

NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS ELECT.

We publish this week, a full return of all the Members elect to the next General Assembly. Nearly one half of the whole, are new Members.

- Senators: Joseph Pickett, Clement Marshall, John Smith, common.
Deputies: Alexander B. McMillan, senate; Zachariah Baker, James Blevins, common.
Senators: William Gilliam, senate; James G. Moore, Joseph D. White, common.
Deputies: J. O. K. Williams, senate; William A. Brown, Thomas Ellison, common.
Senators: James J. McKay, senate; John J. Gilmore, John J. McMillan, common.
Deputies: Benjamin R. Locke, senate; Alfred Moore, Jacob Leonard, jr, common.
Senators: Athan A. McDowell, senate; John Clayton, David L. Sevin, common.
Deputies: Mathew Baird, senate; Edwin Ford, David Newland, common.
Senators: Lawson H. Alexander, senate; Robert Pickett, and John C. Barnhardt, common.
Senators: Bartlett Vancey, senate; Charles D. Donohoe, John E. Lewis, common.
Deputies: Willis Wilson, senate; Thomas Doster, Simon Jones, common.
Senators: Whittington Davis, senate; Otway Burns, Edward H. Bell, common.
Deputies: Robert Marsh, senate; A. K. Ramsey, Thomas G. Hill, common.
Senators: William Bullock, senate; Josiah McKiel, William Jackson, common.
Deputies: James Barney, senate; Caleb Stephens, Luke R. Simmons, common.
Senators: Richard D. Spaight, senate; Andrew H. Richardson, Samuel Whitehurst, common.
Senators: Alexander Elliot, senate; Archibald McDearmid, Joseph Hodges, common.
Deputies: Samuel Balyer, senate; Wiloughby Bernard, Enoch Bell, common.
Senators: John M. Smith, senate; Stephen Miller, senate; William R. Frederick, Benjamin Best, common.
Deputies: Louis D. Wilson, senate; Harly Flowers, and Benjamin Sharp, common.
Senators: Charles A. Hill, senate; James House, Joel King, common.
Deputies: E. R. Hunter, senate; W. W. Steadman, John Walton, common.
Senators: William M. Sneed, senate; Nicholas Jones, Willis Lewis, common.
Deputies: Jesse Speight, senate; Charles Edwards, Joseph Ellis, common.
Senators: Jonathan Parker, senate; John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, common.
Deputies: Isam Matthews, senate; George E. Spruill, A. A. Wyche, common.
Senators: Thomas Love, senate; James R. Love, Nisan Edmonston, common.
Deputies: Elisha H. Sharp, senate; Leonard Martin, Bridger I. Montgomery, common.
Senators: Benjamin Forman, senate; Tillman Farrow, John J. Bonner, common.
Senators: Samuel King, senate; Richard Allison, Alexander Torrence, common.
Deputies: Reuben Sanders, senate; K. Q. Adams, H. Wilder, common.
Senators: Bieden McDaniel, senate; Enoch Foy, O'Bryan Cox, common.
Deputies: Isaac Croon, senate; James Cox, Wm. Kilpatrick, common.
Senators: Daniel M. Forney, senate; Oliver W. Holland, Bartlett Ship, common.
Deputies: L. Cherry, senate; David Latham, Jesse Cooper, common.
Senators: Michael McLeary, senate; William Julius Alexander, and Matthew Bain, common.
Senators: Edmund Deberry, senate; John Dargan, Thomas C. Bunn, common.
Deputies: Josiah Tyson, senate; Gideon Seawell, William Wadsworth, common.
Senators: W. W. Boddie, senate; Joseph Arrington, Duncan York, common.
Deputies: Thomas Devane, senate; William W. Jones, John Kerr, common.
Senators: E. Hollaman, senate; R. B. Gary, John H. Patterson, common.
Deputies: Edward Ward, senate; John Giles Win, P. Farrand, common.
Senators: William Montgomery, senate; John Boon, John Stockard, common.
Deputies: Thomas Bell, senate; William J. Hardy, Thomas Jordan, common.
Senators: Robert Vanhook, senate; Thomas McGehee, Thomas Webb, common.
Deputies: Willis Riddick, senate; Elisha Burke, John Bogue, common.
Senators: John Joyner, senate; Marshall Dickinson, William Andrews, common.
Deputies: Alexander Gray, senate; Abraham Brower, Robert Walker, common.
Senators: Francis T. Leake, senate; Archibald McNair, Henry Dockery, common.
Deputies: John Gilchrist, senate; W. Alford, S. Howell, common.
Senators: Thomas Blackwell, senate; Thomas Bettle, James Barnett, common.
Deputies: John Beard, jr, senate; John Linn, John Clement, common.
Senators: Martin Shuford, senate; John Carson, William Richardson, common.
Deputies: John Sellers, senate; David Underwood, Thomas Sutton, common.
Senators: John Hill, senate; Augustine H. Shepperd, Joseph Carter, common.
Deputies: Pleasant B. Roberts, senate; Gallah Moore, J. Arnold, common.
Senators: John B. Beasley, senate; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, common.
Deputies: Henry Seawell, senate; Nathaniel G. Rand, Samuel Whitaker, common.
Senators: M. T. Hawkins, senate; Thomas J. Green, Robert H. Jones, common.
Deputies: Samuel Davenport, senate; William Bozeman, William Armistead, common.
Senators: J. Warden, senate; Joshua Hastings, P. B. Raiford, common.
Deputies: Montfort Stokes, senate; Nathaniel Gordon, John Saintclair, common.

