The Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, is in town. His health, we learn, is improving.

We understand from the Capitol, that seats for the expected members of Congress from Florida and Iowa are being made. We think those from Texas, also, might have seats made for them, and that the stuff for two chairs for the representatives of California might be got out and charged to the account of constructive mileage.

Vice President Dallas returned to his home at Philadelphia on Saturday evening.

The House of Mr. Quigly, at the Navy Yard, was struck by lightning on Friday night last. A son and daughter of Mr. Quigly were struck—the former recovered in a few hours, and the latter next morning. A cow at a short distance from the house was instantly killed.

A lad named Hill, on Saturday last, while fishing on the wharf, near the long bridge, fell into the Potomac and was drowned.

Carusi's May Ball.—This brilliant affair will come off at the Saloon on 11th street, on the evening of the first of May. From our recollections of the past, we feel confident that this gathering of youth and beauty will be worthy of our city and of the times.

A young man, named John, the son of Mr. George Hill, of this city, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by the horse, which he was watering in the stream, near the railroad bridge, lying down and rolling over him. He was carried to his home; and this morning, we learned that his condition was improving.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

HON. JUDGE SHIELDS,

The new Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Messrs. Editors: If our Democratic President should continue to make such judicious appointments as he has done so far, the Old Ship of State will soon be put upon her Republican tack, the redeeming spirit of reform will diffuse its renovating influence throughout our borders, and a great and happy people, possessing the fairest and proudest Republic on earth, will rejoice that they in their wisdom have bestowed their "unsought suffrages" upon a modest, unpretending, and noble-minded Patriot. In desiring Judge Shields, of Illinois, to take charge of the General Land Office, Mr. Polk has made a selection from the wide circle of his friends, that will do himself honor, and give the highest satisfaction to the gallant and Democratic West—the most flourishing and powerful portion of the Union.

The new Commissioner has already made a very favorable impression upon all who are connected with its extensive Bureau. And how could it be otherwise with an honest and accomplished Democrat, of pure principles, the finest social qualities, and the most patriotic feelings? When he entered upon his duties, he did not wait to encase himself in a *coat of mail*, or to assume swelling airs of official importance, before he could deign to give audience to those who are placed under his direction; but without the least formality, and with the utmost *suviter in modo* he passed from room to room, on the second day, and became acquainted with all the clerks without discrimination. He sometimes entered a room unattended, and familiarly introduced himself as the "new Commissioner"—remarking that he was desirous to learn, as early as possible, the particular duties of every branch of the business. He has been heard to say that, as the head of the Bureau, he regarded every one associated with him as his equal in point of merit, although subordinate in position. This is the generous spirit, and these the manly sentiments of a polished gentleman and thoroughbred Republican.

In the Land Office, at all events, I am warranted in saying that a substantial and long-desired reform has commenced at its head. Purify the fountain, and the streams flowing from it will be pure. Judge Shields will scarcely be in office three years, surrounded by seventy or eighty clerks, without knowing one-third when he sees them in the Department or meets them in the street. He will hardly cloister himself in sullen and anti-social seclusion from those with whom he must necessarily mingle in daily official intercourse, and thereby cast a blight upon all the generous and kindly feelings which should be cultivated by gentlemen habitually thrown together, and regularly engaged in similar duties under the Government. And still less, I am sure, when the proper time arrives for him to give place to a successor, will he turn his back ungracefully upon the establishment and all his associates in office, and march off "solitary and alone," "unwept, unhonored, and unsung?" Such a mode of retiring from public station would not be in unison with the frank, dignified and magnanimous bearing of the new Commissioner; it could only remind us, in a *small way*, of the memorable exit of a certain great man from power, whose "reign of terror" had almost established a gloomy despotism over the land, and whose odious principles would have been revived, in their bitterest concentration, under the iron rule of the Federal Dictator.

Judge Shields, however, drank early and freely of the living waters of Democracy. He is really one of Nature's noblemen; acknowledging no superior, and looking upon every gentleman as his equal in social principles and personal claims. He is no *quasi* nor eleventh-hour Democrat. The sterling principles of the immortal Jefferson have "grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength." He has always stood forth in the "lowering front" of battle—one of the most fearless, able and uncompromising champions of Western rights. His gallant services in the people's cause, have given him solid claims upon the present Administration, and those claims have not been overlooked. He is a distinguished son of a noble State, and she has reason to be proud of his increasing popularity and fame.—He brings great energy and promptitude to the discharge of his important duties; and his social virtues and liberal attainments will attach to him "troops of friends." Such an efficient officer will grow rapidly upon the public esteem. Such an accomplished Republican is destined hereafter to be one of the brilliant stars of the West.

