for the purpose of common gratulation.

But the hopes of the morrow, which had kept many an eye waking through the preceding night, were all sadly dashed by the unrelenting, undiscriminating sky, which, after a transient smile, began to lower, and frown, and threaten, and finally to pour down rain outright. Could any peering eye, any lurking open ear, have witnessed the corresponding frowns in many a boudoir, where laces were ready to be donned, and all the artillery of Beauty lay, like the arms of Archilles, all ready for fields of victory, how sad, yet how instructive, might not the lesson have proved !-However, the appointed cannons roared; and the national flags, (displayed, be it remembered, from every Whig as well as every Democratic staff.) hough somewhat damped by the unpropitious heavens, did their best to wave in triumph; and the bands played martial airs. The programme and promised a splendid procession; something stitutions, prospects, and renown. must be done : and accordingly, such a display of umbrellas as darkened the city by their shade was never probably witnessed by "the oldest inbe bitant."

of its display, however, by the rain which fell during its march.

Within the Capitol a more interesting scene presented itself than on the approach to it. The avenues to the building had all been closed and carefully guarded till the hour appointed in the plan of proceedings. But, when that hour did arrive, the rush was fearful. No limbs, happily, were broken, though injuries both to clothes and persons certainly were sustained. The gentlemen's gallery in the Senate chamber was crowded as in a moment, while the stairs leading to it and a large space about the door long continued to be occupied by a struggling mass, vainly hoping to work their way in. The circular gallery opposite to the gentlemen's gallery was given up to the Ladies, on condition, however, that beaux and brothers should be left behind; and accordingly, when these doors also were thrown, open, such a dig of sweet sounds burst forth, and such a way. ing of plumes, fanned by ambrosial breath, aspoet duly to describe it.

In the area below, the officials might be seen arranging seats and making preparation for the august assemblage that was soon to enter. Sepators and Representatives in Congress began to drop in, with now and then one of our haval or military heroes in his imposing military dress and then the craning of necks, and peering of eager curious eyes, and the pressing of incessant queries, showed that to a large portion of those who beheld it the scene was entirely new. At length the Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Clerk of the Supreme Court made their appearance, at the head of the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, who, entering the space in front of the Secretary's table, occupie seats in a semicircle on the right of the Chair of the President of the Senate. A solemn, beauti ful, and very appropriate Prayer was delivered by the Chaplain of the Senate.

The Senate being called to order, the new Senators were qualified; among whom we recognised, with cordial satisfaction, the noble in tellectual countenances of several good Whigs and true, the eloquent advocates and guardians of the Union and the Constitution, whose voice has been as a battle-cry in some of the darkest days of our changeful history.

When all the new Senators had taken their seats, the appearance of the Vice PRESIDENT elect attracted, as well by the dignity as the snow-like whiteness of the hair which distinguishes Mr. Dallas, the immediate notice of all spectators. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. Mr. Manguar, the President of the Senate, who immediately vacated his own sual, surrendering it to the new occupant. A brief pause ensued; after which Mr. DAL

LAS rose and delivered, with great self-possession and composure, the brief Address of which a copy will be found in another part of this day's paper. The Diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President was speaking, and took their seats on the left of the chair, opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lofty plumes, and other General and Staff Officers, in full uniform, called forth comments and inquiries in all quarters, who can tell the impression on one of the sons of the West, now visiting cities for the first time, of the brilliant, many-colored, dazzling spectacle of official national costumes now presented to his

"Who is that gentleman in the bright red coat 3" "Which is the British Minister !"-"Which is the French?" "Who is that with the large enaulets !" " Where is the Si Minister!" " Who are all those in the back row? -that one, with the gold snuff-box in his hand?
-that young man, with the black moustaches!" "Where is the Mexican Minister ?" A hundred questions like these might be heard among the crowd in the gallery, and the man who could answer seemed to be looked to as a sort of oracle. At length the two PRESIDENTS, actual and elect.

entered, not like Richard and Bolingbroke, but de by side, and took their seats below the Clerk's tole, and with their faces towards the audience, then, after a brief pause, the order of ar-angements was read aloud, the parties falling their places as they were respectively named. and the whole mass left the Senate Chamber and proceeded to the Eastern Portico.

and the new President was saluted by loud cheers from the surrounding multitude.