- BOROUGH MEMBERS.
Edenton—James Iredell.
Fayetteville—Robert Strange.
Halifax—Robert Potter.
Hillsborough—John Scott.
Newbern—John Stanly.
Savannah—Charles Fistic.
Wilmington—Joseph A. Hill.

A Quaker in Philadelphia, wanting to buy some oysters, requested the oysterman to leave two or three bushels at his house. Pray sir, said the oysterman, what might your name be? It might be Beelzebub, replied the Quaker, but it 'aint.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE PORTFOLIO.

This is a beautiful city, bounded by fine hills in the rear, one of which is called Mount Ida, to combine the elegant situation of its name. It contains about the same population as Petersburg, and has many handsome buildings. An institution, somewhat novel, has been established in this place, by the munificence of Gen. Van Rensselaer. Its object is to benefit students in those sciences, more particularly adapted to the common purposes of life—to qualify teachers for the instruction of farmers and mechanics' children in Agriculture, Chemistry, Natural History, Domestic Economy, and the useful Arts. A farm belongs to the seminary for the particular improvement of the students in Agriculture, and work shops for their progress in Mechanical Science. The plan promises to be very useful.

We were in Troy on a Sabbath, and gladly embraced the opportunity of visiting a settlement of the Shakers at Niskaua, not far from this place. After a short ride we found ourselves in the midst of this strange community, and seated in their house of public worship. Presently they walked into the house two and two, the men entering at the left hand door, and the women at the right. All were clad uniformly—the men had left their coats at their dwelling. After sitting a while in perfect silence, they arose, faced each other, forming rows, the males on one side, and the females on the other, with a space eight feet wide between the two lines. Then commenced the worship, by singing, in which every one joined; as far as my ear could judge they sing one part alone—the air: and this without much reference to Piano strains, but very correct in their own peculiar tune, which is always quick. There are no bars in their music, it is one continued succession of sounds, till the piece is completed. To many of their tunes, they sing no words at all—the performance consists in merely humming the air, accompanied by a very slight air saw motion of the body. Then they paused—an elder made a short address congratulating them on their privileges, and they sang again as before; after which followed an exhortation to the spectators by another elder, requesting them to refrain from levity on the solemn occasion. He further told his brethren, if they felt so disposed, although the congregation was crowded, they "might go forth to worship God in the dance." They placed themselves in rows of the whole length of the house, the men at one end and the women at the other. A number of both sexes did not join in the dance, as also those who acted as the musicians. These suddenly struck up a tune without words and the dancing immediately began—during this period the singers kept a constant waving motion with both hands, as if beating time, and whenever a hymn was finished, they all made a peculiar bow of the head to each other, denoting the reverential close of the service. Three or four pieces were performed in this manner, the whole occupying about one hour. The dancing was simple in its form. The whole body moved backwards and forwards in their ranks with a quick and perfectly uniform step, then turning round, they advance up and down the room, shuffling to the tune. It is surprising to see the most perfect uniformity and regularity of step, with which they go through the routine of their unusual devotion. After "going forth" in the dance, they went forth to praise God "in the march." The singers now placing themselves in the centre of the room, commenced hymns descriptive of their worship, all the Shakers moving round them in couples with a very quick step. Every one united in the song, gently waving their hands—at some particular parts, as if elated with joy, they clapped their hands while going through the "solemn march."