Gentlemen, allow me to offer you my warm salutations, and my best wishes for your health, happiness, and triumphant success. You have cleared the Capes under a press of canvas, to the tune of "a wet sheet and a flowing sea;" and may the dawning "Constellation," in its meridian splendor, shed a glorious light upon the Constitution and the Globe itself.

A Jackson Democrat.

COMMUNICATED.

THE PEOPLE'S GOOD.

One of the advantages of a fearless press is seen in the fact that not long since the Madisonian called public attention to a violation of the law in the attempted apportionment of the Judiciary Square, so as to secure the first step towards bringing F street through that public reservation, and honor the neighborhood of the Wesleyan (Methodist) Chapel, by a more direct communication with the somewhat noted "English hill," and thus subserve the views of speculators desirous of bringing exhausted clay banks into market. Since the appearance of that article, notwithstanding the Surveyor of the city directed the contractor for laying the footway from the north line of E street to the south line of G street, to turn the curb stones for a street through the square, an inspection of the ground will shew a coincidence on the part of the Mayor with the Commissioner of Public Buildings, that there is no street thus designated in the plan of the city.

But why, it is again asked, should an acre of ground less than was given in charge finally to the Medical Faculty have been fenced in, or why was not that fence erected so as to run from the centre of the termination of F street, near 5th, to the centre of the commencement of that street again on 4th street? A reference to the bills of expense for altering the old jail, among the public archives, shows that $50 were paid for a gilded inscription upon the pediment, commemorative of the Presidency under which the building was re-constructed, and one-fourth of the money thus expended would have placed the fence where *the law* of 29th August, 1842, required it to be placed.—The sequel shows that there was originally a settled design to *violate the law*, and a memorial from the proper quarter to Congress will elicit, through the power to send for "persons and papers," the fact. An amiable physician, now no more, so stated, and wished to avoid giving offence to some of the city authorities, was willing to compromise rights thus secured by law, but another, made of starner stuff, declared, that sooner or later, he would persist and obtain all that the beneficence of Congress had bestowed.

The late President granted the use of the northwest corner of the Judiciary square for the temporary occupancy of a public school, and the Councils have empowered the Mayor to contract for its erection—either of brick or of frame. Brick has been selected, it is believed, and it is thought that the modification of the measure, as to location, has been acceded to by the present Chief Magistrate. But why is the location to be changed from the *northwest* corner to the *southwest* corner of a subdivision of the same square? Is the fence for the boys' "play ground" to pass the central point designated in the law as the proper place for the fence of the City Hospital? Encroachment is again attempted, so as ultimately to succeed in the original design of getting a street through the square! A pretty "play ground," truly, among a number of cart loads of brick rubbish!

If the President were consulted, he would doubtless agree to let the school house be erected about equidistant between the lines of F and G street, on 5th street; and as the Government pays for the pavement, he surely should be consulted. But who is to pay for the pavement on the southern portion of the square—the faculty, surely, whose students will be benefited in their more convenient access to that valuable institution, the Medical College in the eastern wing of the Hospital.

The writer thinks that the President will early determine to *retain* the northwest corner of the Judiciary square for a substantial granite jail, such as Gen. Jackson contemplated, and the small stream, which having to be covered with a culvert, is doubtless the cause of desiring a new location for the school, is the very best reason why that particular point should be chosen, for one of the most obvious reasons of cleanliness, in connexion with the close proximity to the Court House. The new jail could then be converted to a "house of refuge," and when the substantial walls of granite shall frown at all evil-doers, and the architecture shall bear a suitable inscription, good citizens will not to be at a loss to remember who was "James K. Polk."

If, Messrs. Editors, you wonder why I impute the desire of changing the location of what was deemed a temporary public school, because of the expense of building a brick culvert to cover the little stream which runs diagonally through the northwest corner of the square, I answer, that the ways of the corporation are judged of by ordinary observation.