The Procession was then again forwed, and escorted the Presidential Mansion, where, in the course of the afternoon, received the congratulations of a large number of his fellow-citizens.—National Intelligencer.

ADDRESS TO THE SENATE, DELIVERED BY THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS, VICE PR

SIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, On taking the Oath of Office, March 4, 1845. SENATORS: In direct ug the Vice P. esident to reside at the deliberations of this body, the Constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and a duty alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power, with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conunctures, he is associated with the dignified Delegates of Republican Sovereignties; he is posted by the entire American People in your confederated council, partly, it would seem, as an organ of freedom's fundamental principle of order. and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of that more popular and "more perfect Union," on which de-pend the blessings of our peace, independence, and liberty. His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and objects, and

happy as well as proud in its relations to you.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly or recognise more deferentially than does the in-Pennsylvania avenue in the morning of yesterday cumbent of this chair the powers, privileges, and seemed itself a procession upon some sad or solemn occasion, rather than a joyous gathering rules or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these unimpaired and unrelaxed he feels to be an official duty, second in impressive obligation only to his constitutional allegiance.-To their exercise the Republic owes incalculable good, and through them has been gradually achieved a wide-spread fame for wisdom, justice. moderation, and efficiency, unsurpassed by any assemblage of statesmen in former or present times. A calm and well-adjusted system of action in this Chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded us in it has indeed largely contributed to the undoubted success of our great political experiment. Instability, haste, procrastination, discourtesy, and indecision habitually discountenanced and banished, leave in undisturbed supremacy here the powers of enlightened reason and the vigor of practical patriotism. Our country reaps thence solid and substantial advantage in her policy, in-

The citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate by their suffrages from the pursuits of private and domestic life, may best evince his grateful sense of the honor thus conferred by de-The Procession, being formed, proceeded to voting his faculties, moral and intellectual, rene Capitol in the order described in a following solutely to their service. This I shall do; yet that almost every step in his appointed path is to him new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practised to unpractised hands. In observing, however, upon this floor a number of those experienced and skilful statesmen on whom the nation justly looks with pride and reliance, I am assured that there can be but little danger of public disadvantage from inadvertencies or mistakes, which their council may readily avert or rectify. And thus, gentlemen, while aiming, frankly and impartially, to exercise the functions of an unac customed station in the spirit of the Constitution for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a revered country, and with sincere will towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty and to attract your con-

New York, Pebruary 25, 1845.

Another remarkable report from the Commis oners of our Almshouse was laid before the Board of Aldermen last evening. It was in reply o a resolution of inquiry offered a week or two since by one of the Loco Foco members of the Board, Mr. Hasbrouck; but the facts contained in it appeared to be extremely unpalatable to that rentleman. They showed, by abundant evidence, that on the night previous to the last spring election three Locofoco officers of the prison at Black. well's Island, with seven or eight convicts under their charge, left the Island; that the convicts were dressed in citizens' clothes, and suffered to go to a tavern and drink liquor. They slept in the city that night, and voted the next day at the poll on the corner of Mercer and Spring streets; after which they went round to the different polls and electioneered in behalf of the Locofocos .-One of them was arrested for attempting to vote a second time. The keeper of Blackwell's Island went to the prison and claimed him as a runaway

These disgraceful facts will of course be de nied by the party which has long been notorious for similar abuses, but they are supported by an amount of testimony which no court of justice could reject or invalidate. In the Board of Aldermen the report was received with a great show of indignation by the Locofocos. All that they could say in confutation of the damning facts adduced, was, that the Almshouse Commissioners had been tampering with the witnesses, and that the report was an electioneering document. But the commissioners are men of high standing and unimpeachable character, and all their statements fying results could only have been produced by can be fully substantiated. It was pointedly remarked, in reply to the charge that the witnesses were unworthy of credit, that it was strange that gentlemen who could receive so eagerly the oaths and votes of paupers and criminals at the polls, should now refuse to receive the testimony of the same class, and denounce them as villains and

Strange as it may seem, abuses like these are winked at, and will probably be again, by the party which manages to get the power in this city nine times out of ten.

