The Native American.

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Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

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, a 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 laws 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 organ; 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 wafts 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 these 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 laws.

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.

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

Eighth. 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 whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. 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.

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

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY, on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKELFORD respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skilful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. WHITLAW'S MEDICATED VAPOR BATH, on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACHELFORD,

May 2—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, edited by Boz, with numerous illustrations by George Cattermole and Humboldt Browne, and a portrait of the author, actually recieved and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 2.

WAVERLY NOVELS—REDGAUNTLET—A further supply of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels this day received and for sale by

W. M. MORRISON,

May 2. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

JOB PRINTING,

of all descriptions, executed at this office

COLONIZATION.

In the tenth number of the Repository we published an article on premiums, and solicited the friends of the Society to aid us in carrying into operation the purposes of the Board of Managers in relation to that subject. Since writing that article we have conversed with an intelligent colonist, (who is now with his wife on a visit to this country,) and have received letters from others, by which we are gratified to learn that the policy recently adopted by the Board, and wisely carried out by Governor Buchanan, of lessening the number of salaried officers, and discontinuing the gratuitous distribution of provisions, goods, &c., has been attended with the happiest results. One incumbent who had held an office for ten years, and which he relinquished with becoming unwillingness, writes as follows: "Dear Sir, In your last you say, I shall yet see that my interest as well as that of the Commonwealth generally has been promoted by this measure. This opinion is already verified, and I only regret that I had not been removed from office five years ago, for then I should have had means to begin farming. I must say that I thank you, sir, for what you have done. I have got under cultivation ten or twelve acres of land, and if I only had a little means, I should in a short time have fifty."

We are assured that the colony was never before so prosperous as at this time, provisions were never so abundant, nor a spirit of industry and enterprise so generally exhibited. More lands have been cleared within the last year than during several preceding years, and several sugar plantations have been commenced.

The Board are desirous of aiding the colonists by every judicious means, and in addition to the premiums to be awarded them, they will be encouraged to send some samples of woods, barks, leaves and berries, that their coloring properties may be tested by chemical process. Our calico printers are making this kind of experiment on similar products of our own country, and we are informed by a man extensively engaged in this business, that he has recently discovered among our common barks some of great value in coloring. This individual kindly proposes to test the coloring property of such articles as we may procure from Africa for this purpose, and to aid us in introducing those which may prove useful. We confidently believe that valuable discoveries will be made. The natives use the leaves of a large shrub in coloring their fine blues, and not the indigo plant, although it abounds in that country. Governor Buchanan has several of these shrubs growing in his garden, and they are found in great abundance in some parts of the country. "A few years since a chemist in Liverpool discovered a stick of wood on board an African ship which produced so rich and beautiful a purple, that he offered three hundred dollars per ton for any quantity of that kind of wood." The encouraging of industry and enterprise will tend not only to develope the resources of Africa, but to open for this country a valuable commerce. Samples of English printed goods used in trade with the natives, have been obtained from Liberia, and a supply for that market can be manufactured by a printing house in New Jersey We doubt not that within a few years thirty thousand pieces of printed goods will be required annually for Liberia. Nor is it printed goods alone that are required: woolens, iron, leather, hats, and various other manufactured articles will find consumers there. In fact, if Colonization appealed only to the interests of manufacturers and commercial men, it ought to be sustained. Great Britain derives a larger amount of clear profit, every year, from her African trade, than the whole sum which has been expended by the American Colonization Society since the commencement of its operations—and will not American enterprise divide that trade with the British? The Executive Committee are exerting themselves to introduce American manufactures in the trade with the natives, and in all their measures for carrying on the business of the Society, they have the satisfaction to find that they are promoting various interests of our country. We earnestly request those who are engaged in manufactures and commerce, as well as all friends desirous of promoting the great objects of Colonization, to contribute to the premiums, and also to enable us to send out our next expedition, and purchase another ship, which will be required to transport the emigrants now preparing for emigration.

