lent; an approving conſcience raiſes him above fear, and all his actions are the reſult of deliberation, founded on the baſis of inviolable integrity. He never ſmiles to betray the innocent, or frowns to diſmay the timid: he inculcates chriſtianity to promote charity and philanthropy, but deſpiſes the man who makes the benevolence of the Deity a ſcourge to inflict the mitchief rankling within his own boſom; his practice and his profeſſion in every reſpect correſpond; he is not a ſaint in words, and a fiend in deeds.

Thus ſtand in general the characters of theſe two men, and thus have they proceeded in their reſpective intercourſe with ſociety. To avoid as much as poſſible, perſonalities, they are not ſo particularly deſcribed as to deſignate any individual. One, however, has been covered with the mantle of *federalism*, which like charity hides a multitude of ſins; while the other has been obliged to exerciſe all his virtues, to ſcreen himſelf from the malignant diſpoſition of his adverſaries—while one reveled in luxury and diſſipation, impoſed on the credulous and defrauded the unſuſpicious, the other was beſet with all the venom of malice, and his character rendered the ſport of every unprincipled man who had enrolled his name in the federal catalogue.—"Such things have been," but we truſt in God that the time is arrived, when characters will be eſtimated, not by the phraſeology of party, but by the ſtandard of honor and honeſty; that imperious lordlings who have acquired fortunes by the necromancy of ſpeculation, deſpots who exerciſe an inſolent controul over the tradeſman and labourer, and fanaticks who wiſh to ſhackle the reaſon of mankind, will be brought to that 'check and balance' which gives them no other preeminence than what ariſes from their inherent merit. When this takes place the hypocrite will be ſtripped of his plumage, the purſeproud ſpeculator of his trappings, and ſpurious federaliſm appear in that deformity which its advocates have long ſince reduced it.

OLD SOUTH.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Mr. DICKSON,

I have underſtood that it is propoſed, by ſome in the ſenate, to reduce the compenſation of clerks, &c. which induced me to inquire what wages thoſe offices received formerly, of late, and at preſent.

I find that in early times, when the houſe of aſſembly was compoſed of 26 members, the clerk (one only) received from 4 to 6s. per day; the door keeper (there was no ſergeant-at-arms) from 2s. to 2s. and 6d. per day. Several years after, the clerk received £10 for his ſervices, during a ſeſſion of 35 days; and, when a ſergeant-at-arms was appointed, he received £5 per year. For many years there was little variatiou in the wages: But it ſeems that, in 1791, the clerk of each houſe received 20s. per day, and ſuch allowance for aſſiſtants as the houſe thought proper; the ſergeant-at-arms and door keeper had 10s. per day. Subſequent to this time, the compenſation varied; ſometimes by law, and frequently by the whim of legiſlatures; But it was reſerved for the 'tories, of 1798 (the term "federaliſt," as it is commonly uſed, I do not underſtand) with unexampled profuſion, to exceed all their former generoſity.

In this ſeſſion, the firſt clerk (in ſenate) received 4 dollars per day, an allowance of 500 dols. per ann. and a gratuity of 500 dols. amounting to 1484 dols. that is, per day, about dols. 12 26. The ſecond clerk, 4 dols. per day, 350 dols. per ann. and a gratuity of 350 dols. that is, per day, about dols. 9 78. The ſergeant-at-arms, 2 dols. per day, 150 dols. per ann. and a gratuity of 150 dols. in the whole, 542 dols. that is, about dols. 4 47 per day. The door keeper received the ſame as the ſergeant-at-arms, except in the gratuity, which was 50 dols. leſs.

The words "extra ſervices," was uſed in the journals, when applied to the clerks, mean their attendance on the printer, in the receſs of the houſe, or perhaps 2 hours a day, for three weeks: The ſergeant-at-arms and door keeper; they mean nothing.

AN OBSERVER.

From the Literary Advertiſer.