N. Y. correspondent Nat. Int.

## CAPITAL JOKE.

The day after the annexation of Texas passed the Senate, the appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. McDuffie opposed a provision to continue the Magnetic Telegraph. "Where," said he, " is the authority in the Constitution to netic Telegraph ?" This is the best joke we have heard of, since the legacy of £100 by an English patriot towards paying the National Debt of Great Britain. If Mr. McDuffie's objections had been reported by a paper of less authority than the Globe, we should have doubted it.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

## MR. WISE.

What will this gentleman do-and what will be done with him! Will he-the chicalrous and brave-condescend to hold office under " the petty tool of a petry tyrant !" And if he, for the Here a temporary stage had been erected, as anke of \$9000 per annum, will consent to serve his at the inauguration of President HARRISON, over country, will Mr. Polk keep in a high, honorable the great fight of steps; and, from the front of and lucrative office, a man who shook his fist in this, the President Elect read to as many of his face, and for years kept up against him a war the vast mass which filled the space in front as of the grossest personalities? - Pet. Intel.

RS OF CONGRES

ly three o'clock yes erdry mo: a og
All the annual appropriation bills finally pas
and have become laws.
The bill making appropriations for the impro
ment of harbors and rivers, and for the contintion of the Cum: o land mad, including more is eficial legislation than all the other acts of a s ion put together, which had passed the He of Representatives, was taken up in the Se without amendment, presented to the Preside and by him retained without being either applied or returned to the body in which it original and thus near lost; a loss greatly to be segret though it has only shared the fate of a great of ny important and desirable bills which did

get as far as that on their passage.

The Senate also, late at night, took up and passed several bills of secondary importance from the House, which lay on its table in a state to allow of their being acted upon, and which h

One incident of the night which we dellot Vete, being the fir t such victory ever achie ed record was a decisive victory over the Execu

A bill had passed both Houses, and been to the President, to forbid the construction of evenue cutters, at the Executive pleasure, with int the previous authority of Congress. This will was returned by the President to the Senate in which boly it r gina ed with his objections fait. and the question being again taken on the par ge of the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections, the note was, yeas 40, nave one. On rei ing the House of Representatives it was a passed by that body, year 126, nays 31 150 passing both bodies by more than two-thirds the t has become a law, in defiance of the Vete The Senate held no Executive Session on 1 % day, so that a large number of nominations to office made by the late President remaining wasted upon at the chase of the Session, have falen to the ground. Among them was the nomination to the much-coveted apointment of the Const. of the United States at Liverpool. National Intelligence

THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States met yes day in Extra Session, being convoked, as is sual, by the late President, to hold counsel with his successor after his induction to office.

All the new Senators Elect were present and were sworn in : after which the VICE PRESID being also sworn into office, took the Chair o'the Senate, relinquished to him by Mr. Mangum, who has so long filled it with the general appr bation.-Ibid

From the Madisonian

FLOYD WAGGANAN. Esq will leave the this afternoon, to deliver to Major Dones temporarily at Nashville, the Joint Resolution he admission of Texas into the Union, which was signed by the President of the United State on has left Nashville, the bearer of despatches has been directed to proceed immediately himse ? to

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD COMPAI

The annual meeting of the stockholders of th company was held on Monday lasts Mr. I, D. Bird was re-elected President, Mr. N. M. M Hi Vice President, and Mesers. R. B. Bolling, Je leph Bragg and B. Jones Directors. Messrs. N. M. Martin and David May are the Directors appointed by the Board of Public Works.