Thus finished the worship of this curious and apparently devout sect. The utmost neatness is conspicuous in their gardens, fields, and houses, and they are surpassed by no people in these respects. Their property is all in common, individuals draw from the general stock for support, which is abundantly rich and plentiful. Agriculture, gardening, and the mechanic arts employ their time—they have nothing to do with commercial speculations. The articles of their industry have always been celebrated for their superiority, their garden-seeds are known over the world on account of their excellence, and find a ready market. Health, peace, and prosperity reign about them. But with all their deserved industrious, moral and charitable characteristics, the leading principle of their community cannot be otherwise than wrong, and demonstrates the absurdity into which poor human nature can run! Celibacy, the Shakers declare in their belief to be indispensable, but where does reason or Scripture justify whole communities to separate themselves entirely from those solemn relations on which the happiness, and even the continuance of society depend!

MAXIM.
The first step, however remote from the central point of criminality, though not always decisive, is to be feared.

GEN. JACKSON.

The following address was delivered by Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the late Anniversary of American Independence, at a rural dinner, to which he was invited, in Giles County, Tennessee. The address was in reply to the welcome delivered to him on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, by Amos V. Brown, Esq.
SIR:—I am at a loss for words to express the feelings which have been excited by the remarks you have just addressed to our country, and the privilege of uniting in its celebration with so many of my old associates in arms, and this large and respectable assemblage of my fellow citizens, by whom I am so much honored; all concur to heighten those emotions of gratitude and joy with which this memorable era never fails to fire the bosom of every friend and lover of his country.

In the retrospect, sir, which you have taken of our Revolutionary war, allow me to thank you for the flattering notice of my youthful efforts, although I cannot but be sensible that your kindness has given them too much importance. The humble part which I acted in that eventful struggle, served mostly to impress upon my mind the great principles which were secured by it—and to be support of which, if my subsequent labors in the cause of my country have at all contributed, the pains and privations endured, are more than compensated. The spirit, sir, which blazed through the seeds of those revolutionary fathers, was the inspiration of Deity to a just cause, and needed not the unforgiving and ruthless barbarity of the foe to make it unconquerable, even on the field of repeated defeats and disasters: No, sir, cherished by the Author of all Good, supported and supported by the love of liberty and virtue, it achieved more than could have been, more than ever was done, by the unaided powers of man—the establishment of a free and happy Government, dependent alone upon the will of the People. Let it then be our solemn duty to perpetuate this Government, by recurring often to the first sacrifices with which it was obtained, and to the lessons of wisdom with which its sages have stamped its history.

The second war of our independence grew out of a system of outrage and insult renewed by the same enemy, and no doubt with the hope of annihilating the fair fabric which the first had erected: But, how vain were his hopes! Our sons proved worthy of their fathers, many of whom witnessed the struggle, and in the accomplishment of their prayers, saw their independence gloriously confirmed and re-established, and raised us worthy the sacred heritage commemorated by this day. To the brave officers and soldiers, sir, a part of whom are now before me, who aided in this struggle, the deserved gratitude of our country has been freely offered, and with them as with one, I know that no higher reward could be received or desired.

I tender to you, sir, my most sincere thanks for the favorable manner with which you have been pleased to speak of my services in the various civil stations to which I have been called by my Country, and particularly by this State. In these, as in all situations of my public life, I am much indebted to the liberality and indulgence of my fellow-citizens; and I beg leave once more to assure them of the consolation which their cheering approbation has always afforded me.

