reinforced from Pensacola, or the Havannah.

"It is reported, but how truly I do not mean to say, that the old French settlers on the other side the Mississippi, refused to turn out against the Spaniards; that upon the call of the militia the Americans only turned out with alacrity.

"The people of the Mississippi territory are very spirited on this occasion, and have raised several volunteer companies. This country is strong, and I believe the inhabitants could defend it against any sudden force the Spaniards can send; but the country below is level and open, where horse can act with great advantage; and the greater part of the Spanish forces are said to be cavalry——Yet, I am persuaded that if hostilities were to commence, our little force by dint of enterprize and hardiness would be too much for them——But it does not seem likely, at present, that hostilities will take place. Col. Cushing does not mean to force the Spaniards from their present position; but he will not suffer them to advance; and indeed, while a negociation is depending in Europe, if things can be so conducted without disadvantage, it is both the most humane and most useful policy; for what good would we derive from shedding human blood, either of the Spaniards or our own citizens.

"We are told here that Judge *Prevost*,* of New Orleans, is removed, but who is his successor is not said. A Kentucky paper called the *Western World*, attracts very great attention here; among others judge Prevost, Ed. Livingston, gen. Wilkinson, Mr. Burr, Mr. J. Brown of Kentucky; are charged as concerned in a *new conspiracy* against the peace of the whole union, and a separation of this section from the eastern parts of the union. Many people here are well acquainted with the *old conspiracy* of a similar kind concerted with the Spaniards and with leading characters concerned in it, and many wonder how Wilkinson came to be appointed to the chief command of our force. One of general Wayne's old captains informed me that the story of Newman's conduct was stronger against Wilkinson than any thing yet published. This he speaks of his own knowlege, and says the depositions were sent on to our government. I am sorry to find that even gen. *S. Smith* is attempted to be implicated in a late paper on this subject. This subject since it has been stirred ought to be searched to the bottom, whether as an act of justice to the country or to the individuals. If any mischief was meditated it is now certainly checked for all parties will be cautious."

*Son-in-law of Mr. Burr.

The following singular occurrence lately took place. Three drovers, a father and his two sons, called at the house of a farmer, not far from the village of Fifield, in Berkshire, for the purpose of taking some of his cattle to London. Here they partook of some refreshment, which chiefly consisted of duck eggs; very soon after they were seized with a violent illness, were put to bed and died before the next morning. The apothecary of the adjoining village made enquiry as to the food they had eaten, and on finding that they had eat duck eggs, he immediately gave directions that the pond to which the farmer's ducks resorted should be searched; this was done, and a toad of the enormous weight of seven pounds was found at the bottom of the pond. Some more of the ducks eggs that had not been used were examined, and black spots were observed inside the yolk; and one of the eggs was given to a dog, which caused its death in a very short time. The eggs must have been impregnated by the spawn of the toad.

London paper.

Another revolutionary Emperor and Federal Princes.

In the beginning of July the Prefect of the police at Paris discovered and captured a gang of coiners, forgers, robbers and assassins, to the number of 45. On the 12th they were carried before the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, which was crowded with people curious to see these culprits, who had long been the terror of the country. Francois Lavarde, the chief of the gang, being asked, by the president, Hernard, whether he knew his fellow prisoners? "How should I not know them," replied Lavarde, "when I am their emperor, and they are my federal kings & grand dukes, my principal allies of the Federation of the Seine?" This answer occasioned a general and loud laugh. An order of the President instantly commanded the audience to withdraw.

London print.

A RIDING CHAIR.

I have for Sale a handsome Riding Chair with Plated Harness.

JAMES HOBAN.

October 15—3t

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook To hire by the year, two good Laborers and a Boy——they all have good characters Also to rent on north G street, square 142, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a passage.

Enquire of the Printer,

October 15—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

We learn that our differences with Great Britain were, about the middle of August, the date of the latest advices, in a fair train for adjustment. In consequence of the state of Mr. Fox's health, Lord Auckland and Lord Holland had been appointed to conduct the negociation with Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney. We may, therefore, expect from the appointment of a special commission a prompt attention to our affairs, and from the characters of those who compose it, it is not irrational to indulge the hope of a favorable issue. Lord Auckland, formerly Mr. Eden, is probably well acquainted with the relations between this country and his own, and Lord Holland, in the pamphlet ascribed to him, has too clearly expressed his sentiments to admit of a doubt of his friendly disposition. Our readers will recollect that in that pamphlet the right to impress our seamen is unequivocally abandoned, and that, without deciding on the principle of the neutral rights we claim, it is declared to be the policy of Britain, on the ground of expediency, to admit them.

Letters from London of the 15th of August say that Mr. Erskine was to sail for this country in the course of the ensuing week.

WESTERN AFFAIRS.

We extract the following from a Natchez print of the 16th Sept.

"Letters from Natchitoches, under date of the 5th of September, state that the Spanish army continued encamped at the Bayau Pierre, and was supposed to be 1200 strong. Gov. Cerdero from St. Antoine, had arrived at Nacogdoches, with a reinforcement of 300 regular troops.