Colonel Roberts, a gentleman from England who had ſettled in South Carolina, in the courſe of the revolution, commanded the Charleſton regiment of artillery, his ſon was a captain in the ſame regiment. In one of the attacks made by General Lincoln upon the Britiſh army, Colonel Roberts had both his legs ſhot off by a cannon ball. While lying on the ground in the heat of the action, and almoſt expiring, he ſent for his ſon:—On approaching his father, the youth burſt into tears. The good man, in dying accents, addreſſed him thus—"Dry up your tears my ſon: I have ſent for you that you might ſee me before I die—here, take my ſword—uſe it as I heve done—you have my bleſſing—return to your duty." He ſoon after expired.

School Books
For Sale at the Star Office.

SEVENTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, December 11.

The petition of Eliſha, of Salem (N. Y.) praying that he may be allowed the arrears of penſion due to him in conſideration of wounds received while a ſoldier in the Maſſachuſetts line was read and referred to the committee of claims.

The petition of James Stille, a captain in the United States regiment of artillery, and late commanding officer of the garriſon of Weſt Point, praying to be indemnified for the coſt aud damages of a ſuit inſtituted againſt him in New York, for a treſpaſs committed by a part of his company in the neighborhood of the garriſon of Weſt Point on 4th July, 1800, without the knowledge or conſent of the petitioner, was read, and referred to the committee of claims.

The petition of Abraham Millen, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee of William Millen, preſented Feb. 9, 1798, was called up and referred to the committee of claims.

The petition of Joſeph M'Lellan and Hugh M'Lellan, John Taber and Daniel Taber, of Portland, Maine, was read praying a remiſſion of the duties of impoſt and tonnage on foreign veſſels, in the caſe of the ſhip Eliza, to which they have been ſubjected in conſequence of one of the owners of the ſaid ſhip having omitted to take the oath of affirmation within the time preſcribed by law, was read and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The petition of James Dohertie and others of the Miſſiſippi territory, praying that a certain tract of land in ſaid territory may be granted to Amoz Hubbard and Ebenezer Smith, as tenants in common, was read and referred to Meſſrs. Davis, Green and Dennis.

Monday, December 13.

The petition of James Bell, heretofore preſented, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Devenport from the committee of reviſal and unfiniihed buſineſs, made a report in part.

Tuesday, December 14.

Mr. S. Smith moved the reference of the bill for the relief of Henry Meſſonnier, with rhe papers accompanying it, to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they had made a quorum, and had choſen *Stephen R. Bradley* preſident pro-tempore, in the abſence of the vice-preſident of the United States, and were ready to proceed to buſineſs.

The petition of ——— Fowler was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Dawſon, reſolved, that a committee on the part of this houſe, to unite with a committee on the part of the ſenate, to wait upon the preſident of the United States, and inform him that the two houſes have formed, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleaſed to make to them.

Mr. Dawſon, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Van Neſs, appointed the committee.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, adviſing the houſe, that they had paſſed a ſimilar reſolution and had appointed, on their part, a committe, conſiſting of Mr. Wright, and Mr. Theodore Foſter.

On motion of general S. Smith, the petition of Charles Hyde, preſented laſt ſeſſion, was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of general S. Smith, the memorials of ſundry manufactures, preſented laſt ſeſſion, were refered to the committe of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of general S. Smith, the petition of Samuel Cork, preſented laſt ſeſſion, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Green preſented a number of petitions from citizens of the Miſſiſippi territory, praying that the land office, to be opened, may be within the limits of the territory, and that the actual ſettlers may have preemption rights extended to them; and praying for ſundry alterations in the terms of the ordinance, under which they are organiſed. Referred to the ſame committee appointed on the petition of Meſſrs. Dougherty, Hubbard, &c.—with the addition of two members.

Mr. Dennis ſtated that, he underſtood that at the ſame time that this houſe had paſſed a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the ſenate to wait on the preſident, the ſenate had paſſed a reſolution to the ſame effect—there appeared, therefore, to be two concurrent reſolutions, each originating in one houſe but neither of which was acted upon by the other. He, therefore moved a concurrence on the part of the houſe in the reſolution of the ſenate.—Agreed to.