YALE COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this institution was celebrated in this place on Wednesday the 13th inst. Our city was visited on the occasion by an unusual concourse of strangers from different parts of the country, among whom were many persons of distinction. The exercises, of which a Scheme is given below, were exhibited in the centre Church to a crowded audience, and reflected much credit on the young gentlemen who participated in them and on their instructors. The high literary and moral excellence of the productions gave perfect satisfaction to all who heard them. One hundred Students were admitted to their first degrees. This is believed to be the largest class that has ever graduated at any literary institution in the United States, and is the best evidence of the flourishing condition of Yale College. We are happy to be informed that a considerable number of young gentlemen have already joined the next Freshmen Class, and that the prospect of its being large is favourable. The institution now holds a high rank in this country, and it must be the source of much gratification to its friends that its reputation was never greater or its condition more prosperous than at the present time.
Columbian Register.

Pleasure.—Pleasure is to women what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately enjoyed, it withers, viciates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full developing of her charms, as the shade is to the rose, confining its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

ENGLAND.

A letter from Manchester, Eng. of the 18th of July, says:
"The scattered groups which were observed yesterday in our streets, apparently condoling with each other on the wretchedness of their prospects, seemed to have concerted together some new measures. About eleven o'clock, buildings were erected on the field of "Peterloo," and a mob of between twelve and fifteen thousand persons of every description and of both sexes, many of whom were armed with pikes and staves. The usual topics were attempted to be discussed by one or two speakers, but a party of the Queen's Boys made its appearance, and the mob quietly dispersed.
"The disaffected are chiefly composed of persons from Macclesfield and Chorley; a Mr. Wood, of the latter place, in extensive manufacturer and an encourager of the power loom, has been marked out by the rioters, and on Monday the whole of his extensive works were completely destroyed. Our anticipations are gloomy in the extreme, as many of the manufacturers who have kept hands at work three days in the week have come to a determination of stopping altogether; the fund too, for the relief of the distressed, is fast coming to an end.

IRELAND.

The following statement, extracted from the American Eagle, goes to prove there are two sides to every question. It appears, from this account, that where Catholics are riotous at elections in Ireland, the Protestants are sufficiently prompt to punish their audacity. These disgraceful, murderous scenes could not take place, if all men in that country were free and equal; but perhaps it will be said there were only half a dozen Papists. So be it. We believe God regards all his creatures with an impartial eye.
"Great disturbances took place during the elections in Ireland. In county Kerry six men were shot dead, and as many more wounded. Of those shot, only one was actively engaged in the riot. Colonel Croabie went to Benner's Inn, and told Lord Ennismore his conduct in ordering out the military was ruffianly, and instantly horsewhipped him. An instant afterwards took place on the bodies, "at which (says the Dublin Evening Post) it was clearly shown that no attempt was made to make a prisoner; that the riot act was not read; that the high sheriff and the two magistrates were the chief promoters; and that it was with a deliberate view that the police were dragged into the conflict." The jury found a verdict of death, by shots fired by order of the high sheriff, major Mullens, and G. Rowan, esq. "and that such orders were unnecessary and unjustifiable." What the effect of this verdict will be, remains to be seen; but the word "unjustifiable" indicates some shade of criminality, to the amount of at least, manslaughter. "The sensation (says a letter quoted in the same paper) created on the night of the massacre was dreadful. The relations and friends of the victims running through the streets, calling for arms, that they might avenge themselves; women falling on their knees and invoking maledictions on all who had caused innocent blood to be spilled; these, and the cries which were heard, and the scenes which presented themselves, while a few of the sufferers who yet breathed were taken up a back lane, and the Catholic Clergy administering the last rites of the church in the streets—were truly appalling." At the county of Galloway election a fatality took place, of smaller extent, but equally unjustifiable. A party of Lord Clanricarde attacked the tenantry of Major Kirwan; on the 28th ult. a number of gentlemen, coming down a street, fell in contact with some of the populace opposite the meat market, in William-street, and being armed with pistols, bayonets, &c. fired among the crowd, when, melancholy to relate, an unfortunate man, named Jeremiah Sullivan, received a ball in the bottom of his belly, which passed out through his back, and in a few minutes terminated his existence. The coroner's inquest had been adjourned; but eight of the "gentlemen" were committed to gaol.

In Galloway several lives have been lost. Mr. Martin is likely to lose his election, owing to the influence of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Canning's son-in-law, being exerted against him.