The report of the operations of the past rea shows a considerable improvement in the sta e of the Company's affairs. The receipts of trant portation of the year were \$122,870 81. being \$5, 141 28 greater than the year before. The expeners were reduced \$16,118 93. The de it the Company was reduced \$41,887 72, and dividend of 3 per cent, was paid to the stoc hol-

The whole debt of the company is now ionly \$94,592 98, payable in one and two years. This the Board expects to be able to pay off sa it ma tures, and continue the dividend of 3 per cent this year, which they think can be increased sext

The Committee of Examination report the load depots and bridges in good order, and the a fair of the Company in a prosperous condition. This is indeed a most gratifying state of arbirs,

and we congratulate the company and the form munity, who are deeply interested in the Nork on the prospects before them.

Three years ago the road was embatr see with debt, and at the same time laboured inder the disadvantage of having iron on the Frack which was too thin for the safe and expeditions transportation of passengers and produce. Fince then the road has been entirely relaid with Feavy iron, and the Company have erected a bridge over the Roanoke, besides building three miles of road on the Weldon side of that River. Thes improvements, costing \$150,000, have been actomplished by the resources of the company, who have not only been able to reduce their deb but

to resume the payment of dividends. We do not pretend to have much knowled be in the good management of the President, Directors and Officers of the Company, who are entit ed to the thanks of all who feel an interest in the fortunes of the road and prosperity of our Toy of Petersburg Intelligender.

GAMBLERS.—The following paragraph is translation from the German of Liehwehr. It is

a bold picture and forcibly drawn : "A man who had gone over a great port of the world returned at length home from his trivels; his friends came and requested him to relate what he had seen. 'Listen,' said he. 'E'even hundred miles beyond the country of the Hurons there are men whom I thought very strange : the ! frequently sit at table until late in the night; here is no cloth laid, they do not wet their mo the lightnings might flash around them ; two a mies might be engaged in battle ; even the sky might threaten to crush them in its fall, they would remain unmoved on their seats, for they are deaf their lips a half-broken, unconnected, an unmeaning sound, and they harribly roll their eyes at the same time. I often stood looking at them. with astonishment, for when such sittings take place people frequently go to witness them. Re-lieve me, brethren, I shall never forget the prrible contortions which I there saw. De pair, fury, malicious joy, and anguish, were by urns visible in their countenances. Their rage, f assure you, appeared to me that of the furies f their gravity that of the judges of hell; and their anguish that of malefactors.' But what was their object?' asked his friends. 'They attend pe haps to the welfare of the community ! " Oh, no! -'They are seeking the philosopher's stone?'—
'You are mistaken.' 'They wish to discover the quadrature of the circle?' No.' 'They do penance for old sins?' Nothing of all the circle?' Then they are mad; if they neither hear nor see, what can they be doing? They are ( AM- 24.

sea of Congress, and was signed by the late Acting the says the New York Courier, contains

1. After the lat of July next, all single letters re to be charged five come for transm der 300 miles, and ten cents for over that distance. Double letters pay double price; treble letters treble price, &c. Letters weighing less than half an ounce are to be accounted single, and every additional half ounce is to be charged additional single postage. Drop letters pay two cents, and letters advertised are to pay the cost of adver-

2. Newspapers of 1900 square inches or les go free within thirty miles of where they are the rates of the law of 1825; and newspapers of greater size are to pay the rates charged upon magazines and pamphlets.

8. Circulars, handbills, &c., printed on single cap paper, or no larger, and unsealed, pay two cents each, whatever distance they may be sent : nt pumphlets, magazines, &c. pay two and a half cents per copy of an ounce weight or less, and one cent additional for each additional ounce, whatever be the distance: and fractional excesses over an ounce, of not less than half an ounce, are to be charged as full ounces.

4. The l'ostmaster General, in case of an overloaded or retarded mail, is authorized to send the grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel .letter mail at its usual speed by separate convey-

5. All the franking provisions of former acts are repealed, [though restored by subsequent sections.

6. All officers of the Government are to keep

accounts of postages payable by them on mail matter, touching the business of their offices, and these are to be paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the department-to which they belong. The three Assistant P. M. G.'s, have the franking privilege on all letters touching their business, and are required to endorse all letters official business;' and are to pay \$300 for every such endorsement falsely made. Deputy Postmasters have the same privilege under the same restrictions and penalties. When the commissions of any Postmaster are less than \$25 per annum they may be increased by the Postmaster General, not to exceed 50 per cent on the letter postage received. The sums chargeable on all franked matter are to be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses and the Departments, or ox. in default thereof, from the U. S. Treasury.

