# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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*FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.* | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1806. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*



## Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of Grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer compleatly the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers now have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt white caps or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylinder moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed, that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive to erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish, by making the machine larger, and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used, nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expence, by a small tub wheel. To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enquiry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of using my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my privilege for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

JAMES DENEALE.

Dumfries, 22d Sept. 1806.

*NO. I.*

I do hereby certify, that I have a threshing machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation - A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthreshed; it separates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed. Mr. Deneale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scutch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off by the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Deneale's. Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scotch principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Deneale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules or two good horses will work it with great ease, and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shewn in operation to any gentlemen calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virg.

STEPHEN MILBURN.

September 5, 1806.

NO. II.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn, who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of G. Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

DANIEL C. BRENT.

September 13, 1806.

NO. III.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Deneale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

WILLIAM CHAMPE CARTER.

Culpepper, 5th Sept. 1806.

NO. IV.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we viewed on the estate of Wm. Champe Carter, esq. Mr. Deneale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly, beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the negro slaves that worked it, awkward, yet on a fair trial it beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels and a half in half an hour; we carefully examined the straw, which was so entirely cleaned of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgement, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

JOHN STROBE.

Culpepper, 29th August, 1806.

NO. V.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of Wm. Champe Carter, esq. Mr. Reuben Beazeley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

JOHN STROBE.

CULPEPPER COUNTY, TO WIT:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazeley, and made oath, that the wheat machine, commonly called Deneale's Patent Threshing machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of Wm. Champe Carter, esq. as the hands begin to understand it more gets out wheat faster than at the beginning; and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 12th day of September, 1806.

JOHN STROBE.

## IRON WORKS, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome scite for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg The scite for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 300 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous seat for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahannock, by a natural canal of about 800 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expence There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal and abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may by had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew the lands, and scite for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

September 29—6t&w2m

## HENRY INGLE,

HAS received by the Leonidas, from Liverpool, a large supply of HARDWARE, amongst which are building materials, furniture, and tools for mechanics,

Plaited and Japan'd Cruit stands, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Wire Fenders, &c. &c. } For House-keepers.

The residue of his assortment is expected by the Six Sisters, and by the William and John.

September 29—1m

## LOST,

Supposed to be stolen on the 16th inst. a *BLACK MARE*, 4 years old nearly 15 hands high; she has a long blaze down her top lip—her under lip and all four feet are white, with many white hairs, on each side, under the Tail which is rather short docked and thin of hair. She has a small black spot on each fore foot near the hoof—has been used mostly in the collar and moves rather heavily.

Whoever will take up the thief and Mare shall receive 20 dollars, or 10 dollars for delivering the mare to me.

Charles Minifie.

*Washington city, near the Eastern Branch bridge.* }

Sept 26.—tf

## GOSHEN FARMS FOR RENT.

I WILL lease for one or more years, the Goshen Farms, situated in Montgomery county. One of them containing 300 acres, a proportion of which is heavily timbered, and about 30 acres of Meadow Ground, that may with a little trouble, be made very valuable.

The improvements on said farm are, a Dwelling House, Tobacco House, a large Barn, Stables and other Out-Buildings, with the advantage of a valuable young apple Orchard.

The other Farm contains about 240 acres, with a proportion of Wood and Meadow Ground. On this farm is a Dwelling House and other Out Buildings; ALSO, three valuable Apple Orchards of the most choice fruit.

The above Farms are well watered, and beautifully situated (adjoining a Merchant Mill) distant 7 miles from the capitol of Montgomery county, 22 from George-Town and the City of Washington, 36 from Baltimore, and immediately on the public road leading from the Monocacy to that city.

For terms apply to

R. M. BOYER.

George-Town, District of Columbia,

September 1 (26) 1806—4t

## NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of October next, at the UNION Tavern in George Town—will be sold, the whole of the personal estate of CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN deceased, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Looking glasses, Negroes, Horses, Stages Cows, Hogs, &c. &c. agreeably to an order of the Orphan's Court of Washington county.

The terms of sale are, all sums not exceeding 20 dollars cash, for all sums above 20 dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorsers, interest to be included from the day of sale.

P. M'LAUGHLIN, Adm.

September 26—law


## (By Authority.)

AN ACT

*For repairing the fence attached to the house lately occupied by the City Council.*

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for repairing the fence at the back of the house, lately occupied by the council, and that the same be expended under the direction of the Mayor.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President of the first chamber.*

PHINEAS BRADLEY, *President pro tempore, of the second chamber.*

APPROVED,

July 17th, 1806.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

AN ACT

*Making an appropriation for the repair of pumps and wells.*

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington, That the sum of six hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the repair of pumps and wells for the current year.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President of the first chamber.*

HENRY INGLE, *President of the second chamber.*

APPROVED,

August 26th, 1806.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

AN ACT

*Autherising the Treasurer to pay fees due by the corporation.*

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washton, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorised to pay all legal fees and charges due or which may hereafter become due from the corporation, on the same being certified by the Mayor.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President of the first chamber.*

HENRY INGLE, *President of the second chamber.*

APPROVED,

September 16th, 1806.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

AN ACT

*Suppliementary to an act entitled, "An act to establish and regulate ferries."*

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington, That the rates of ferriage to be paid at the Ferry across the Annacostia from Barry's wharf be as follows, to wit:

For each foot passenger six and a quarcents.
For each person and horse, twelve and a half cents.
For horses, neat cattle, jacks and mules, each six and a quarter cents.
For sheep and hogs, each three cents.
For four wheel'd carriages with four horses, each one hundred cents.
For four wheel'd carriages with two horses, each seventy five cents.
For two wheel'd carriages with two horses, each fifty cents.
For two wheel'd carriages with one horse, each thirty-seven and a half cents.
For a sled or sleigh drawn by four horses, each sixty-two and a half cents.
For a sled or sleigh drawn by two horses, each fifty cents.
For hogsheads of tobacco, rum, &c. each thirty-seven and a half cents.
For tierces, each twenty-five cents.
For barrels, each twelve and a half cents.