It is expected that the patrons and friends of Colonization will be called upon to send out more emigrants within the next twelve months, than have been sent during the last four years. The Executive Committee have already received notice of more than five hundred emigrants preparing to go: and but for the general derangement of business, and the consequent scarcity of money, the number would be much greater. We may safely set down the number who will offer for passage the next twelve months, at one thousand, and there is every prospect of the number annually increasing.

The Society has for years encountered a powerful opposition both in our own country and in England. It has been embarrassed with a large debt, and had its efforts paralized for want of funds; but it is now, most providentially, emerging from its difficulties. The storm of opposition has spent its fury. The old debt is gradually being liquidated. Enterprising and intelligent colored people of our country are again turning their attention to the subject of Colonization, and having their minds disabused of the prejudices which have been so industriously instilled into them. Under all these favorable circumstances, and manifest indications of the favor of Providence, we will not permit ourselves to doubt that a benevolent Christian public will furnish the means of carrying out the only feasible plan of elevating the colored race.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN WATERS.

The following communication from Wm. C. Waters, late Captain of the Saluda, we think worthy of a place in the Repository, as it contains the opinions of a man of observation, who has enjoyed ample means of forming a correct judgment of the character and condition of the colonists of Liberia.

SALEM, (MASS.,) APRIL 3, 1840.

TO THE HON. SAMUEL WILKESON:

DEAR SIR,—My object in writing to you at this time is not so much to inform you of my movements, as to perform the promise I made you in Washington, of writing something in relation to Liberia. I feel incompetent to do justice to this subject, not for lack of knowledge of Liberia and its various interests, but having spent so much of my life at sea, I am less skilled in composition than in navigation.

Much has been said and written by the friends of Colonization that is true, and much that is exaggerated, probably through ignorance, or inconsiderate zeal in the cause of the colored man. Allow me, sir, to point out one of the most prominent errors which some of our friends have fallen into. They would make it appear to the world, that every man, woman and child, on landing in Liberia, became capable at once of appreciating all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. I have heard so much said by the over zealous friends of the cause, that I have thought at times, they would give to Liberia the power of making the dumb speak, the deaf hear, and the blind see. But, sir, miracles can no more be performed by the soil and climate of Liberia, than of this country. It should be remembered, that a large part of the emigrants are poor and ignorant, who go to Liberia without having acquired any knowledge of government, other than that which the master or overseer exerts over the slave in this country. Their idea of freedom is equally limited: they think it consists in an exemption from labor, and that in Liberia they shall be permitted to live a life of idleness. These people are to be taken by the hand, and led gently along, taught the rudiments of civil government, taught to know that while they are indeed free, they are accountable to God, and to the laws of their country. Recently-liberated slaves are not fit subjects to form a nation of freemen. We must look to the children of these emigrants. They are born free, or are removed to Liberia before their minds are permanently affected by the degrading associations of slavery. They have the advantages of a good education, and the same incentives to study, the same motives to improve their minds, that white children have in this country. They look forward to the day when they may be the representatives of their countrymen, or aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people; to the day when their country shall become a nation acknowledged and respected by other nations. I do believe, sir, if nothing more were done by the Society, or the people in this country for Colonization, that the seeds of a republic which have already been planted on the shores of Liberia will, in time, spring up, and become a mighty nation. I would not be understood as advising to withdraw our care and support from the Colony. No, sir, we should do more to hasten the day of their national independence.