Let any one, riding along New York avenue, as he crosses the line of 13th street, cast his eye towards what is called, in the appropriation bill, "Fountain square," and he sees in front of the frame houses erected by the industry of the President's Gardener, on 13th street, a most unsightly and dangerous ditch; and while municipal influence has frustrated the just expectations of the Board of Health, in causing the removal of nuisances, by properly grading this square and completing the adjacent streets, and laying a culvert, the humble gardener's property is to be taxed 10 per cent for a pavement, which is likely to be washed down by the floods, and his tenants, hard-working people like himself, cannot get a load of wood into their domicils! Immemorial usage, and the law itself will give any resolute free-holder redress in a question of damages—and if such protracted delays at filling in only *one-half* of a street, and laying a culvert, arise from a want of funds, or a desire to re-lay water pipes, the forthcoming taxes should be debarred by timely process.

The editors are at liberty to give the name of the writer to whomsoever has a right to know it, and who will make himself responsible by attempting to controvert these statements under the responsibility of a responsible name. Free Suffrage.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Extract of a letter dated,

"Richmond, April 26th, 1845.

"Siddon's majority in this district will be about 260. It is thought from information received that Leake is elected in the Albemarle District.

So far as heard from, for the State Legislature we are gaining rapidly.

In the first district, Atkinson is re-elected—Baily is re-elected—Dromgoole is re-elected—Hunter is elected—Seddon is elected—Bedinger is elected—all democrats. It is said that McCarty (independent whig) is elected in the Loudon district, the only whig member of Congress from Virginia, so far as heard from.

Legislature.

	Dem.	Whig.
Accomac,	2 1 D. gain.	0
Albemarle,	0	1
Amelia,	1	0
Amherst,	1	0
Berkley,	0	2
Brooke,	1	0
Buckingham,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Caroline,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Clarke and Warren,	1	0
Chesterfield,	1	0
Charlotte,	1	0
Charles City, &c.	0	1
Culpepper,	0	1
Dinwiddie,	1	0
Elizabeth City, &c.,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Essex,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Fairfax,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Fauquier,	1 do do	1
Fluvanna,	0	1
Frederick,	0	2 W. gain.
Goochland,	1	0
Gloucester,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Hanover,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Henrico,	1	0
Hampshire,	2	0
Isle of Wight,	1	0
Jefferson,	0	2
King and Queen,	1 Dem. gain.	0
King William,	1	0
King George,	0	1
Lunenburg,	1	0
Louisa,	1	0
Matthews & Midlesex,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Marshall,	0	1
Marshall,	0	1
Mecklenburg,	2 1 Dem. gain.	0
Morgan,	0	1
Mecklenburg,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Nansemond,	0	1
Norfolk City,	0	1
" County,	0	2
Northampton,	0	1
Nelson,	0	1
Nottoway,	0	1
Orange & Greene,	1	0
Ohio,	0	1
Prince Edward,	1	0
Petersburg,	0	1
Powhatan,	0	1
Princess Anne,	0	1 (by 6 votes.)
Prince George,	1	0
Rockingham,	3	0
Rockbridge,	0	2
Southampton,	1	0
Richmond City,	0	1
Spotsylvania,	1 Dem. gain.	0
Stafford,	1	0
York, &c.,	0	1

In the last Legislature the Democrats had a majority of 10 in the Senate, and the Whigs 16 in the House. It is reported that the Democrats have already gained 12 and the Whigs 4—the Legislature is safe, and we shall hail the election of a Democratic Senator in Congress from the Old Dominion.

Glass.—It is difficult to foresee to what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting the alternations of heat and cold. A chronometer with a glass balance spring was sent to the North Sea, and exposed to a competition with nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favor of the chronometer with the glass spring. In a manufactory in France, they are now making glass pipes for the conveyance of water, which cost nearly 30 per cent less than the iron pipes now used, and will bear a far greater external pressure.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

The great Annexation Meeting held at the city of Galveston, Texas, upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Joint Resolutions for annexation, and of which our last paper gave some account, passed a series of spirited and patriotic resolutions; one of which is the following:

"5th. That we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the distinguished services of John C. Calhoun, whose gigantic intellect is only equalled by the purity of his patriotism, his blameless life, and entire devotion to the best interests of his country. His official despatches are marked by that power of research, originality and truth, which carry conviction, and command the admiration of the world. He has been the Ajax Telemon of the true American policy, and will not be forgotten in 1848."

