

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC.

NOW, wife and children, let's be gay
My work is done and here's the pay.
Twas hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope rear'd the shelf, and peace will bind it.

Six days I've toil'd, and now we meet
To share the welcome weekly treat
Of toast and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gain'd by labour cannot cloy.

Come, ye who form my dear fire side,
My care, my comfort and my pride;
Come now, and let us close the night,
In harmless sport of fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And each domestic joy's increase,
To him who honestly maintains,
That course of life which heav'n ordains.

'Tween rich and poor, the difference
What?
In working or in working not.
Why then on Sunday we're as great
As those who own a vast estate.

For, on to-morrow's happy day,
We shall work less perhaps than they:
And though no dainties I afford,
What's sweet and clean will grace my board.

For which and every blessing given,
Thankful we'll bow the knee to Heav'n:
In God's own house our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.

These duties will not interfere,
Or cloud my brow with thoughts severe,
But still leave time enough to spend,
To take a walk, or see a friend.

Sweet's the tranquility of heart,
Which public worship does impart,
And sweet's the field, and sweet's the road,
To him whose conscience bears no load.

Thus shall the day, as God design'd,
Promote my health, unbend my mind,
On Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthen'd week,
Through which with toil for rest we seek;
And he whose labour well is past
A joyful sabbath finds at last.

T. RUMSEY.

A Newspaper.—Whatever instruction, observes a sensible writer, is reaped from history, may be reaped from a newspaper, which is the history of the world from day to day.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Nov. 4.
COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors,

About four years since I providentially obtained a French physician of eminence, a receipt to cure the palsy. I made it known to some of my acquaintances, who were afflicted with this malady; they made trial of the remedy and with success: indeed I have never known it fail of effecting a cure, when the medicine has been properly made, duly taken and persevered in. I could furnish many instances of its great and happy effects, but I will mention one example only. A lady, about 70 years old, had the Dropsy to that degree, that she was fearful to stand on her feet, her skin should burst. I saw her in that situation; and it was apprehended she would die in a very short time. She however heard that I had a receipt to cure the Dropsy, and was anxious to experience it. She took the medicine, according to the prescription: in less than a week, by evacuation, the swelling of her body entirely abated, and in six weeks thereafter, she was restored to perfect health.

The recipe soon became in great demand, I furnished copies of it to divers persons—and that it might be more generally known, I published it in the *Centinel of Freedom*—Since which, I have, to the present period, been repeatedly called on by persons, not only in this state but also in the state of New-York, for this recipe, and have this moment finished copying it for a friend at a distance. To save myself the trouble if possible of transcribing the recipe, as heretofore, and that still greater publicity may be given to it, I request that you will again insert it in your paper; and should the printers of newspapers, in the United States, republish this recipe, they probably would render essential benefit to many of their fellow citizens.

FRIEND OF MAN.

Newark, Nov. 3, 1806.

THE RECIPE.

Put into a stone or earthen jug, a gallon of stale sour cider, together with a double handful of parsley roots and tops, cut fine; two table spoonfuls of bruised mustard-seed; half an ounce of small of squills; & one ounce of juniper berries. The liquor to be kept warm by the fire, twenty-four hours; to be often agitated, and then strained for use.—Dose, for an adult, half a wine glass full, three times a day on an empty stomach.—The dose may be increased if necessary.

After the water shall be discharged, the patient must use moderate exercise; subsist on a nourishing diet, and abstain from all pleasures as much as possible.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.

A committee of the House of Assembly of New-Jersey, have reported, that it would be inexpedient for the Legislature of that State to accede to any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for preventing the extension of the judiciary power to controversies between citizens of the different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants from different states, or between citizens of a state, and citizens or subjects of a foreign state, as proposed by the Legislature of Kentucky. The house unanimously confirmed the report.

RALEIGH, Nov. 24.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, who seems to be in the secrets of Col. Burr, has attempted to account for the business of that gentleman in the west, from which he deduces nothing unfriendly to the Union.—From this publication we extract the following:

"In one of the Western papers, it is said that Col. Burr has lately been at the house of Col. Charles Lynch, in Kentucky, where he remained several days; that Lynch sometime ago had purchased an interest in the claim of Baron Bastrop to thirty miles square of lands in Louisiana, which the Spanish government had granted to him;—that Bastrop was bound to settle a considerable number of families thereon, as one of the conditions of the grant.

"Here then the whole mystery is unfolded, Bastrop, being unable to fulfil his contract, has sold or confederated with Lynch; Lynch has either sold or confederated with Burr; Burr has sold to or confederated with other persons, who have sufficient cash capitals to make the necessary settlements.

"Having made these arrangements, it was natural for Col. Burr to engage young men of talents and enterprise, not only to become settlers; but also to promote the general purposes of the plan. Young men of this description have been employed, and because the wise ones could not discern wherefore, they have thought fit to say, that the purposes were treasonable, and that Col. Burr was not only the author but the great machine, upon which all the minor parts of this supposed treachery and conspiracy, would or did depend."