Having made some general remarks on the character of the colonists, I should be guilty of great injustice were I to say nothing of another class of colonists, some of whom are personally known to the friends of the cause, others by reputation, or by letters published in this country. Among these are individuals who would do credit to our pulpits, our halls of legislation, or courts of justice. Some possess a knowledge of mercantile affairs, which has enabled them to acquire what, in that country, is considered a fortune; others by industry and perseverance, have overcome the many and various difficulties which have successively interposed, and are now living in circumstances of ease and comfort. There was a time when nearly every emigrant who arrived in Liberia was desirous to engage at once in trade, whether qualified or not for the undertaking. Merchants were considered the first class in society, while mechanics and farmers were the second grade, and common laborers the third. Every man, therefore, who could muster a few hundred dollars on his arrival, must build a large warehouse, purchase as many goods as he could procure, pay what cash he had, and get credit at an advanced rate for the balance; but such were not able to compete with their more wealthy neighbors, who could pay cash at the time of purchase, or had the means of meeting their notes when they became due. The consequence was, that some of them soon failed, their business was suspended, and their property disposed of on account of their creditors. Thus disappointed in their expectations of speedily acquiring wealth, which would place them above the necessity of labor, they were obliged to turn their attention to the soil, and as far as their limited means would allow, engage in farming.

This change took place some four or five years since, and from that time to this, the agricultural interest has been increasing. These people have found that cultivating the soil is the only sure way of becoming independent. You would be pleased to hear them boasting now of the number of acres of land which they have cleared and planted, and of the various kinds of grain and vegetables which they have growing. This attention to agriculture seemed at first to be given without any expectation of exporting their productions; but since the return of Governor Buchanan, and the encouragement and advice which they have received, we find almost every man of respectability eager to engage in the culture of coffee and sugar. And, sir, I think I hazard nothing in saying, that in three years from the present time, we shall receive large quantities of sugar and coffee from Liberia.

The premiums which are offered by the Board, will have an excellent effect; they will excite to increased effort. I do not know that you have been informed of the passage of a law at Edina and Bassa Cove, a short time since, expelling every man from society who does not raise a given number of bushels of rice. This law has done much good; but, sir, its effect is nothing in comparison with this plan of awarding premiums. I wonder that this plan had not been adopted before. If a few hundred dollars had been distributed annually in premiums, there would now be scarcely any cases of want or suffering in the Colony, and few would be asking for office as a means of support, for all would have cultivated farms, and would find them more productive than any salary in the gift of the Society.

I shall write to you again soon, if you think this of any value.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. WATERS.

From the Liberia Herald.

Mr. Editor,—We have had lately, since the expedition to Gay Toombay's, an influx of kings and headmen. As we see among them, many whom, previously, no solicitation could induce to visit the Colony, we are entitled to believe that the war will result beneficially for the Colony. It was confidently predicted by the natives that we could not beat Gay Toombay. The distance of his town—the difficulty of access to it—and his prowess as a warrior, were difficulties they thought we could not overcome; and as he has been vanquished, his town burned, and property destroyed, they now say countryman no fit 'Merican man, and no longer place confidence in distance. Brister and Bromley have come in and professed friendship, and denied all share in the late hostilities against the Colony. I have no confidence in their professions, but I believe fear will keep them quiet for a time at least. Our friend Balla-sa-de is in also. He has been showing off about the streets, and presumes much upon our friendship, for accompanying the expedition. You are aware that he has been for sometime at war with the Kondahs. At Millsburgh he frequently expressed a fiendish desire to take off Go-go-mena's head. Go-go-mena seemed to be a little shy of him, as Balla is nearest his country and has the largest force in the settlement. Today his Excellency took them on board the U. S. schooner Grampus. Struck with what they saw there and with their comparative weakness, they forgot their antipathy and made friends. A ludicrous scene is said to have occurred on board. The captain exhibited a pistol which discharged five times from a single loading; at the third discharge Balla said *gim me room, lem me larf*, and gave way to the most excessive convulsive laughter, which continued until the firing had ceased,—then asked Go-go-mena, how many times the pistol had fired: he said he did not know. Balla replied, *that time I begin for larf she fire three time: I no sabby how much time she fire that time I live laugh.* I think we shall now have open and unencumbered roads to the far interior, and trade will shortly pour into the Colony.

Yours, MERCATOR.

NOBLE PLAN IN AID OF COLONIZATION.

