

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The present Chamber of Deputies in France, is thus characterised by the Parisian correspondent of the "Courier des Etats Unis":—"Let me trace for you," says the writer, "a sketch of the Chamber of Deputies, about which the country has been so cruelly mistaken. Imagine an assembly of 3 or 400 persons, showing on their countenance the utmost ennui and lassitude, arriving as late as possible at the sitting of the House, which they desert as soon as possible. After a long delay, the House is organized with a bare quorum—the proceedings commence—ascends the tribune—even his first words are scarcely listened to; and if he is of indifferent politics, inattention is soon superseded by a buzzing noise—one half of the Deputies talking together in their seats, the other half walking up and down the Hall, and seeming to measure its length and breadth by way of occupation. In vain does the President or the Sergeant-at-arms endeavor to produce order and silence—they soon get tired, and the session proceeds as it began. But if a distinguished speaker presents himself—a man of marked character and opinions and whose talents enable him to exercise influence over a portion of the Chamber, Benjamin Constant, for instance, or the glider Dupin, or Etienne, the members return to their places, a momentary silence ensues, and one would be almost tempted to think that the House wished to be enlightened, and would listen with attention—not at all. This distinguished speaker will not have talked five minutes, before his voice is overpowered by vehement interruption; the right side, which speaks little this year, but follows a great deal, takes up at a slight pause uttered with frankness, the speaker endeavors to proceed, but the noise increases—clamors, interruptions, invectives, proceed from all quarters; the different sides of the Houses interchange abuse, menaces and calumnies, and very soon the hall is one scene of terrible confusion. This lasts sometimes for a longer, sometimes for a shorter period—yet at last it finishes, as every thing must, and then the President addresses the turbulent individuals in a very sententious discourse, by which they appeared quite convinced, and yet are ready to begin again the next moment. Disorder thus succeeds disorder; and enui succeeds disorder; the members alternately gape and halloo, till at last comes the question, which is taken by rising. Such stormy discussions would lead one to suppose that at last the propositions of ministers would be amended or changed—not so; an immovable majority is formed, and the project is adopted. This is the daily history. Such, in brief, is the picture of our Chamber of Deputies. Much noise and little work, is its motto; and the ridiculous point of view in which it appears before the nation, produces the most lamentable effect, both upon the public and upon foreigners. One of the latter present, at one of these sittings some days ago, said—"Why this is a market place, not a deliberative assembly." As to the public, the danger is, that, wearied with these useless contests, deceived perpetually in its hopes, it may at last be brought to doubt about the efficacy of the Constitutional system; and that would be for France, the greatest of all calamities—for the consequence of such a doubt, would be either despotism or anarchy."

Athena.—One of the members of the Scientific Commission in the Morea writes from Egina, under date of 26th April, that he has been to visit Athens, where he was admitted, by the Turkish authorities, without any difficulty, and suffered to go wherever he pleased—"Athens is still the most beautiful, the most rich, and most striking of ruins. I inform you with joy that the ancient monuments have suffered very little. They appear erect and isolated amongst the rubbish of the modern city."

A Tomb in the clouds.—The Duke of Athol is said to have upwards of sixty miles gravelled walks on his Perthshire estates, and more than half that number of miles of carriage roads; many of which are formed out of the solid rock, and lead through the most picturesque scenery, to the tops of various of the lower range of the Grampians. But all these yield to that which the Earl of Fife has been for some years forming on the top of one of the highest Bens in Scotland, (Macdui, in Brae Mar, which is upwards of four thousand feet above the level of the sea,) by which materials are carried for the erection of a family tomb upon the highest pinnacles of the mountain! The length of the ascent is nearly seven miles from the foot. Glasgow Chronicle.

Flour.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser expresses the opinion, from the various accounts which have been published of the favorable state of the crops, that there will be, at the lowest estimate, one million more barrels of flour made in the United States, the present year, than were ever made in any year before. Star.

