

THE INAGURATION.

The city had been filling up for days, and even for weeks, in anticipation of the approaching inauguration, with strangers in every rank in life, and every variety of personal appearance.

THE LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

We sum up the leading incidents of the night in the following paragraphs: The three Houses sat, busily engaged, until nearly three o'clock yesterday evening.

ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

DELIVERED BY THE Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, On taking the Oath of Office, March 4, 1845.

SERVICES: In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the Constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and a duty alike eminent and grateful.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly or recognize more deferentially than does the incumbent of this chair the powers, privileges, and rules of forms of the Senate of the United States.

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 devoting his faculties, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1845.

Another remarkable report from the Commissioners of our Almshouse was laid before the Board of Aldermen last evening. It was in reply to a resolution of inquiry offered a week or two since by one of the Loco Foco members of the Board, Mr. Hasbrouck.

These disgraceful facts will of course be denoted 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.

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.

MR. WISE.

What will this gentleman do—and what will be done with him? Will he—the chivalrous and brave—condescend to hold office under the petty tool of a petty tyrant?

THE POSTAGE REFORM BILL.

The Post Office Law, which passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the late Acting President, says the New York Courier, contains 24 sections, of which the provisions are briefly these:—

1. After the 1st of July next, all single letters to be charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and ten cents for over that distance.

THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States met yesterday in Extra Session, being convened, as usual, 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 President, being also sworn into office, took the Chair of the Senate, relinquished to him by Mr. MASON, who has so long filled it with the general approbation.

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held on Monday last.

The report of the operations of the past year shows a considerable improvement in the state of the Company's affairs. The receipts from transportation of the year were \$122,870 61.

The whole debt of the company is now only \$94,592 98, payable in one and two years. This the Board expects to be able to pay off as it matures, and continue the dividend of 3 per cent.

The Committee of Examination report the road, depots and bridges in good order, and the affairs of the Company in a prosperous condition.

Three years ago the road was embarrassed with debt, and at the same time laboured under the disadvantage of having iron on the track which was too thin for the safe and expeditious transportation of passengers and produce.

We do not pretend to have much knowledge in these matters, but it is obvious that such gratifying results could only have been produced by the good management of the President, Directors and Officers of the Company, who are entitled to the thanks of all who feel an interest in the fortunes of the road and prosperity of our Town.

GAMBLERS.—The following paragraph is a translation from the German of Lohwehr. It is a bold picture and forcibly drawn: "A man who had gone over a great part of the world returned at length home from his journey; his friends came and requested him to relate what he had seen."

"Listen," said he. "I have seen hundreds of miles beyond the country of the Hurons there are men whom I thought very strange; they frequently sit at table until late in the night; there is no cloth laid, they do not wet their mouths; lightnings might flash around them; two armies 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 and dumb."

"You are mistaken," they wish to discover the quadrature of the circle? "No." "They do penance for old sins?" "Nothing of all that."

"Then they are mad?" "They are neither, nor sane, what can they be doing?" They are (AM. XLIII.)

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Under this heading the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form, for the benefit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improving neighborhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller.

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 rejected.

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.

At this juncture, 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 stands.

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."

"It is a very simple matter," said Thomas, "I ADVERTISE!!!" The old gentleman was very, very old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely muttered, "Why the dickens didn't I think of that!"

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.

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 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 (McIvor) 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 inhaled, "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 him, nor he to the nurse, during the above. Matter had not been taking any phrephoric medicine at all, or any alcoholic stimulant during the last six or six weeks previous, though he had the character 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, Tarboro'. The 3 days following as the Rector of Calvary Church may appoint.

Friday (4th April) Gatesville—morning. 2d Sunday after Easter, Christ Church, Elizabeth City. Wednesday (9th) Hartford. 2d Sunday after Easter St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

4th Sunday after Easter, Pettigrew's Chapel, Lake Suggerspring. St. Mark's day (25th) St. Thomas' Church, Winton. Rogation Sunday, Grace Church, Plymouth. Rogation Monday, (29th) St. Luke's Church, Leconte Grove.

Ascension day, (May 1st) St. Thomas Church, Bath. Friday, (3d) Zion Chapel, Beaufort County. Sunday after Ascension, St. Peter's Church, Washington. Monday (5th) Trinity Church, Beaufort County. Tuesday (6th) Greenville, Pitt County.

Thursday (8th) Pugh's Settlement, Pitt County. Whit Sunday, Christ Church, Newbern. Whit Sunday, (15th) Wainwrights. Trinity Sunday, St. James', Wilmington. Wednesday, (21st) Convention, Fayetteville. 1st Sunday after Trinity, Visitation in same Church, Or.

PRINTS AND WOOLLENS.

Brookes & Merrill would invite the attention of dealers in DRY GOODS to their stock of—

MUSLIN DE LAINES ALPACAS SUMMER STUFFS PRINTED MUSLINS BLEA. MUSLINS GINGHAMS, LINKS VESTINGS LACE GOODS SILE AND COTTON MIXES. COATE'S COTTON SEWING, ETC.

DEALERS IN PRINTS AND WOOLLEN GOODS will find it to their advantage to examine our stock previous to making their purchases.

SPRING GOODS—1845. HALLOCK, MOUNT & BILLINGS, 173 Pearl Street, (One door above Pine Street) NEW YORK.

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

Their Stock consists in part of—Cloths, Casimeres, Sattines, Vestings, American Prints of all styles. Brown and Bleached Muslins, various styles and prices.

Irish Linens, Linen Laws, Scotch Ginghams, Printed Muslins and Lawns—new styles. Balloons, Alpaca, Lusters, Silk and Cotton Work. Silk and Cotton Velvets. Fancy French and English Gambroons. Spring Tweeds—single and double width. Check Ginghams and Merino Casimeres. Drab D'Es for summer wear.

American Pantaloons Stuff. Brown Hollands, Silicas and Paper Cambrics. Cotton Hosiery—bleached and brown. Fancy and Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Sewing and Silk and Twines. Corded Skirts, Table Covers, Linen Thread, Jacquets, Cambrics, Gloves, &c. &c.

Watches, Watches and Jewelry!! Watches! THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Suburban, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less price, at retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

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 Pencils, 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) Jan. 24. 8-3m

Harvard University.

THE Second Term of the LAW SCHOOL in this University for the present Academic year will open on February 28, 1845.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intending to practice in any of the United States; and a systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence for merchants and men of business. No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar jurisprudence 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.

No particular course of previous study is requisite for admission; but every student is required to produce testimonials of his good moral character; and to give a bond of \$200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, conditioned for the payment of all college dues; or, instead of a bond, he may deposit \$100 with the Steward, as the commutation of each term, and be retained by him till the end of the term, and then be accounted for. No student is matriculated until such testimonials are produced and security given. The tuition fees are \$50 a term, and \$25 for half or any lesser term, in addition to which, besides the students, the use of the College and Law Libraries, and Text Books, and a free admission to all the public Lectures in the University. Instruction may be had in any Foreign Language taught in the University, for the additional fee of \$10 a year for each language studied. The necessary expenses of a student, who resides all the year in Cambridge, will not exceed the following:—Year, \$100.—Rent and use of room, with use of furniture, averaging about \$75. Board, from \$20 to \$30.—Fuel, from \$15 to \$20.—Washing, from \$10 to \$20.—Total, \$200 to \$420, exclusive of clothes and what is termed pocket money.

In regard to the amount of pocket money, neither 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 required, have passed their studies in this School for two terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, and after passing a satisfactory examination, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Applications for admission are to be made to Professor GREENLEAF, at Cambridge. Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1845. 10-2m