The houſe took up the motion made four days ſince, by Mr. Gregg, for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Davis expreſſed himſelf againſt the reſolution.

It was defended by Meſſrs. Dennis, Griſwold, Nicholſon, Smilie, Claiborne, and Elmer.

Mr. Dennis moved to ſtrike out "of different denominations." This motion was ſupported by Mr. Smilie, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Nicholſon, Elmer and Claiborne—Loſt, ayes 24.

The reſolution was then agreed to, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the petitions of William Ray and John Fallowell, heretofore preſented, were referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of general Varnum, the petition of Edward Barns, heretofore preſented, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Alſton moved that a committee be appointed to inquire and report what alterations may be neceſſary in the acts for the eſtabliſhment of poſt offices and poſt roads, with power to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Committee of ſeven appointed.

Mr. Davis moved that the committee appointed on poſt offices and poſt roads be inſtructed to inquire into the expediency of making proviſion by law, to prevent poſt-maſters from becoming contractors for carrying the mail. Agreed to.

On motion of general Varnum the petition of Joſeph Ward, and the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury thereon, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. S. Smith moved the appointment of a committee of ways and means, of ſeven members. Agreed to.

Mr. Dawſon, from the committee appointed to wait upon the preſident, reported that they had delivered the meſſage of the houſe to the preſident, who replied, that he would make his communication to congreſs by meſſage to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell gave notice that immediately after the receipt of the preſident's meſſage, he ſhould offer a ſpecific motion on the ſubject of French ſpoliations.

Wednesday, Decembea 15.

Mr. John C Smith, from the committee of claims, mane report on the petition of Carliſle Pollock, whereupon reſolved, that the prayer of the memorial ought not to be gratified.

The houſe proceeded to the election of a chaplain by ballot.

The Rev. William Parkinſon choſen.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lewis, his ſecretary, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the preſident of the United States to hand you the communication in writing from the preſident to the two houſes of congreſs; and he delivered the ſame, with ſundry accompanying documents.

Ordered, That the ſaid communication, with the accompanying documents, be referred to a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the union.

Thursday, December 16.

Mr. Nicholſon reported on the petition of Thomas Herty, that the ſecretary of ſtate be directed to purchaſe for the uſe of the United States, copies of Herty's Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, to be diſtributed as the laws of the United States are.

Committed to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, the memorial of Mecucan Hunt, and others, with certain reſolutions of the ſtate of North Carolina, and other documents were referred to a committee of the whole houſe on the firſt Monday of January.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, reſolved that the committee of commerce and manufactures inquire and report on the expediency of erecting a port of entry at Beaufort, North Carolina, at preſent within the diſtrict of Newbern, N. C.

BARE ELBOWS.

And what of bare elbows? Nothing, except that they are very convenient for a jog, and very cool and airy for winter! As to their looks—why it is no more diſguſting to expoſe an elbow, than a knee—and who, to be in the faſhion, would not expoſe a bare knee? O, it is charming to ſee a huge bare elbow, as rough and as ſcaly as the tail of an Alligator, preſenting a ſharp angle at every corner of the houſe.—Huſh, huſh, man: why the Engliſh and French ladies go with naked elbows! and who in America has the effrontery to call their taſte in queſtion—or the courage not to follow them? Why if it was the faſhion to go with bare feet, it would be monſtrous to wear ſhoes and ſtockings—and bare necks too—how charming? Aye, the nape—what a beautiful object *that is*—eſpecially when preſented to view upon a huge pair of brawny ſhoulders! Nature indeed made the hair to cover the receſs of the neck, to hide the nape and a long ſpindle, and give the upper part of the body an air of ſymmetry; but nature it ſeems miſtook her buſineſs—her works are to be mended by faſhion. Beſides, why may not a lady lay bare her neck, ſhoulders and elbows, as well as a gentleman convert his hair into a crow's neſt. Formerly, tangled hair was the mark of a ſavage, or a clown—but now, what ſo genteel and ornamental as a head of hair, frizzled and tangled, till it looks like a frightened owl. Lord, ſir, muſt not one be in the faſhion? O, aye; to be ſure. Yes, yes, one in the faſhion, though it may be as ugly as the devil. Though it may be ſomewhat inconvenient—as to the faſhions of France and England cannot arrive and be adopted in a week—and though it may be perfectly genteel in Europe to go *naked in ſummer*, yet it is very inconvenient, and ſomewhat dangerous in America, to be quite ſo genteel in *winter*: Witneſs the long regiſter of conſumptions in the weekly bills of mortality!!!