7. Public Documents may be transmitted by State Governors, Members of Congress, Deleate and Clerk of the House, free of postage as heretofore.

8. The same persons may send or receive, dur

ing the recess, letters weighing less than two ounces, as heretofore; and postage chargeable on letters touching official business, and weighing more than two ounces, is to be paid from the con tingent funds of Congress. , 9. No person shall, in any way, be instrumen tal in conveying over mail routes, out of the mail,

any mailable matter except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals; and every person offending against this provision, directly or indi rectly, is to forfeit \$150 for each offence. 10., Boats, stages, care, &c. are prohibited from

conveying letters or any other mailable matter, with before specified exceptions, and except such letters as may relate to some part of the cargo or articles conveyed, under the penalty of \$100 for each offence, to be paid by the owners ; and 850 to be paid by the driver, captain, conduc-

11. Owners of conveyarees are subjected the same penalties, for transporting persons ar ting as priva'e expressee, as the persons themselves-but nothing in the act is to be construed as prohibiting the conveyance of letters or packages by private hands, when no compensation is tendered, or by a special messenger employed for the single occasion.

12 All persons who shall after the passage the act transmit by any prohibited private express, mailable matter, or place at any designated spot or delicer, such matter for such transportation, furfeit for each offence \$50.

13. Letters may be conveyed by steamboats, as provided by the act of 1825, provided they are delivered on arrival, to the authorized agent of the Post Office Department, who shall charge upon them ordinary postage; and no postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet weighing over 3 pounds.

14. The Postmaster General has power to con tract with steamboat owners, for extra occasions, without the previous advertisements required by law, provided the price to be paid does not exceed the average rate.

15. Mailable matter is defined : and it does no include books, magazines, pamphlets, or newspapers, not directed nor intended for distribution. to subscribers, but for sale as merchandize.

16. Forging, or uttering stamps provided for in this law, is declared to be felony and to subject the offender to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and to fine of n at over \$5000.

17. Newspapers are defined, and a free exchange is allowed as heretofore.

18. All penalties and forfeitures incurred un der this act, go, half to the imformer and prosecutor and the other half to the Government; and all causes of action may be sued before the Judicial Courts, of the States and Territories.

19. Mail contracts are to be given to the lowest bidder, and advertisements of letters uncalled for to be made in the newspapers having the largest circulation, the fact to be decided by evi-

20. The P. M. General is to divide the rail road routes into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed of which they are to be conveyed and the importance of the service : and for conveyance on roads of the first class not more than \$200 per mile per annum: on the second class not over \$100: and on the third class not our \$50, shall be paid. 21. All causes of action under this act may be

sued before any Circuit or District Co .- t of the U.S. or of the District of Columbia, or the U.S. Territories. 22 The sum of \$750,000 is appropriated to

supply any possible deficiency in the revenue of the Department under the operation of the law. 23. Any farther deficiency is to be paid out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-

24. The franking privilege of the widows of Madison and Harrison is continued.

bruth is strange-stranger than I

der this beading the Long Island Star shes an interesting tale, for the extended shich we cannot find room, but must con'en ourselves with giving the leading facts in a con-A young grocer of good sharacter and correct

habits, commenced business in a good and impre-ving neighborhood. His stock wassmall, as were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going " down bill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was printed; for greater distances they are subject to rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but that she acted in obedience to her father's commands. Assured of the affections of the woman of his

choice, he set himself about semoving the only obstacle in the way of their union-the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects.

A year had elapsed and lo, what a change !-The young grocer was now going up hill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the younger favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old He at length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this junction, Angelica-for that was the daughter's name-contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from the older

The young man evaded an answer-but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica. "None," replied he. " provided you reveal the secret of your success."-This the young man promised when his happiness was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them, many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as well could be and the old gentleman | Silk and Cotton Work. was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal Silk and Cotton Velvets, cake was about to be cut, when the old man Fancy French and English Gambroons. called out for "THE SECRET."