Iowa.—The annual election in this Territory took place on Monday, 7th inst. We have the Burlington Hawk-Eye of the 10th. That county (Des Moines) elected one Whig and five Locos to the Legislature, giving 340 majority against accepting a State Constitution with the narrow limits prescribed by Congress. Henry county elected the entire Whig ticket, and gave 150 majority against accepting the State Constitution. Lee county reported 2 to 400 in favor of the Constitution. It is understood, however, that the Constitution is rejected, and that Iowa will remain a Territory until she can secure the Missouri river as her western boundary.

P. S. The Galena Gazette of the 11th says:

"We learn by a gentleman from Burlington, that sufficient returns had been received there when he left, to insure the rejection of the Constitution by a majority of about 2,500!"

Morris Canal Enlargement.—In the statement which has been going the rounds of the papers as to the number of hands now employed in the enlargement of the Morris canal, the number is reported at twelve hundred. We are informed the actual number is two thousand; and fifty more were despatched yesterday. All the different sections as far as Newark will be completed by the first of June, and, if the weather should continue as favorable as for a month past, before. As the enlargement is also going on between this place and Newark, it will not be long after when boats of sixty tons burden will be enabled to pass the entire length of the canal to Jersey City, and discharge their cargoes at our docks. Success must attend the enterprising efforts which are now making by the new company.—*Jersey City Adv.*

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF IRON IN THE WORLD.

The Prussian State Gazette of March 21, 1842, contains a statistical table of the annual production of pig iron in Europe, to which we have added the product of the United States, as estimated by an able writer in the March number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine:

	Tons.
Great Britain,	1,481,600
United States,	443,100
France,	338,150
Russian and Ural Provinces,	119,000
Belgium,	145,867
Germanic, Customs Union,	127,538
Sweden,	72,762
Austrian Monarchy,	59,100
Spain,	12,500
Sardinia,	12,250
Poland,	9,200
Germany, not in Customs Union,	7,175
Tuscany,	6,000
Norway,	5,371
Saxembourg,	3,000
Parma,	1,400
Modena and Naples,	750
Switzerland,	700
Portugal,	420
Total number of tons,	2 917,363

It will be seen by the foregoing that Great Britain produces about half the iron in the civilized world—that the United States stands next to Great Britain, and France next. It will also be observed that the United States produces about half as much as is produced on the continent of Europe. About two-thirds of all the iron trade in the United States is smelted from the ore in Pennsylvania.—*Harrisburg Argus.*

Noble Conduct.—A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer relates the following incident connected with the disaster to the Swallow:

"Joseph Reed, one of the ferrymen between Hudson and Athens, was rowing in his yawl at the time the Swallow struck the rock. As soon as he appreciated the nature of the disaster, he used all his efforts to reach the place, and succeeded in saving the lives of five persons who were floating about on boards and fragments of the wreck. By several of them he was offered a reward for his intrepidity, which he refused, and said—'Although I am a poor man, I did not exert myself to save your lives for the sake of money.' Joseph Reed, humble as he is, belongs to the Grace Darling school of philanthropists."

Love for the Dead.—The love that survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditations on all that was in the day of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart? though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it ever for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

Eclipse of the Sun.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following information:

"On the morning of Tuesday, the 6th of May, the sun, throughout Newfoundland, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New England, New York, New Jersey, and in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, will rise partially eclipsed by the moon. A partial eclipse will also be seen in the greater part of Europe and Asia; but the eclipse will be central only within the artic circle. At no city in America will the beginning of the eclipse be visible, and greatest obscuration only in Newfoundland, Prince Edward's, Cape Breton, and part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Boston, the eclipse will end about 28 minutes after sunrise; in New York about 11 minutes, and in Philadelphia about 6; but at Washington and all places west and south thereof, the eclipse will end before the sun is above the horizon."

Attainments in Knowledge.—Dr. Olinthus Gregory says: "With a few exceptions, (so few indeed that they need scarcely be taken into a practical estimate,) *any person may learn any thing upon which he sets his heart.* To ensure success, he has simply so to discipline his mind as to check its vagrancies, to cure of its constant proneness to be doing two or more things at a time, and to compel it to direct its combined energies, simultaneously, to a single object, and thus *to do one thing at once.* This I consider as one of the most difficult, but one of the most useful lessons that a young man can learn."