English Post Office.—An official examination into the affairs of the Post Office has been made by order of the Parliament from which it appears, that in 1827, the total receipts of the Post Office amounted to 2,392,273 pounds sterling. Of this sum—England paid 1,910,123, Scotland 214,400, and Ireland 207,753, omitting all fractional parts. The total payment in the same year amounted to 747,018 pounds.

The principal business of the office is managed by a Secretary, Sir Francis Freeling, whose salary and fees amount to 75,565. The Assistant Secretary receives a salary of 8,000. Chief Clerk 680; third 400—19; fourth, 514; fifth 444; sixth 541 15. The remainder of the Clerks received from 90 to 200 pounds, their salaries being increased from year to year. The Secretary, Sir F. Freeling, has the privilege of franking. His average attendance at office is 7 hours per day. The Assistant Secretary, who lives in the office, gives his whole time to the office. The Clerks attend from 10 to 6 o'clock, or at that rate of time. Sir Francis has the power to give the Clerks time for recreation, and they agree to discharge among themselves the duties of their absent, whatever the case may be, he is obliged to furnish his subsistence at a regular and fixed allowance.

Attached to the Post Office establishment is a Solicitor, who attends daily to give his advice. He receives a salary of 1500 per annum, but with the addition of fees, &c. the emoluments of the Solicitor amounts to 11256 per annum.

At the late commencement of the University of Glasgow, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon 21 students, viz. Thomas F. Scott, of Iredell county; and Edward J. Erwin, of Burke county. The first honor, which is the Valedictory Oration, was conferred upon Nathaniel Maccon Crawford, (son of the late Secretary of the Treasury,) of Oglethorpe county, Ga. and the second, or the Salutatory, was divided between Thomas F. Scott, of Iredell county, in this State, and Wm. J. Vanson, of Madison county, Ga. Ral. Star.

Stealing a Wife.—A young surgeon was lately apprehended at Sheffield, under a warrant charging him with having stolen a pair of stockings, a flannel petticoat, a dimity petticoat, a satin slip, and a bonnet! It appeared that the young gentleman had, in fact, stolen a young lady, and had been married to her at Gretna Green; that her mother, not relishing the connexion, had gone before a stealing the clothes in which the fair fugitive was attired at the time of her flight. What become of the case is not mentioned in any of the Sheffield papers.

According to an official statement lately drawn up by the Russian Minister of Finance on the progress of Russian mines, already 20,000 pieces 3 roubles have been struck off of the newly discovered mine of platina, a metal which in Russia appears to have received the appellation of white gold. The circulation of this coin has not, of course, become very general yet, but it is expected soon to be so, as the discovery of veins of the metal increases every year. In 1827 the quantity of 1000lb. was extracted, and in the following year the produce has amounted to 3,720lb.

Silk.—Last year's cultivation of silk in Bavaria produced 366 pounds weight of cocoons, and thirty pounds of spun silk. For the support of the worms 82,844 old mulberry trees are at hand, and 1,500,000 young plants in a thriving state.

New Crime.—An English paper gives an account of four individuals, who were lately arraigned at Chelmsford, on a charge of having escaped from the Poor House at Great Waltham; and wilfully and maliciously supported themselves by their own labor! But it being decided by the court, that there was no law to prevent a man's working, the prisoners were discharged.

Curious Legacy.—One Philip Busquet, who lately died at Amsterdam, has bequeathed a legacy to a certain Benevolent Society, on condition that two fruit trees shall be planted over his grave, and that the fruit shall be publicly sold at auction every year in order to prove that the receptacles of the dead may be rendered useful and beneficial to the living.

Our New Orleans correspondent (says the Journal of Commerce) under date of July 14th, writes—"It is currently reported that there are letters in town from Mexico, which state that the Mexican government is about to order the expulsion of all Frenchmen from its territories."

It is stated that the ladies of New-Haven purpose forming themselves into an anti-eating-too many slices-of-cucumber-in-the-morning-Society. An anti-gauging-back-biting-neighbours-Society, is also talked of.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, says "Mr. Wickliff's majority in the district, is about 840 or 610 votes. The majority of Mr. Chilton over Mr. Crutcher, will equal our most sanguine expectations—say 1800 or 2000 votes. Mr. Lecompte has, we believe, been re-elected by a majority of 3 or 400 votes. Mr. Lyon is re-elected without opposition."