"Aye, the secret," "the secret," exclaimed fifty others.

"It is a very simple matter," said Thomas, "I ADVERTISE !!!"

The old gentleman was very, very old fashione and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely muttered, " Why the dickens did'nt I think of

TERRIBLE.

The London Medical Journal contains the particulars of a singular case of luminous breath in a dying man, as recently communicated to the Liverpool Pathological Society, by Dr. Gill. Portions of the statement are startling. Nov. 16th, 11 P. M .- Nurse observed a "red

hot coal like streak on M.'s mouth, and (playing) on his right cheek and top lip," as he lay in the insensibility of approaching dissolution. The flame lasted for about twenty minutes-i. e. until death. The impression on the mind of the nurse was, that he was insensible during the whole of this luminous combustion of his breath. He lay with his eyes open, on his back. The "flame was red, just like red hot coal-fire," to which the nurse and the other (Mclver) both compare it. Nurse pointed to the centre of the clear fire then burning in the ward, when these notes were taken; it was "not blue," it was persistent with the breath of expiration. (" when he breathed out," and not lambent, "not flickering, coming and going.") There was in the room, a common "raked" fire in the fireplace at one end, close to which the nurse stood, and a gas jet, burning low, (very low.) suspended from a rafter in the middle of the room, and about twelve feet from the dying man's bed. At first, on puzzling over the strange appearance of flame from the mouth of a dying man, and awe-struck at what they had never witnessed before, they began to fancy whether it could have been caused by the reflection of the fire or of the gas, but they soon became satisfied in their own minds that it could not be owing to either. There had not been any wandering of the dying man's senses. Nurse did not speak to h.m. nor he to the nurse, during the above. Mercer had not been taking any phosphoric medicine at all or any alcoholic stimulant during the or fo six weeks previous, though he of being a drunkard. Nurse and McIvor were both terrified so much, that they dared not stir from their place until the flame had ceased.

SPRING VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Low Sunday (March 30th) Calvary Church, Tarbero'. The 3 days following as the Rector of Calvary Church may appoint.

Friday (4th April) Gatesville-morning. 2d Sunday after Easter, Christ Church, Elizabeth

Wednesday (9th) Hertford.

4th Sanday after Easter, Pettigrew's Chapel, Lake St. Mark's day (25th) St. Thomas' Church, Wind-

3d Sunday after Easter St. Paul's Church, Edente

Rogation Sunday, Grace Church, Plymouth Rogation Monday, (28th) St Lake's Church, Locust Grove. Ascession day, (May 1st) St. Thomas Church, Batl

Friday, (2d) Zion Chapel, Beaufort County. Sunday after Ascession, St. Peter's Church, Wash-

Monday (5th) Trinity Church, Beaufort County. Tuesday (6th) Greenville, Pitt County: Thursday (8th) Pugh's Settlement, Pitt County. Whit Sunday, Christ Church, Newbern. Whitsun. Tuesday, (13th) Kinston. Thursday, (15th) Waynesbere'. Trinity Sunday, St. James', Wilmington. Wednesday, (21st) Convention, Fayetteville. 1

Sunday after Trinity, Visitation in same Church, Ordination, &cc. Catechism, Confirmation and Hely Comm

New York pa

contented relative, your son just gave ten dollars 'Well he may,' said the old man. The dog has

by Isaiah Respass, Esq. of Beaufort County, at eit er of the Banks in this City, to any person who w furnish such festimony as shall ensure the arrest an conviction of the villain, who, last night, set fire the Cotton Machine House, at Margaretta Para JOSEPH B. HINTON

Agent of ISAIAH RESPASS. Raleigh, N. C., March 5, 1845.

No. 69 William Street, near Cedar Stree NEW YORK.

BROOKES & MERRILL would invite the at

(to which they intend to devote particular attention together with a general assortment of Dry Goods consisting in part of the following :-MUSLIN DE LAINES ALPACCAS

PRINTED MUSLINS SUMMER STUFFS GINGHAMS, LINENS BLEA. MUSLINS LACE GOODS VESTINGS SILK AND COTTON HOSTERY COATE'S COTTON SEWINGS, ETC

for CASH or approved credit.