Hints to Mechanics.—Dr. Alcott gives the following hints to mechanics, which we think have a general application, as well to those of the professions, as to those of the trades:—If you would avoid the diseases your peculiar trades are liable to produce, attend to the following hints:

Keep, if possible, regular hours.—Never suppose you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be like that of Franklin, when he was a printer, pure cold water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking or snuffing, you spend your money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister, if married, to buy your wife a dress, or get books for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health, bringing on headache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Sketch of a Gentleman.—Moderation, decorum and neatness distinguish the gentleman. He is at all times affable, diffident and studious to please, intelligent and polite: his behavior is pleasant and graceful. When he enters the dwelling of an inferior he endeavors to hide, if possible, the difference between their rank in life. Ever willing to assist those around him, he is neither unkind, haughty, nor overbearing. In the mansions of the great the correctness of his mind induces him to bend to etiquette, but not stoop to adulation. Correct principles cautions him to avoid the gaming table, inebriety, or any other foible that could occasion him self-reproach. Pleased with the pleasures of reflection, he rejoices to see the gayety of society, and is fastidious upon no point of little import. Appear only to be a gentleman, and its shadow will bring upon you contempt; be a gentleman, and its honors will remain after you are dead.

In New Jersey they have an actress, called the "Singing Wonder," who has been known to run up the chromatic scale so fast, that the organ which ought to have accompanied her, stopped for want of wind.

Gov. Edwards' Cabinet.—Governor Edwards' Cabinet (of Missouri,) consists of the following gentlemen:

Faulkland H. Martin, Secretary State.
William Monroe, Auditor Public Accounts.
B. F. Stringfellow, Attorney General.
George W. Huston, Register Lands.
P. G. Glover, Treasurer.

Arrow root is manufactured in Camden county, Georgia, and sold for 35 cents per lb.

THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come,
To be the first to greet us.
When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath
And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of a diamond ray,
To the glance that flashes pleasure;
When the words that welcome back, betray,
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

STOCK MARKET.

Sale at the New York Stock Exchange, April 25.

$2000 U. S. 5's, 1853,	103¼
$10,000 Illinois special bonds,	39
$8000 Pennsylvania 5's	73½
$4000 Ohio 6's, 1860,	97
$20,000 Kentucky 6's,	101¼
650 shares Canton Co.	45 a 45¼
185 do U. S. Bank	6¾ a 7
150 do Vicksburg Bank,	9¼ a 9½
50 do Wilmington Railroad,	42

The sales at the board to-day were large, and prices generally advanced. Canton Co. went up 2¾; Wilmington R. R. 2; Illinois bonds 1; Pennsylvania bonds and Vicksburg Bank ½.

Sales at the Public Stock Exchange, April 25.

$2000 Ohio 6's,	97
125 shares Vicksburg Bank,	9 a 9¼
300 do Canton Co.,	43 a 43½

Foreign Exchange.—We continue the quotations of 109½a109¾ for bills on England, and 5f26¼a5.25 for bills on Paris.—*Com. Adv.*

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia, April 25—300 shares Girard Bank 8¾; 20 shares Commercial Bank 55½; 19 shares Mechanics' Bank 28½; $2,000 drafts on Boston 100; 5 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky 92; 12 shares Kentucky Bank 73; $15,000 State 5's 73½; $187 25-00 State 5's, new annual, 73 2-8; 6 shares Pennsylvania Bank 260 a 260½.—*Balt. Pat.*

Sales of Stocks at Boston, April 24—11 shares Boston & Marine Railroad 115; 12 do. Portsmouth Railroad 102½, 5 do. Eastern Railroad 109½; 3 do. Western Railroad 101; 500 do. Wilmington Railroad 20¼ 327 do. Norwich and Worcester Railroad 71¾; 500 do. Long Island Railroad 77; 13 do. New England Worsted Company 100; 450 do. East Boston stock 14¾.—*Ib.*

Hon. J. B. Ashe, of Tennessee, declines a re-election to Congress.

Politeness costs nothing, it is said; but politeness cost the Philistines a great deal when Samson *made his best bow* between the pillars of their temple.

That little chew tobacco of a man, Tom Thumb, has made $100,000 by kissing the ladies in Europe. He has to kiss four times before he can cover a good sized rosy lipped mouth.

We have received the Cherokee Advocate, a portion of which is in the Indian character.

The carpenters of Louisville, Kentucky, are on a strike for the 10 hour system.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Nelson presiding, sat at New Haven on the 22d inst.

"Why are fish crazy to be caught in nets? D'ye give it up? Because they are *in-sein.*

The New York papers of yesterday announce the death of D. T. Williams, the Alderman from the 4th ward of that city.