While we have ample reason to feel grateful for the success which has attended the efforts of the Society in Africa, the pressure of the times has been painfully felt at home. No mode has yet been suggested so well calculated to replenish our treasury, and give new impulse to public benevolence, as that commenced by our friend Mr. Cresson on the 4th of July last. He proposes to obtain one hundred subscribers of $100 per annum for ten years, so as to secure to the Society a certain income of $10,000 during that period. Twenty are already enrolled on this plan, as will be seen by the subjoined list, three of whom, Messrs. Paine, Williams and Hazard, have already paid *one thousand dollars, each*, in full; and another, A. McIntyre, Esq., of Albany, has extended his subscription to $250 per annum. The adoption of this plan to the extent contemplated, would be productive of many collateral advantages, in addition to the immediate benefit accruing to our treasury. We therefore invite the co-operation of the friends of Africa in making up the proposed complement. Mr. C. commenced similar lists for $50, $25 and $20 per annum respectively:—on these, as well as that of ten dollars a year, we have a number enrolled, and we earnestly solicit the efforts of our friends throughout the Union to meet the new and interesting claims daily multiplying to an extent beyond all former precedent.

Colonization Rooms, July 4, 1840.

Elliott Cresson, Philadelphia.	Judge Wilkeson, Washington City.
Hon. E. Paine, Vermont.	Rev. J. D. Mitchell, Virginia.
T. H. Hazard, Newport, R. I.	Young Ladies Soc., Springfield, Mass.
Wm. Rankin, Newark, N. J.	Archibald Robertson, Philadelphia.
Hon. T. W. Williams, N. London.	A. McIntyre, do.
Jonathan Coit, do.	Danl. McIntyre, do.
Dr. Isaac Thompson, do.	S. W. Lippincott, do.
Chas. H. Phelps, Stonington.	S. P. Smith, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. E. A. Ward, Middletown, Conn.	Saml. Davis, Natchez.
Henry D. A. Ward, do.	J. H. Cocke, jr., Virginia.

The Missionary Society of Oakland College, Mississippi, have determined to send out a pious young man, a graduate of that Institution, as a missionary and mechanic to Sinou. They have raised four hundred dollars for the purpose, and he will probably be able to sail by the first favorable opportunity.

POETRY.

TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY ISAAC C. PRAY.

Hail! Standard of the free and bold:
I love thy waving gorgeousness,
Which seems like changing skies to fold
Thy stars, which fixed, both guide and bless!
They are the emblems true of states
Linked fast in league well known to fame—
Whose souls thy glory emulates,
Whose sons shall never read their shame,
Till, as a pleiad gone from Heaven's own blue,
A star be lost from thy holy hue.

Float ever, Flag, as when, at first,
Our fathers bore thee through the air,
And pledged their lives while on them burst
Thy glorious stars in splendor there—
Ay, pledged their lives and liberty,
While thou thy canopy shouldst stand,
To guard, protect, and honor thee—
The emblem of our rising land.
Ay! float as when each soldier in his tent
Dreamed that his flag was the firmanent!

Thou lofty ensign of the free,
May every land thy glory know,
And every freeman trust in thee
While breezes mid thy folds shall flow:
May every hand, and heart, and hope, and zeal
Be ever by thy form inspired,
And when shall shake the common weal
May every soul by thee be fired—
Each patriot heart discern amid thy form
A beacon-star in the battle storm!

From the Knickerbocker for June.

THE MARRIAGE VOW.

"Look how they come—a mingled crowd
Of bright and dark, but rapid days;
Beneath them, like a summer cloud,
The wide world changes as ye gaze."—Bryant.

Speak it not lightly!—'tis a holy thing,
A bond enduring through long distant years,
When joy o'er thine abode is hovering,
Or when thine eye is wet with bitterest tears;
Recorded by an angel's pen on high,
And must be questioned in eternity!

Speak it not lightly!—though the young and gay
Are thronging round thee now, with tones of mirth,
Let not the holy promise of to-day
Fade like the clouds that with the morn have birth;
But ever bright and sacred may it be,
Stored in the treasure-cell of memory.