DEALERS IN PRINTS and WOOLLE GOODS will find it to their advantage to examin ur stock previous to making their purchases.

## SPRING GOODS-1845

HALLOCK, MOUNT & BILLINGS. 73 Pearl Street, (One door above Pine Street NEW YORK.

RE now receiving by late arrivals from Europe and from Home Manufacturers, a large assert ment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, . dapted to the Spring Trade, which they offer by the piece or package, on favorable terms.

Their Stock consists in part of-Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, American Prints of all styles. Brown and Bleached Musling, various styles an

prices, Irish Linens, Linest Lawn, Scotch Gingbams

Printed Muslins and Lawns-new styles Balzorines, Alpaceas, Lustres, Check Ginghams and Merino Cassimere. Drab D'Etes for summer west.

American Pantaloons Stuffs. Brown Hollands, Silesias and Paper Cambrica. Cotton Hosiery-blearhed and brown. Fancy and Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Sewing and

Silk and Twist. Corded Skirts, Table Covers, Linen Thread Jaconets, Cambrics, Gloves, &c. &c.

Merchants buying goods for Cash will find it for their interest to buy of us.

WATCHES, WATCHES AND JEWELRY!!



at the Subscriber's: as he is constantly receiving all deions of Gold and Silver Watches. the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Reas low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or THE MONEY RETURNED. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen and much lower than at any other place Gold and Silver Percils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets. Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low. G. C. ALLEN, Importer

of Watches and Jewelry. Wholesale and Retail, No. 30, Wall St., New York, (up stairs

Harvard University.

THE Second Term of the LAW SCHOOL in this L University for the present Academical year, will

open on February 28, 1845. The design of this Institution is to afford a com-plete course of legal education for gentlemen intending to practice in any of the United States; and systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence for merchants and men of business. N public insynction is given in the local or peculiar ju risprudence of any particular State; but the Library, consisting of nearly 9000 volumes, furnishes ample means for the study of local law and practice; and the students are privately assisted in these studies, by the Professors, as occasion may require. The active labors of instruction are shared equally between Mr.

Justice STORY and Professor GREENLEAF, who has the immediate superintendence of the Law School.

No particular course of previous study is requisite for admission; but overy student is required to produce testimonials of his good moral character; and to give a bond of \$200 to the Steward, with a surely resident in Massachusette, conditioned for the pay-ment of all cuttege dues; or, instead of a bend, he ment of all coffees dues; or instead of a bejor, and may deposit \$150 with the Steward, at the commence of ment of each term, to be retained by him till the end of the term, and then to be accounted for. No attached is matriculated until such testimonials are produced and accurity given. The tuition fees are \$50 a term, and \$25 for half or any leaser fraction of a term, and \$25 for half or any leaser fraction of a term. term, and \$25 for half or any lesser fraction of terta; which entitles the student to the use of the College and Law Libraries, and Text Books, and a free admission to all the public Lectures in the Unit versity. Justification may be had in any Foreign Language taught in the University, for the additional fee of \$10 a year for each language studied.

censery expenses of a student, who resides all the year in Cambridge, will not exceed the following:

Tuition, \$100.—Rent and ease of room, with use of furniture, averaging about \$78. Board, from \$91 to \$182.—Fuel, from \$15 to \$30.—Washing, from \$15 to \$30.—Total, \$299 to \$420, exclusive of clother and what is termed pocket money.

In regard to the amount of pocket money, neither expediences and that it

expediency nor the usages of society require that it should be large.

Students who have pursued their studies in the School for three terms, and Attorneys at Law who after having been admitted to the bar in States where a previous course of study for at least one year is " quired, have pursued their studies in this School two terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and re-commendation of the Law Paculty, and after passing a satisfactory examination, to the degree of Batchelo

of Laws. TApplications for admission are to be made Professor GREENLEAF, at Cambridge.

Cambridge, Jan, 28, 1845.