Mr. Daniel, who was opposed by a friend of the present administration, is no doubt re-elected by a decided majority. We are gratified to learn that Col. R. M. Johnson has been elected by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. McHatton. Mr. Yancy, we are persuaded has been re-elected. Mr. Kacaid is believed to be elected in the district lately represented by the Hon. P. P. Moore, by a majority of 5 to 700 votes over Mr. Booker.

We have no satisfactory returns from the districts formerly represented by Gen. Metcalfe and R. A. Buckner. It is probable, however, that the coalition candidates have succeeded in those districts. Judge Clarke has been re-elected in Fayette district, and Mr. Letcher had no opposition.

If the information we have received be correct, there will be no change in the character of the delegation from this State. They will stand as they did at the late session—10 for Jackson, including the two Senators, and 4 for the coalition."

Diabolical act.—The garden and fruit-yard of Mr. John Langdon, of Dunkirk, was entered one night last week, by some imp in human shape, who girdled forty plum trees, almost all he had, and which he had for eight or nine years taken much pains to collect. The destruction was made with a drawing knife, and some of the smaller trees were entirely cut off. A man by the name of Angel (what a misnomer) was taken up, examined, and was about to be committed for trial, when he escaped from the constable, and has not since been re-taken. The only provocation Mr. Langdon has given for this outrage, was, that he had sued this man to recover an honest debt. Fredonia Censor.

A girl, sixteen years of age, applied recently at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, for advice respecting a tumor in the neck. On examination it appeared clearly to have been caused by wearing tight stays (corsets.) We commend this fact to the notice of our lady readers.

Lawyer's Fees.—A pert young lawyer guinea for speaking in a certain case. "And I," said the other, "received double that sum for holding my tongue in the same cause."

A new kingdom is spoken of in Europe, of which Genoa is to be the capital—the Sovereign to be an Austrian Prince, the Archduke Francis. Prince Carignan is said to be most legitimately entitled to it. The present King is to abdicate, so far as regards the old kingdom.

Kneading Bread by Machinery.—Two machines have been constructed in Paris for this object—the Petresseur Mechanique and the Petrin Mechanique. The latter completes the making of bread without submitting it to a human hand; and its operation is spoken of in high terms, as combining in the best possible manner, neatness and rapidity of execution.

Anecdote.—At a meeting in one of the Western towns in Massachusetts, for the purpose of forming a Temperance society, a gentleman who shall be nameless, occupied the floor for a time, advocating the suppression of gross drunkenness; but at the same time disapproving of the principle of entire abstinence, and pleading the necessity of temperate use. When he took his seat, a man more than half intoxicated, ragged, filthy, with a long beard, started up in a distant part of the house, and exclaimed "Mr. Moderator! Squire—has 'spressed my mind exactly!" This short speech over-set the gravity of the assembly, and the argument of Squire—, both together; and a society was formed without farther difficulty, on the principle of entire abstinence. Journal of Humanity.

To Post Masters.—The following is an extract from the instructions of the Post Master General to the several Post Masters:

"It frequently happens that newspapers are sent by mail, addressed to persons who do not take them out of the office. In every instance of this kind the Postmaster should give immediate notice of it to the editor of the paper; adding the reason, if known, why they are not taken; that is whether the person is dead, has removed to some other place, or merely refused."

American Silk is said, by an European Manufacturer of the article, to be superior to foreign silk.

Salisbury: SEPTEMBER 1, 1829.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following gentlemen will compose the representation from North Carolina in the next Congress of the United States. In the first column, we give the present, and in the second column, the late representation:

Table with 2 columns: Present Members and Old Members. Lists names of congress members such as William B. Shepard, Willis Alston, Thomas H. Hall, Jesse Speight, Gabriel Holmes, Robert Potter, Edmund Deberry, Daniel L. Barringer, Augustine H. Shepperd, John Long, Henry W. Conner, Samuel P. Carson, Lewis Williams, Lemuel Sawyer, Willis Alston, Thomas H. Hall, John H. Bryan, Gabriel Holmes, Daniel Turner, John Culpeper, D. T. Barringer, A. H. Shepperd, John Long, Henry W. Conner, Samuel P. Carson, Lewis Williams.