[*Commercial Advertiſer.*]

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

It *has* been contended by the leaders of the federal party that the people are with them in their oppoſition to all the great meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration. It *is ſtill* contended that the people are with them. They ſaid, laſt ſeſſion, that though the executive and legiſlative authorities, recently elected were decided republican, yet that thoſe who compoſed them were elected not with a view to the adoption of the meaſures actually taken, but either from perſonal partiality to them or perſonal averſion to their opponents, diſtinct from the influence of principle; or that, even allowing them to have been elected in order to produce a change in the meaſures of our laſt adminiſtration, ſtill that the new meaſures were ſo hoſtile to the enlightened wiſhes of the community, that they had then, or ſoon would abandon the authors of them.

Theſe imputations were then derided as the ravings of madneſs or diſappointment. Let us examine whether they are *now* juſtified by any political incident, or indication of public ſentiment that has ſince occurred.

There is but one certain criterion of national opinion—*Elections*. Theſe, indeed, are not always infallible organs of the public will. Men may be called to political ſtations whoſe ſentiments are not known on the great points which ſubſequently claim their deliberation and deciſion. They may, therefore, without meaning to betray their truſt, actually miſinterpret, inſtead of truly repreſenting the opinions of thoſe whoſe agents they are. Others may deceive the people on the day of election, only to betray them on a more important occaſion.

Such events have occurred, ſtill do occur, and will continue to occur.—But there are caſes, where elections are infallible teſts of public opinion. And if ever there were ſuch inſtances, the late elections are ſuch. The magnitude of the queſtions diſcuſſed laſt ſeſſion, the fury with which they were oppoſed, and the reiterated appeal made alternately to the paſſions and the judgments of the people, have attracted univerſal attention, and the people of the United States have become, if they were not before, well informed on thoſe points. The elections, therefore, which have been held ſince May laſt, are proofs of public opinion no leſs as to meaſures than men, that cannot be reſiſted. They are proofs that will convince every unprejudiced mind that the nation are on the ſide of the government. Let us examine their reſults.

Elections for repreſentatives in congreſs have taken place in New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Georgia, ſince the end of the laſt ſeſſion.

In New Hampſhire all the repreſentatives choſen are federal. So are the whole of the preſent repreſentatives.

In Rhode Iſland, two republican repreſentatives are choſen. The preſent repreſentation conſiſts of one republican and one federaliſt. This is a republican gain of 50 per cent.

In Maſſachuſetts ſeven republican and nine federal members have been choſen. The preſent repreſentation conſiſts of ſix republican and eight federal members.—This is a republican gain of the difference between ſeven ninths and ſix eights.

In Connecticut eight federal members have been elected. The preſent repreſentation conſiſting of ſeven members, are alſo federal.

In Pennſylvania the whole repreſentatives choſen, eighteen in number, are republican. At preſent the repreſentation conſiſts of ten republican and three federal members. In this ſtate the republican gain is great.

In Delaware one republican member has been choſen in the room of a federal member at preſent in.

In Georgia, four republican members have been choſen. At preſent the repreſentation conſiſts of two republican members.

Thus, it appears that in all theſe elections no change whatever has been made in favor of federaliſm, that in three ſtates the reſult is the ſame as exhibited in the preſent repreſentation; and that in four ſtates a great change has been made in favor of republicaniſm.

There is another view, of which this ſubject is ſuſceptible, which is intereſting, as it furniſhes the higheſt ſpecies of proof that the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration are acceptable to the people.

In the ſtates juſt named there are in the preſent congreſs nineteen republican repreſentatives, of theſe fifteen have been re-elected, three declined a re-election, all of whom would probably have been choſen, had they deſired it, and only one has loſt his election.