No charge shall be made for passengers in carriages, or goods in waggons, carts or sleds, nor shall any thing be charged for the baggage of passengers.

*SEC. 2. And be it enacted,* That the above rates and regulations take place from and after the passing of this act, any thing in the act to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President of the first chamber.*

HENRY INGLE, *President of the second chamber.*

APPROVED,

September 23d, 1806.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

AN ACT

*Making an appropriation for the preservation and clearing of springs.*

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington, That the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated for the clearing out and preserving springs, of which, not more than fifty dollars shall be laid out in any one ward of the city; to be expended under the direction of the Mayor.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President of the first chamber.*

HENRY INGLE, *President of the second chamber.*

APPROVED,

September 23d, 1806.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DOWNING-STREET, July 26.

*Blockade of Venice.*—The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, his majesty's principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that his majesty has judged it expedient (for the protection of his subjects, and the annoyance of his enemies) to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the port of Venice, and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowleged and observed in similar cases;—and that the port of Venice must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different friendly and neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

*Admiralty-Office, July 29.*

The following letter from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, has been forwarded to the Admiralty in his Lordship's letter of the 2d instant.

*Pompee, at anchor, off Sealia,* May 24.

My Lord—I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21st of last month, and took on me the command of the squadron your lordship had done me the honor to place under my orders——I found things in the state that may be well imagined on the government being displaced from its capital, with the loss of one of the two kingdoms, and the dispersion of the army assembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Captain Sotheron of the ships under his orders, and the position of the British army under Sir John Stuart, at Messina had however, prevented farther mischief.

I had the satisfaction of learning that Gaeta still held out, although as yet without succour, from a mistaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progress of the French armies is irresistable. It was my first care to see that the necessary supplies should be safely conveyed to the Governor. I had the inexpressible satisfaction of conveying the most essential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his Serene Highness the Governor (on the breach battery, which he never quits), the assurance of farther support to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortress, hitherto so long preserved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aspect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition; the redoubled fire of the enemy with red hot shot into the mole (being answered with redoubled vigor) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower deck guns, to answer this galling fire which bore directly on the landing place.

A second convoy, with the Intrepid, placed the garrison beyond the immediate want of any thing essential, and the enemy, from advancing his nearest approaches within 250 yards, was reduced to the defensive in a degree, dreading one of those sorties which the Prince of Hesse had already shown him his garrison was equal to, and which was become a much safer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gunboats, I had brought with me, in addition to four his highness had already used successfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpose, and, according to a wise suggestion of his serene highness, measures were taken for the embarkation of a small party from the garrison to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to capt. Richardson, of his majesty's ship Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun boats under his orders. His serene highness possessing the experience of European warfare, and a most firm mind, having no occasion for farther aid on the spot, I felt I should quit the garrison without apprehension for its safety in such hands, with the present means of defence, and that I could best co-operate with him by drawing some of the attacking force off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ships named in the margin.* The enemy's apprehension of attack occasioned him to convey some of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joseph Bonaparte proclaiming himself king of the two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five sail of the line, and it would have been easy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony and show of festivity; but I considered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the restoration of the capital to its lawful sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification, if it should be found a heap of ruins, ashes and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and keep order, in case of the French army retiring to the fortress, I should leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confusion the flames would occasion; not a gun was fired; but no such consideration operated in my mind to prevent me dislodging the French garrison from the island of Capri, which, from its situation, protecting the coasting communication southward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by so much one for me to wrest from him. I accordingly summoned the French commandant to surrender; on his non-acquiescence (see the annexed correspondence,) I directed capt. Rowley, in his majesty's ship Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats crews, and caused an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ship judiciously, nor did he open his fire till she was secured, and, his distance, marked by the effect of musketry upon his quarter deck, where the first lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and [illegible] seamen was killed; altho' capt. Rowley regretted much the services of that meritorious officer in such a critical moment, he has since recovered.

An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle (between nine and ten o'clock,) with that of 2 Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, lieut. Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls; the marines were landed, and gallantly led by captain Bunce; the seamen in like manner, under lieut. Morrell of the Eagle; and lieut. Redding, of the Pompee, mounted the steps; for such was their road, headed by the officers, nearer to the narrow pass by which alone they could ascend. Lieut. Carrol had thus an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself. Capt. Stannus, commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly pressing forward gained the heights, and the French commandant fell by his hand; this event being known, the enemy beat a parley, a letter from the second in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated on the 12th, after midnight, some difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being precise; but on the assurance that the drum beat before 12, the capitulation annexed was signed, and the garrison allowed to march out and pass over to Naples with every honor of war, after the interment of their former brave commander with due respect. We thus became masters of this important post. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the construction of gun boats at Castelamare, took refuge at Massa, on the main land opposite to the island, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach. I detached the two mortar-boats and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of lieuts. Faliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, sending only Mr. Williams, midshipman of the Pompee, from the squadron, on purpose to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after dislodging the enemy from a strong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two 35 pounders, but the powder, (20 barrels) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy assembled to force.

The projected sorties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the part of the garrison and naval force employed. The covering fire from a fleet was judiciously directed by capts. Richardson, and Vicuna, whose conduct on this whole service merits my warmest approbation. I enclose capt. Richardson's two letters, as best detailing these affairs, and a list of the killed & wounded on the 12th.

On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under lieut. Beaucroft, brought out a merchant vessel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy

* *Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne, Intrepid.*