The menagerie has arrived at Baltimore? Where is Pat?

Wm. R. Jacques, at Freehold, N. J., shot his own legs off by a premature explosion of his swivel on Tuesday last.

We understand that some of the people of Maryland desire to have the next President from Carroll county. We know no one there but merely record a fact.

Edward Brown, a printer, went from New York to Brooklyn with a young lady, on Wednesday evening last, and has not returned. Supposed to have been abducted.

There is a floating theatre off New York, where the audience get half-seas over before the play is finished.

The proceedings in the trial of *Justice Drinker* are extremely dry.

The early wheat has been destroyed in North Carolina.

Prince Albert has one shilling four pence a second while the Queen of England has, for the same period, three pounds three shillings and two pence.

"Here, boys, I have four apples to divide between three of us, so there are two for you two, and two for me too."

Different forms.—An old lady said her husband was very fond of peaches, and that was his only fault.

"Fault, madam!" said one, "how can you call that a fault.

"Why, because there are different ways of eating them. My husband takes them in *the form of brandy.*"

"Boy, what is your name?"

"Robert, sir."

"Yes, that is your Christian name; but what is your other name?"

"Bob, sir."

In New Jersey they had an actress called the "Singing Wonder," who has been known to run up the chromatic scale so fast, that the organ which ought to have accompanied her, stopped for want of wind.

"Is Jonathan Dumpy here?" asked a rather country-looking fellow, bolting into a printing office. "I don't know such a man," said the foreman. "Don't *know* him?" said he—"why he's courting our Sally!"

Gunning.—Forty-four wild geese and ninety-six ducks were killed a few days ago near Greenport, Long Island, in 36 hours, by two celebrated sportsmen, Orin Riggs and Thos. Williams.

They have fine pigeon shooting in Rochester, New York; the sky is darkened with immense flocks from the northeast to the southwest.

Never look at the girls. Oh, no, they can't bear to be looked at; they regard it as an insult. They wear their fine feathers and bustles merely to gratify their mammas, that's all Hosea.

Great train of Passengers.—We understand that a single engine transported, on the South Carolina Railroad, on the 13th instant, 1691 passengers, and returned the same day from the same station, with 966—making in one day 2657 passengers.—*Charleston Courier.*

Profound Reply.—A stranger asked a countryman, whom he saw mending a road near Ross, "where the road went to?" The countryman replied, "I don't know, zur; I finds it here when I comes to work in the morning, and I leaves it here at night, but where it goes to in the meantime I don't know.

The Canals.—The first boat through from Albany to Rochester was the "Lady Washington," Capt. Van Wormer, of the old Clinton line, which arrived at the weigh lock Saturday night, at 10 o'clock. The first boat from Utica was the "Silas Wright." The following is some of the property shipped at Rochester the first five days of navigation:

Flour,	24,524 bbls.
Ashes,	825 "
Potatoes,	600 bush.
Ship stuffs,	9,884 "
Pork,	185 bbls.
Ham,	6,510 lbs.
Sundries,	231,797 "
Merchandise,	89,152 "
Wool,	16,442 "

[*Rochester Democrat.*

ARRIVALS,

LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

Brown's Hotel—T F Thayer, New York; H H Slater, Baltimore; R T Scott, Alabama; Wade Allen, Montgomery, Alabama; B B Douglass, New Kent, Va; Ed Powell, Alexandria; Wm Hayes, Va; Thomas Martin, Md; R P Wall, do; Miss Wall, do; Capt Henry B Tyler, U S M C; John Webb Tyler and servant, Virginia; Dr U D Digges, Md; Geo A Diggs, do; B F Harrison, Baltimore; F Mahan, Philadelphia.

Coleman's Hotel.—Joseph Bratten, Md; J Wilson, J A Reid, Dubuque; Dudley Selden, N Y; T H Campbell, St Albans, Vt; Joseph S McClellan, Franklin, Ia; James H Woods, N Y; Sam'l A Gilbert, Zanesville, Ohio; Dr Wm Wirt and lady, Balt; T A Boteler, Jefferson co., Va; John B Allen, Lynn, Mass; E F Hodges, Vt; Joseph Snyder, J O Matthews, Balt; John S Wilson, Mass; M Cowen, N Y; Com. Gardner, U S N; Henry N Cox, Westmoreland co., Va; Wirt Robinson, Va; J S Adams, Phil; James Alex. Hadden, London; Jas L Moore, N Y; J B Lathrop, Buffalo; C Babcock and lady, Rhode Island; Miss Wells, do; J W Chandler, Miss Chandler, and Miss Green, N Y.