From the ſame ſtates there are in the preſent congreſs 24 federal repreſentatives, of theſe only ten have been re-elected.

Can there be ſtronger proof of the full approbation by the nation of the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion?

The reſult of all the elections for the next congreſs which have been held, compared with the repreſentation in the preſent congreſs is as follows:

	Preſent Cong.		Next Cong.	
	Fed.	*Rep.*	*Fed.*	*Rep.*
New Hampſhire,	4	0	5	0
Rhode Iſland,	1	1	0	2
Connecticut,	7	0	7	0
Maſſachuſetts,	8	6	9	7
New York,	3	7	6	11
Pennſylvania,	3	10	0	18
Delaware,	1	0	0	1
Georgia,	0	2	0	4
	27	26	27	43

From this ſtatement it appears, that though in the repreſentation of theſe ſtates the federaliſts have at preſent a majority of one, yet in the next congreſs in the ſame repreſentation there will be a republican majority of ſixteen. Theſe are facts beyond the reach of contradiction.

Let us extend this intereſting view, and guided by ſtrong probabilities, exhibit a compariſon of the complexion of the preſent repreſentation, with that of the next congreſs, in thoſe ſtates, in which elections have not yet been held.

	Preſent Cong.		Next Cong.	
	Fed.	*Rep.*	*Fed.*	*Rep.*
In Vermont,	1	1	2	2
New Jerſey,	0	5	0	6
Maryland,	3	5	2	6
Virginia,	1	18	1	21
North Carolina,	4	6	3	9
South Carolina,	3	3	3	5
Kentucky,	0	3	0	6
Tenneſſee,	0	1	0	3
	12	41	11	58
If we add to this ſtatement, the reſult of elections actually held, viz.	27	26	27	43
The following will be the reſult	39	67	38	101
		39		38
Preſent republican majority,		28		
Republican majority in next congreſs,				63

After this ſtatement can any doubt be entertained of the national ſentiment? Is there a republican, who is a friend to the preſent adminiſtration, not fully ſatisfied with this reſult? And is there a federaliſt, hoſtile to the adminiſtrarion, who does not feel the folly of exclaiming "the people are with us?"

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated September 29.

"Fouche has a very handſome retreat—he gets 50,000 livres a year for life as ſenator, and 30,000 livres per annum as a reward for his paſt ſervices. There certainly was no miſunderſtanding between him and Bonaparte, only that the latter became every day more jealous of his power and influence.

"I underſtond that the French government intend to preſent a note to the Engliſh government, ſeconded by Ruſſia and Pruſſia, on the liberty of the preſs in England, which, no doubt, will become a ſubject of parliamentary inveſtigation. I ſhould not at all be ſurpriſed to ſee Mr. Windham and his party in the minority on the ſubject of the liberty of the preſs. I refer you to the Journal des Defenſeurs de la Patrie of the 2d Vendemaire; there is an article written by Barrere, by order of the government, on the liberty of the preſs in England. This you may conſider as the Avant Courier.

"The day before yeſterday an act was committed not to to be equalled in Conſtantinople or in Tunis, as no doubt the government of theſe protect their own merchants, and give every encouragement to commerce; a bank has been eſtabliſhed here ſome time, called the Ecaiſſe du Commerce, which gave great facility to the merchants, being then the only place in all France which would diſcount bills. About twelve months ago Buonaparte wiſhed to unite all the banks, ſo as to make only one bank, that is to ſay, that all diſcounts are illegal, which are not diſcounted in the national bank. The above eſtabliſhment reſiſted the invitation for a long time, when the day before yeſterday a file of Janiſſaries entered the houſe in Rue Menares, drove the people out, ſhut up the houſe, and took away with them the ledger and caſh book!!! Not a Journal durſt inſert it.

"On the ſame day, after 3 o'clock, a file of ſoldiers entered the exchange, and drove out all the merchants, ſaying, that no buſineſs ſhould be tranſacted there before two, or after three!!"