Messrs. Giles, Deberry, Potter, Shepard, and Speight, are new members, in place of Messrs. Long, Culpeper, Turner, Sawyer, and Bryan; Messrs. Culpeper, Turner, and Bryan, were not candidates—Messrs. Long and Sawyer, were beaten by their opponents.

Of the new representation, Messrs. Deberry and Williams, were advocates of the late Adams and Clay Administration; the other gentlemen are firm friends to the present patriotic and Republican Executive and his measures.

TENNESSEE.

The following gentlemen will compose the representation in the next (21st) Congress, from the above State—Messrs. Standefer and Johnson, were not in the last congress:

Table with 2 columns: 1st district and 2d district. Lists names of congress members such as John Blair, Pryor Lea, James Standefer, Robert Desha, John Bell, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, David Crockett.

Before the election of Gen. Jackson, the ruffe-shirt Adams aristocracy, stigmatised the Republican party, who supported the General, as being made up of the offscourings of the country—the mere ragamuffins: claiming, that the Adams party comprised the respectability, talents and wealth of the Union: And they arrogated to themselves the prerogative of determining upon what was decent in style, and respectful in language, in the political disquisitions which the Presidential question called forth. As a matter of course, they decided in favor of themselves—that all they wrote, and said was marvellously decent and true; but that the vulgar Jacksonians printed and spoke nothing but falsehood and scurrility. Now had not the people of the United States been such stiff-necked democrats, as to think and judge for themselves, the world might to this day have believed, as the editors of the National Intelligencer (who were wont, in former times, to write as though their pen had been dipped in rose-water, but whose "gray goose quill" would seem now to be surcharged with pepper and mustard) very recently asserted, that the Jackson party was a "vile and vulgar herd, that delight in the kennel." It will require other evidence than such scurrility as this, to satisfy the reflecting portion of community, that those who use it have any legitimate right to set themselves up as patterns of decency in style, &c. But the truth is, the factious opponents of Gen. Jackson's administration, have become desperate from the hopelessness of their cause. The wise measures and salutary reforms of the administration, are giving prosperity to the country, and contentment to the people; and as this falsifies all the sombre predictions of the coalition, they, in a paroxysm of disappointment, are pouring out the vials of their wrath, without measure, on the heads of the venerable patriot who presides over the Republic, his cabinet officers, and all who are laboring to sustain them in the salutary work of bringing back the administration of the government to its former Republican simplicity.

Loud and lugubrious complaints are still made in the coalition papers, on the removal of sundry Adams office-holders. No matter if the ejected officer be a speculator of the people's money, a defrauder of the government, a public defaulter, or a notorious slanderer of the President and his cabinet officers, and an informer to the opposition,—his dismissal from the service of those whose most important interests he betrays, is followed by complaints, long and loud, of being persecuted and proscribed. But this is all perfectly in consonance with the character and principles of the Adams aristocracy: they wish to make offices (as their exemplar, England, does honor and titles) HEREDITARY among themselves. The Jacksonians, being blunt republicans, are, in the estimation of these starched up gentlemen, entirely too common to become the recipients either of offices or honors.

But Gen. Jackson, in supplanting the younger Adams, finds it necessary to do precisely as Mr. Jefferson did, when he succeeded the elder Adams; and the General could wish for no better precedent. Gen. Jackson like Mr. Jefferson, found the country filled with the abuses of office, which had grown up under his predecessor, if not connived at by him: Gen. Jackson, like Mr. Jefferson, was elected by the people to reform these abuses; and, like Mr. J. finds it necessary to remove many unfaithful public servants: Like Mr. Jefferson, he is, at present,

slandered and abused for this independent course: but, like him, he will ultimately receive the lasting gratitude of his country, long after the lamentations and bitter revilings of the dismissed office-holders shall have been forgotten. In proportion to the number of persons then in office, Mr. Jefferson made more removals in the first two months of his Presidency, than Gen. Jackson has for the five months since his elevation to office.