Life will not prove all sunshine: there will come
Dark hours for all: O will ye, when the night
Of sorrow gathers thickly round your home,
Love as ye did, in times when calm and bright
Seem'd the sure path ye trod, untouched by care,
And deem'd the future like the present fair?

Eyes that now beam with health, may yet grow dim,
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow;
Languor and pain assail each active limb,
And lay, perchance, some worship'd beauty low;
Then will ye gaze upon the altered brow,
And love as fondly, faithfully as now?

Should fortune frown on your defenceless head,
Should storms o'ertake your bark, on life's dark sea,
Fierce tempest rend the sail so gaily spread,
When hope her syren strain sung joyously;
Will ye look up, though clouds your sky o'ercast,
And say, "*Together* we will bide the blast?"

Age with its silvery locks comes stealing on,
And brings the tottering step, the furrow'd cheek,
The eye from whence each lustrous gleam hath gone
And the pale lip with accents low and weak,
Will ye then think upon your life's gay prime,
And, smiling, bid Love triumph over Time?

Speak it not lightly! Oh! beware, beware!
'Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word;
Lo! men and angles lisp the faith you swear,
And by the high and holy One 'tis heard;
Oh then, kneel humbly at his altar now,
And pray for strength to keep your marriage vow!

New York, May, 1840. M. N. M.

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

Board of Aldermen,
Monday, July 6, 1840.

The Board met; present, Messrs. Goldsborough, (President,) Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Goddard, Brent, Carbery, Brady, Clarke, and Marshall.

A communication was received from the Mayor suggesting that some provision be made for receiving, keeping, and disbursing the funds of the Corporation, Congress having declined extending the charters of the banks of the city beyond the mere faculty of winding up their affairs, which precludes them from acting any longer as receiving and disbursing agents of the Corporation. Which communication was read and laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Mayor making the following nominations for assessors:

Samuel Drury, John Sessford, George Adams; which nominations were considered and confirmed.

Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution to instruct the committee appointed to represent the interests of the Corporation before Congress in relation to a bill reported in the Senate for continuing the corporate powers of the city; which resolution was read three times, and unanimously adopted.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "to modify the act passed 31st of May, 1836, entitled 'An act to regulate certain receipts and disbursements of the Corporation of Washington,'" was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the committee on Unfinished Business, reported a bill entitled "An act to abolish the offices of Commissioners of Wards and Commissioner of the Canal, and to create an office to be denominated 'Commissioner of Improvements and Repairs,'" and recommended that it be referred to a select committee—and it was accordingly referred to Messrs. Kirkwood, Barclay, and Clarke.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the same committee, reported a bill "to provide for the repair of 14th street west, from north H to Boundary street," and recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Improvements; and it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the same committee, reported a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Andrew Rothwell, Joseph Radcliff, and Wm E. Howard," and a petition from John Parker; and recommended that they be referred to the Committee of Claims; and they were referred accordingly.

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on the Asylum, made a report of the number of persons received at the Asylum from the 1st to the 30th June, 1840.

On motion of Mr. Kirkwood, the Board resumed the consideration of the communication of Robert Y. Brent, in relation to a site for a public fish wharf; and it was then, on motion, referred to Messrs. Clarke, Marshall, and Kirkwood.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the curbstone to be set, and the footway paved on the south side of north H street, between west 18th and 20th streets, was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "supplementary to an act for grading and gravelling 26th street to the canal," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr Kirkwood, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported the following bills, resolutions, petitions and communications, and recommended that they be ordered to lie on the table; and they were laid on the table accordingly:

An act making an appropriation for forming and gravelling 30 feet in width of west 9th street, from Maryland avenue to south H street.

An act to appoint appraisers to assess and appraise the yearly rent value of the streets or portions of streets on either side of the Washington Canal.

An act requiring owners or proprietors to apply for the erection of pumps and hydrants.

An act authorizing the Centre Market to be kept open daily during a certain period of the year.