Fuller's Hotel—Geo H Hickman, Baltimore; W S Halabird, Ct; Hon G M Dallas, Pa; H B Clagett and lady, Virginia; Andrew Rawson, Wm H Simpson, B Holland, Md; Samuel Elliott, Mass; Henry Oman, Newport.

U. S. Hotel—H Rouseman, Md; L B Dickinson, Rochester, N Y; Henry Rollins, Orange, Va; Mr. Roberts, Trenton, N J; J H Hillman, Mass; W Graham, Canaan; Geo Thompson, do; R Peterson, Springfield, Mass; H W Springer, Whitehall; Geo Levy, N Y; David Snow, Philadelphia; Thomas Rankin, Georgia; A Rankin, Alabama; Jas Gull, Md; Walter R Whittlesey, Salisbury, Ct; M Bergen, St Louis, Mo.

Beer's Temperance Hotel—T Ring, Worthington, Mass; J Drummond, N Y; Joseph E Potts, N J.

ARRIVALS,

FROM SATURDAY NIGHT TO TO-DAY NOON.

Coleman's Hotel—W B Archer, Richmond, Va; Henry Bates, Barre, Mass; Walter A Bryant, G W Heard, Mass; Edward R Jones, Philadelphia; Nath'l Green, Boston; C W. Welsh, do; C A Van Vleck and family; L Kidder, Pa; James White, Belfast, Me; Andrew Williams, Jules de St. Martin, France; B F Smoot and lady, Va; T B Wheeler, Chatham, Va; Francis Adams, Boston; W Bewicke, N Y; Mr and Mrs Jewett, daughter and servant; Mr Cattrill, Vt; E H Merritt, Brunswick; John H Davis, Dinwiddie; Thomas H Evans, Mississippi; Jas Wm Sherman, Va; John P Master, do; Mr Taintor, Hartford; Hector Monson, N Y; J Breyfores, do; W C Appleton and lady, Boston; Henry Moore, lady and child, Va; J C Acheson and lady, Va; W Jamieson, Mexico; C H Henshaw, Baltimore; P Dickinson and lady, Tennessee.

United States Hotel—J K Douglass, S C; Miss Young, do; Rev Dr R Boyd, Charleston, S C; Wm Niblo, N Y; Willard Nye, New Bedford, Mass; Mrs Nye, do; S C Mienken and Mrs Mienken, Philadelphia; C F Woodruff and Mrs Woodruff, Ithica, New York; H D Bird, Petersburg; William Tracey, Macon, Georgia; J B Lorridge, Mississippi; R K Green, do; Wm Harrington, Lockport; Wm Rauling, Va; Lawrence Fitzhugh, Delaware: Adam Ebaugh, York county, Pa; Dr De Rosset, jr, Wilmington, N C; G McRea, do; D H Hanlin, Baltimore; M Hart, do; James Stiles, Waskington, Pa; Andrew Auffrey, Halifax; Jno Teems, Pittsburg, Va; James Winans, Baltimore; Jacob Wright, Pa; Wm Watres, Me.

Fuller's Hotel.—Wm Van Dalsen; John I Parden, New Haven; Mr Gibbs, Rhode Island; Andrew R Potts, Rocky Mountains; Dr Maclay, New York; Wm B Maclay, N Y; Gen W Gibbs McNeill, N Y; Mr Waggaman, Baltimore; Levi Reynolds, Pennsylvania.

Beer's Temperance Hotel.—T Ring, Worthington, Mass; J Drummond, New York; Joseph E Potts, New Jersey; Robert Birtnit.

Brown's Hotel—M E Acker, New York; W F Hughes, Pennsyivania; B E Dubois, New York; Major Heiss, Nashville, Tenn; Col James Long, Virginia; L P Heart, South Carolina; A Payne, Virginia; L S Pritchard, Va; T S Mason, North Carolina; S C Williams, Kentucky; Col Samuel Carr, do; George Wilson, Prince George Co., Md; Peter Samuels, Virginia; B B Barker, New York; B A Sands, do; J D Ward, North Carolina; Robert Harrison, South Carolina; R F Lakeman, Providence, Va; J C Moore, N York; Jesse Marden, Baltimore, Md.