The following letter from Mr. Jefferson was drawn forth by a remonstrance from certain merchants in New England, against the removal of Elizer Goodrich, Esq. an Adams man, from the office of Collector of the District of New Haven in 1801, and appointment of Samuel Bishop, a Jeffersonian Republican, in his place:

Washington, July 12, 1801. GENTLEMEN: I have received the remonstrance you were pleased to address to me, on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, to the office of Collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Austin. The right of our fellow citizens to represent to the public functionaries their opinion, on proceedings interesting to them, is unquestionably a constitutional right, often useful, sometimes necessary, and will always be respectfully acknowledged by me.

Of the various Executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the interests of our fellow citizens, in the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their station. No duty at the same time, is more difficult to fulfil. The knowledge of characters possessed by a single individual is of necessity limited. To seek out the best through the whole Union, we must resort to other information, which from the best of men, acting disinterested and with the purest motives, is sometimes incorrect. In the case of Samuel Bishop, however, the subject of your remonstrance, time was taken, information was sought, and such obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitness. From private sources it was learnt that his understanding was sound, his integrity pure, his character unspotted. And the offices confided to him within his own state are public evidences of the estimation in which he is held by the state in general and the city and town to be the Town Clerk, a Justice of the Peace, Mayor of the City of New-Haven, an office held at the will of the Legislature; Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New-Haven county, a court of high criminal and civil jurisdiction, wherein most causes are decided without the right of appeal or review; and the sole Judge of a Court of Probates, wherein he singly decides all questions of wills, settlement of estates, intestate; appoints guardians, settles their accounts, and in fact has under his jurisdiction and care, all the property real and personal of persons dying. The two last offices in the annual gift of the legislature, were given to him in May last.

Is it possible that the man whom the Legislature of Connecticut has so recently committed trusts of such difficulty and magnitude, is unfit to be the Collector of the District of New-Haven, though acknowledged in the same writing, to have obtained all this confidence, "by a long course of usefulness"? It is objected indeed in the remonstrance, that he is 77 years of age; but, at a much more advanced age, our Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in person all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his understanding, his integrity, his watchfulness, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himself or his necessary assistants, all public purposes will be answered. The remonstrance indeed does not allege that the office has been illly conducted, but only apprehends that it will be so. Should this happen in event, be assured I will do in it what shall be just and necessary for the public service. In the mean time he should be tried without being prejudged.

The removal as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, is another subject of complaint. Declarations by myself in favor of political tolerance, exactness in learning and affection in social intercourse, and the respect for the equal rights of the majority, have on certain occasions, been quoted and construed into assurances that the tenor of offices was to be undisturbed. But could I ever apply such a construction? It is not indeed in the remonstrance that we find it; but it leads to the explanations which call for. When it is considered that during the late administration those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all offices; and when by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect; when the public sentiment at length declared itself and burst open the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved; was it to be imagined that this monopoly of offices was still to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their equal rights to assert some rights in the majority's? Is it political intolerance to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not harmonize in society, unless they have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifested by their various elections, calls for an administration of government according with the opinions of those elected; if, for the fulfilment of that will, displacements are necessary, with whom can they so justly begin as with persons appointed in the last moments of an administration, not for their own aid, but to begin a career at the same time with their successors, by whom they had never been approved, and who could scarcely expect from them a cordial co-operation?

Mr. Goodrich was one of these. Was it proper for him to please his self in office, without knowing whether those whose agents he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, at the succession of Mr. Austin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a dis participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few, by resignation none. Can any other mode then but removal be proposed? This is a painful office: but it is made my duty, and I meet it as such. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and inquiry, that it may injure the best men least; and effect the purposes of justice and public utility with the least private distress: that it may be thrown as much as possible on delinquency, on oppression, on intolerance, on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The remonstrance laments "that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate officers;" in other words, that it should be deemed necessary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? On those who have excluded from office every shade of opinion which was not theirs? Or on those who have been so excluded? I lament sincerely that a