Portugal and Spain.—A sort of controversy is carried on in the Paris journals on the subject of the Portuguese Constitution. Both Liberal and Ultra papers seem agreed that the Constitution is likely to be productive of benefit. The Austrian Minister wished the diplomatic body to protest against the constitution. The English Ambassador refused, in terms, to sanction any such protest, and the other envoys remained passive. The friends of the present despotism in Spain are trembling with apprehension, lest they should be compelled to adopt a similar constitution to that of Portugal.

LEAD MINES OF MISSOURI.

In this season of inquiry into the resources of our country, we scarcely know a subject that is of more consequence to the public in general, than that of the lead mines of our western country. The most important of these are situated in Missouri; they are conducted on so simple a plan that no particular mine can be referred to as a perfect example of the capacities of that country to supply our demand. The manner of procuring lead is extremely desultory; a few or none of the miners, or rather diggers, have gone further into the earth than forty feet; and the whole process of the operation is as simple and as easily performed as the digging of a well of equal depth.

The lead mines of the Missouri were discovered more than a century ago, by Hermann, a Frenchman. In the employment of "The Company of the West." These mines were extensively wrought by the company, until the country passed from the dominion of the French. Under Spain, the mines not producing gold, were left to individual exertion; few privileges have been granted, and those few perhaps little regarded.

When that section came into the possession of the U. States, the value of the lead mines was not entirely overlooked, though perhaps imperfectly understood, yet they were noticed as being of importance to the country; and in 1807 a law was passed by Congress, authorizing leases of the mineral lands; but no agent for this purpose was appointed, the business being entrusted entirely to the care of the Recorder of Land Titles, at St. Louis, more than seventy miles from the principal mines. Notwithstanding these leases, it became evident that the country was not deriving the advantages from the mines which their riches gave a right to expect. Individuals continued to dig and dispose of lead, without rendering account of their labours, and every thing connected with the mines appeared to be conducted in a most loose and unproductive manner; not perhaps from any wilful neglect on the part of the officer granting leases, but from his inability to discharge the business of the office to which he was appointed.

In 1825, the government became satisfied that an agency, in the direction of the mines, was absolutely necessary; and Lt. M. Thomas, formerly commandant of the arsenal near Frankfort, was appointed superintendent of the Missouri lead mines.

It is understood that the demand for lead in this country is from twelve to fifteen millions of pounds annually—it is probable that the consumption increases. From our lead mines about one-third of the amount is drawn—leaving the remaining two-thirds, about nine millions of pounds, to be imported.

When the land in Missouri was sold, reservations were made by the government of particular portions supposed to abound with lead; the quantity thus reserved is about 150,000 acres; of this, about 9,000 acres have been leased; leaving 141,000 acres unoccupied—enough to employ a very great number of hands, and furnish lead sufficient for almost every nation under heaven.

The manner of obtaining the ore we have already stated is extremely simple. The miners, or rather diggers, as they are with great propriety called, dig pits in the earth, of depths varying from 10 to 30 or 40 feet; the ore is found in detached masses, from an ounce to several hundred pounds weight. It is the common galena, frequently mixed with iron pyrites, and sulphate of barytes; when found free from foreign substance, it yields about seventy per cent. on smelting. This ore which yields 70 per cent. is purchased by the smelters at the rate of eight cwt. of lead for a ton—being on allowance of 30 per cent.—thus securing to the smelter 35 per cent.

The smelting is done in small furnaces, erected at suitable situations; and it is said that after deducting every item of expense, calculating all work at the highest price, the smelter has a nett profit of twenty dollars per ton on his labors.

Shot are manufactured near Potosi, in small wooden towers, erected upon the high cliffs of the Mississippi.

The means of individual wealth and national profit, it will be seen, are of easy access in Missouri; and under the able direction of Mr. Thomas, who has recently removed his family into that state, in order to devote his undivided attention to the interests of the government, which it is evident are identified in this respect with the convenience and profit of individuals.

N. Orleans Argus.

It is estimated by the intelligent editor of the Charleston Southern Patriot that \$500,000 are annually spent in the northern states by the residents of South Carolina.

It is probable that the National Intelligencer will have published all the speeches delivered in last session of congress about the time that the next session commences.