The Gamester.—At the time of the earthquake in 1811, Major K. was amusing himself at a game of Euchre, in which he delighted, with some of his friends. The shock at this moment was so severe as to cause his friends to spring to their feet and make for the door. "Play out the hand—play out the hand," said the Major. "Earthquake, Major, earthquake," cried some. "well," was his cool advice, "let it quake—you can't stop it."

Fourteen American painters and sculptors are at present studying in Rome and Florence.

Ten thousand acres have been this year added to the pine apple orchards in New Providence.

Military Movements.—The Western (Mo.) Journal states that the two companies of third infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Fort Jesup, and that they were to leave by the first boat.

For Jesup is on the Red river, immediately on the Texas frontier; and, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are now stationed there *seven* companies of the second dragoons, *eight* companies of the third infantry, and *eight* companies fourth infantry.

Robert J. Walker in Illinois.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Democracy, in the Senate Chamber, of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, 15th March last:

Resolved, That the Democratic delegation in Congress, from the State of Illinois, have secured to themselves the full approbation of their constituents, by their manly and able efforts for Texas and their country.

Resolved, That Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, more than any other man, deserves the thanks of the whole of the American people, for his able exposition of the advantages to be derived from annexation; and that his efforts were more effectual and untiring in this great cause than any other man's save him alone who, in the late war, saved the Valley of the Mississippi from a foreign foe.—*Jackson (Miss.) Reformer.*

The following laconic correspondence took place on Thursday in New York, between Dinneford and Hervio Nano:

W. Dinneford, Esq.—
I want to play. HERVIO NANO.

Answer.

Hervio Nano, Esq.—
Why don't you? DINNEFORD.

The bill relinquishing, conditionally, the State lien for three millions of dollars on the New York and Erie Railroad has passed the lower house of the New York Legislature. A correspondent of the N. Y. Post thus announces the fact:

The New York and Erie Railroad bill as reported by the committee of eight, with slight amendments, has passed the Assembly by the large vote of 98 to 15. Fifteen members absent. The bill gives the $3,000,000 to the company, on their procuring a new bona fide subscription of $3,000,000, paying up and spending $750,000. There is rather too much machinery about the bill; however, if the Southern tier of counties are content with its provisions, I believe the road can be built under it—it is but fair to give it a trial. I have my doubts as to its meeting the views and wishes of our capitalists.

Iowa.—The people of the Territory of Iowa, to whom the Constitution recently formed by a Convention for its State Government was submitted for their approbation, have *rejected* the same by a majority of some 2,500 votes. A new Convention must, we presume, be called, and a new Constitution framed and submitted to Congress, before that Territory can enter the Union as a State.—*Nat. Int.*

The iron steamer built for the United States revenue service by Jabez Coney, at South Boston, will be launched this morning at nine o'clock.—*Boston Times April 19.*

Ice on the Banks.—The packet ship *Gladiator*, Capt. Bunting, which arrived on Saturday from London, reports having fallen in with large quantities of ice in lat. 44 40, long. 47 30. She ran upon it in the night during a fog, and got clear of it with considerable difficulty.

MARRIED,

In Boston, (Mass.) April 10, by the Rev. Dr. Fiske, Mr. P. DICKINSON (of the firm of Cowan & Dickinson, Knoxville, Tenn.) to Miss SUSAN PENNIMAN, of New Braintree, (Mass.)

GRAND SCHEMES.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 18, for 1845.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 3d, 1845.
14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID PRIZES:

$40,000 Dollars!
12,000 Dollars!
6,000 Dollars!
5,000 Dollars!
3,000 Dollars!
2,500 Dollars!
2,000 Dollars!
1,769 Dollars!
1,600 Dollars!
1,500 Dollars!
2 prizes of 1,250 dollars!
2 do 1,200 dollars!
20 do 1,000 dollars!
20 do 500 dollars!
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Do do 26 Half do 65 00
Do do 26 Quarter do 32 50

$30,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 19, for 1845,
CAPITALS:
30,000 Dollars!
10,000 Dollars!
6,000 Dollars!
3,140 Dollars!
3,000 Dollars!
2,500 Dollars!
2,000 Dollars!

50 Prizes of $1,000!

&c. &c. &c.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Do do 25 Half do 65 00
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 Capital!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 20, for 1845,
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May