RALEIGH, Dec. 8.

On Friday the Judiciary Bill was read for the third and last time, and ordered to be engrossed. This bill provides that there shall be two superior courts in each county, yearly, and that the county courts are to try jury causes twice a year and oftener if the business requires: that in addition to the Judges and Solicitors now in office, there are to be 2 more Judges and four more Solicitors appointed; a Judge and a Solicitor are to perform one circuit; the State being laid off into six circuits of ten counties each, and each circuit commencing on the first Monday of March and September—that the Judges are to hold a supreme court at Raleigh once a year, on the tenth day of June. In addition to 8 masters in chancery, there are to be 32 more appointed; and in addition to the clerks of the present superior courts, 32 more are to be appointed by the judges.

Legislature of North-Carolina.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 1.

The bill establishing a superior court in each county, was read the second time in the Senate, and amended by striking out the last clause, which went to limit the operation of the bill to three years, and passed by a majority of 6 votes.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from John Haywood, Esq. Public Treasurer. From this document, we find that the amount of all the taxes received in the treasury from the first of November 1805, to the first of November, 1806, including arrearages and the cotton gin tax, is £26,955 12 8; which, added to the receipts previous to Nov. 1805, amounts to £69,373 6 9. From this total sum, disbursements have been made since November 1805, to November 1806, including the money burnt last session deemed unfit for use, leaving a balance in the treasury on the first day of November 1806, of £41,558 13 8. Some part of which is worn so much as to be unfit for circulation. The expenditures of the last Assembly and other claims, reduced the treasury to the small sum of £14,583 1 0. The monies in the funds of the United States, amount to about ninety thousand dollars; the interest of which amounting to about four thousand dollars, has been laid out by the Treasurer in the purchase of additional stock. Agreeable to the act of Assembly, to relieve certain citizens of Mecklenburg, &c. the Treasurer of the University has transferred to the State Treasurer, 1123 dollars of unredemmed six per cent. stock. This sum when added to the sum heretofore transferred by the Treasurer of the University, amounts to £3,373 17 6 and covers all the claims coming within the description of the act above recited.

A balloting for Senator took place: when no one in nomination had a majority. Franklin had 68, Blount 46, Smith 35, Davis 15, and Binford 7 votes. The name of Gen. Davis was then withdrawn.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

A further ballot took place this day for Senator, and no one had a majority of votes. Franklin had 66, Smith 55, Blount 44, Davis 2, and Binford 7 votes.

Gen. Thomas Davis, was again put in nomination for Senator.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

A further ballot took place this day for Senator, and no one in nomination had a majority. Franklin had 67, Smith 55, Blount 48, and Davis 12. Mr. Binford's name having been withdrawn.

Friday, Dec. 5.

The bill to exclude from the benefit of clergy, persons robbing houses in the day-time, and to extend the benefit of clergy to women convicted of certain villainies, was read the third and last time.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

A further ballot took place this morning for a Senator, when no one had a majority. Franklin had 73, Blount 46, Smith 46, and Davis 10 votes.

The house agreed to ballot again immediately, and the result was—Franklin had 77, Smith 39, Blount 53, Davis 6, and Little 1 vote. A further ballot being necessary, the House agreed to the same, when no one in nomination had a majority. Franklin had 86, Blount 54, and Smith 34 votes. A further ballot is to take place on Monday.

Motion in the Federal Court of the Kentucky District, against Aaron Burr, Esq. late Vice-President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

On Wednesday, about noon, on the fifth Nov. J. H. Davies, Esq. Attorney of the U. States, for the above district, rose, and addressing the court, said that he had a motion to make of the utmost magnitude, and extraordinary nature, and which regarded the welfare of the union at large. That the unhappy state of his health alone, had prevented him from making it on the first day of the term.—That he should ground his motion on an affidavit which he would present to the Court. He then made oath to the following affidavit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

KENTUCKY DISTRICT, &c.

J. H. Davies, attorney for the said United States, in and for said district, upon his corporal oath, doth depose and say, that the deponent is informed, & doth verily believe, that a certain Aaron Burr, esq. late vice-president of the said United States, for several months past, hath been, and is now engaged in preparing, and setting on foot, and in providing and preparing the means, for a military expedition and enterprise within this district, for the purpose of descending the Ohio and Mississippi therewith, and making war upon the subjects of the King of Spain, who are in a state of peace with the people of these United States.—To wit: on the provinces of Mexico, on the westwardly side of Louisiana, which appertain and belong to the King of Spain, an European prince, with whom the United States are at peace.

And said deponent further saith, that he is informed, and fully believes, that the above charge, can be, and will be fully substantiated by evidence, provided this honorable court will grant compulsory process to bring in witnesses to testify thereto.

And the deponent further saith that he is informed, and verily believes, that the agents and emissaries of the said Burr, have purchased up, and are continuing to purchase, large stores of provisions, as if for an army; which the said Burr, seems to conceal in great mystery from the people at large, his purposes and projects; while the minds of the good people of this district, seem agitated with the current rumour that a military expedition against some neighboring power, is preparing by said Burr.

