see the newspapers," said the man.

"That is not our fault," replied the judges. "You should see the newspapers and every other man should."

That is a decision of an English Court, and we suppose it is operative here as well as there.—U. S. Gazette.

COST OF RAILROADS.—The cost of sundry railroads is thus stated in a late report of the Directors of the Housatonic Railroad:

	Per Mile.
Cost of the Boston and Worcester road	\$37,000
" Boston and Providence road	42,000
" Norwich and Worcester road	32,000
" Western Railroad	34,000
" New Jersey do	45,000
" Camden and Amboy	40,000
" Columbia and Philadelphia	40,000
" Alleghany and Portage	45,000
" Albany and Schenectady	61,000
" Utica and Schenectady	19,000
" Stonington	52,000
Hartford and New Haven, about	20,000
Housatonic, about	15,000

Happiness.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness, a confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God."

STRAW BONNETS. (English make.)—100 Straw Cottage Bonnets 289 Misses' Leghorn (cottage shape) 250 Ladies' Leghorn Hats Just received by BRADLEY & CATLETT. Mar 9—

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR SPRING.—300 pieces White Drillings (London make) 450 do. colored do. 22 do. fine Bombasins. Just received by BRADLEY & CATLETT. Mar 9—

BROWN COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have received—50 doz. Brown Cotton Shirts 50 do. do. Drawers.

VERY RICH THREAD INSERTINGS AND LACES.—Opened to day 10 pieces wide thread insertings 20 do real Valenciennes lace Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

VERY RICH FURNITURE CHINTZ.—Opened to day 50 pieces furnitures, Also—20 dozen real damask napkins. Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NET COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have this day opened—8 dozen fine net cotton shirts 8 do heavy brown net cotton drawers. Also on hand, 30 dozen brown cotton half hose, heavy 15 do gentlemen's dark light kid gloves. PRINTS AND MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received 20 pieces handsome English prints 20 do do French do

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—S. P. FRANKLIN has received by late arrivals from Havre, via New York, a part of his Spring supply of splendid French Paper-hangings and borders, of the most modern and beautiful patterns.

Also, a large assortment of American Papers, from the most celebrated manufacturers in the United States, made expressly to order. The remainder of his stock, both foreign and domestic, is daily expected.

Persons living out of the district, and purchasing from S. P. FRANKLIN, can have their papers put up by an experienced workman.

WANTED, an active lad of from 13 to 15 years of age, of good moral character, who can make himself generally useful. may 4.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MAY 2, 1839. NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS. In conformity to law, preperatory notice is hereby given to all persons, residents and non-residents, whose taxes are in arrears and unpaid, that unless payment be made at this office within sixty days from the date hereof, the coercive means provided by law will, in all cases, be applied, by distraining and selling any personal property found upon premises charged with taxes; and in cases where no personal property be found, the real property will be advertised and sold. may 4. A. ROTHWELL, Collector.

COOPER'S AMERICAN ISINGLASS.—A new form of isinglass, perfectly free from flavor, and at one-third the cost of the Russian. It dissolves readily, requiring not more than ten minutes to prepare jellies, blancmange, soups, &c. and for this purpose is well adapted for family use, forming the cheapest dessert that can be placed on the table. For sale, with printed directions for use, at TODD'S Drug Store mar 23

WE have just received, and have opened to-day—1 case Hem-stitched Hdks very fine 30 doz. Silk Hosiery, assorted 100 do Cotton do do 8 cartons very rich Figured Bonnet Ribans 75 pieces Jaconet Cambrics 100 do Plaid Swiss, &c. Ap 27 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BOYS' AND MEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.—This day received and for sale—20 pieces black and colored summer cloths, plain and twilled 10 do striped and plain lastings 50 do plain and fancy drillings 100 do plain and striped cotton Jean 50 do Georgia nankeen, ge-tune 36 do Mars-illes silk and satin vestings Also, 50 doz. white, brown, and mixed cotton half hose 15 do English and spun silk Gum and cotton braces, silk handkerchiefs, Italian cravats, kid, silk, and linen gloves, &c. &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest rates. Opposite Centre Market, and No. 2 from 8th street. ap 20. JAMES B. CLARKE.