Wherefore, said attorney, on behalf of said U. S. pray, that due process issue to compel the personal appearance of the said Aaron Burr, in this court; and also of such witnesses as may be necessary on behalf of the said United States; and that this honorable court, will duly recognize the said Aaron, to answer such charges as may be preferred against him in the premises; and in the mean time, that he desist and refrain from all further preparation and proceeding in the said armament, within the said United States, or the territories or dependencies thereof.

J. H. DAVIES, a. v. v.

Having read this affidavit, the attorney proceeded in the following words:—

The present subject has much engaged my mind. The case made out is only as to the expedition against Mexico; but I have information on which I can rely, that all the western territories are the next object of the scheme—and finally, all the region of the Ohio is calculated as falling into the vortex of the new proposed revolution. What the practicability of this scheme is, I will not say; but certainly any progress in it, might cost our country much blood and treasure to undo; and, at the least, great public agitation must be expected.

I am determined to use every effort in my power, as an officer, and as a man, to prevent and defeat it.

Having made the affidavit myself, I shall make no comments on its sufficiency.

In cases of felony, the affidavit must be positive, as to a felony actually committed; but in a misdemeanor of this nature, where the sole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required: the thing must rest on belief as to the main point of guilt.

I could easily prove positively the purchase of supplies of various kinds, but this is no offence. Mr. Burr may purchase supplies—he may import arms—he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun—yet all these things being proved, make no offence; neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance might be had, attach guilt to him—it is the design, the intent with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misdemeanor.

There must be a great exertion of supposition to imagine a case in which positive proof of the illegal design can be had—it must rest in information and belief.

The court ought therefore to issue a warrant or capias for the accused, and examine witnesses; when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behaviour on the premises, or recognised to appear here and answer an indictment.

His honor Judge Innes declined, on account of the importance of the question, to give an opinion without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the U. S. on the grounds

1st. That the court was not invested with the power.

2d. If the court were, that the evidence was not sufficient.

The attorney then moved for a warrant, to summon a grand jury, before whom he was to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr.—The court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to Col. Crocket, the marshal of the district, for that purpose. The Judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record.

1 o'clock. After the names of the grand jury were called, Col. Burr entered attended by H. Clay, Esq. as his counsel, and after having seated himself a few minutes, rose and addressed the court in concise and impressive terms. He stated that he had been upon the eve of his departure from Lexington, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned with reproach in that court; that he made it his business to hasten to this place, and present himself before the court for investigation; with several other observations which we shall publish at length in our next. At present we can only say, that the grand jury were ordered to attend on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Extract from a late Paris Review of Politics, by M. Barrere.

"The United States, by a policy foreign to the old world, purchase countries which they might conquer, preserve a sentiment of gratitude for the French nation, and feebly revenge the fresh outrages of England. Yet their territory increases, their population advances, their revenues are more prosperous, and their growing navy dictates laws upon the coast of Barbary. England alone degrades the prosperity of America, and seems to feel that greater glory awaits the Americans upon the banks of the river St. Lawrence."

A London paper of September 18, contains the following articles:—

"The measures about to be adopted in respect to the capture of Buenos Ayres, will, we trust, be such, as to secure the commercial interests of this country every advantage that the possession of so valuable a settlement can afford, and at the same time to promote the prosperity of the Province. We have already expressed our anxiety for the speedy arrival of reinforcements, to enable the victors to retain possession of the important fruits of their enterprise and their gallantry; and we are now happy to find, that a part of the troops who have lately embarked, are destined for that service.

We are persuaded the public will feel very great satisfaction in hearing that Mr. Whitbread has accepted the office of Secretary at War. We congratulate the country on the accession of such an able confidant to the present vigorous administration.

The Agamemnon, of 64 guns, and the Cerffloop, arrived yesterday in the Downs, with 160 sail of the Leeward Island fleet bound for the Thames.

Sir Samuel Achmuty is appointed commander of the military forces at Buenos Ayres.

Sir Home Popham has written a letter from Buenos Ayres, to the mayor and corporation of Birmingham and other principal commercial cities, in which he points out the importance of this conquest to the trade of Great-Britain; he says the city of Buenos Ayres, alone, contains 70,000 inhabitants.—The staples of the country are indigo, tobacco, vicuña wool, cotton, tiger and seal skins, figs, dried tongues, beef and hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hides; tallow, gum, gold, silver, and precious stones. Of the article of hides, there are exported, every year, upwards of 400,000.

The Boken Chronicle says, we have not yet seen all the returns of votes given for representatives to congress for this State; but think it highly probable the delegation will stand thus—Republican, 11. Federal 6.

Captain Sturges, of the *Exander*, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that it was reported at St. Thomas previous to his departure, that three French ships of the line had got into Martinique, after having had an engagement with a British squadron, in which the French had lost four of their comforts, having on board 2000 troops. Further particulars were not known.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1807,

Just received, and for sale at the Printing-Office.