"Gov. Claiborne was still at Natchitoches, and between him and the officer commanding the Spanish troops, several letters had passed. Governor Claiborne has ordered a detachment of militia to be in readiness to march.—The troops from Fort Adams had not arrived, but were daily expected. The Spanish Governor, Horrera, has arrested three Americans from Kentucky, of the names of Brewster, Shaw and Irvin, and sent them prisoners to St. Antoine. Governor Claiborne has demanded their immediate release. The Spanish army has evinced no disposition to attack Natchitoches—they avow their object to be, to preserve inviolate the territory of the king their master.—It is believed at Natchitoches, that nothing prevents the American troops from marching against the Spaniards but orders to that effect.

"The removal (by order of the President) of a detachment of Spanish troops last winter on the west side the Sabine, is assigned by the Spaniards as the reason for augmenting their force, in what they call the province of Texas—This province they say, extends to a little Bayau, about six miles from Natchitoches, called the Reefunda. The settlers of the Bayau Pierre where the Spanish army now is, have considered themselves under the government of Spain.

We understand that the facts given in this statement are substantially correct. There is however probably some exaggeration in the strength of the Spanish troops. The strongest assurances have been received from the Spanish governor that no hostilities were meditated against the U. S. and that the operations of the Spanish forces would be confined to defending their own territory. As they have retired to Bayau Pierre, a post not delivered to us, and in the retention of which they will not be molested, the prospect of an engagement has gone by.

The circumstances attending the arrest of the three Americans are these. Three such persons were found within the lines of the Spanish forces, and were arrested under the impression that they might be spies. On being examined, one of them said he wished to go to St. Antoine, for which purpose he desired a passport. This was given him, together with an escort. It is presumed the same measure has been taken with respect to the other two. They are not therefore to be viewed in the light of prisoners.

Baltimore, October 13.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in N. York to another in this city, was written after the mail of Saturday had been closed, and contains the latest advice we believe in town.

"I have now to inform you that lord Lauderdale had returned to London, without effecting the object of his mission. I have no time to add."

It is not stated in the letter, probably from the haste of the writer, by what arrival this intelligence was brought—but we think he would not have hazarded a repetition of it on slight grounds.

THE LATEST.

By the Henry, from Bordeaux, the editor of the Telegraphe has received Bordeaux papers to the 17th, and Paris dates of the 10th of August inclusive, 5 days later than heretofore received. Their contents are not very interesting; and altho' the question of Peace or war is not directly decided, we have little reason to believe there will be a peace. Lord Lauderdale was to have quit Paris for London on the 12th, according to private accounts, which also state, that negociations had failed——Indeed it appears that France, having made a separate peace with Russia, is determined to have her own terms, or else have no peace with England; at least such was the opinion at Bordeaux when the Henry sailed.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

For Representatives in Congress.

Roger Nelson is re-elected by a great majority. He had 1478 votes in Frederick, and 2002 votes in Washington county.

Philip B. Key is elected.

The votes for him were

In Frederick county	958	
In Montgomery county	980	
		1838
For P. Magruder		
In Frederick county	963	
In Montgomery	732	
		1695
Majority		143

In Ann Arundel County.

For Mr. Vanhorn	1081
Mr. Cotington	734
Mr. Holland	45

This is but a part of the district.

In Kent County.

For Dr. Archer	540
John Montgomery	151
Samuel Sutton	58

This likewise is incomplete.

For Worcester County.

Philip Quinton	1236
C. Goldsborough	688

Incomplete.

Representatives in Assembly.

Frederick County.

Thomas Hawkins	2721
Joab Waters	2614
Henry Kuhn	2546
Benjamin Biggs	2563

Washington County.

John Bowles	1503
Tench Ringgold	1401
Martin Kershner	1320
David Schebly	1249
Webb	1240
John T. Mason	939

Lord Holland has just published in England an elegant and interesting account of the life and writings of LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, the celebrated Spanish Poet. It is interspersed with specimens of the stile and manner of LOPE, which his Lordship has very happily translated.

The following is a short passage, taken, as it is stated, at random, from a comedy of little celebrity.

Let no one say that there is need
  Of time for love to grow;
Ah no! the love that kills indeed
  Dispatches at a blow.

The spark which but by slow degrees
  Is nursed into a flame,
Is habit, friendship, what you please;
  But love is not its name.

For love to be completely true,
  It death at sight should deal;
Should be the first one ever knew;
  In short, be that I feel.

To write, to sigh, and to converse,
  For years to play the fool;
'Tis to put passion out to nurse,
  And send one's heart to school.

Love, all at once, should from the earth
  Start up full grown and fill;
If not an Adam at his birth,
  He is no love at all.

Mer. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fairfax to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 20, 1806.

"By some recent decrees of the court of admiralty, it now appears the judge considers the importation of enemy's colonial produce, and the exportation thereof to the mother country by the same persons, to be inadmissible."

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

It is stated, in the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that of 335,000 persons, the population of the Highlands of Scotland, 300,000 speak chiefly no other language than the Gaelic.

In contemplating the state of the Continent, at present, (says the London Courier of the 14th Aug.) we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that Russia can have signed a Treaty of Peace, or that even Austria can have determined to remain bound by the treaty of Presburgh. There is nothing of a pacific aspect upon the continent—there are the marchings and movements of troops as in the war—the same seizure and occupation of territories—the same violations of the rights and independence of Princes.——The opponents of Bonaparte have signed treaties of peace with him only, as it should seem to disarm themselves—he still brandishes the sword, and carries on hostilities—he is permitted to wage war——and Austria, and Prussia and Russia sit by supine whilst he is parcelling out the German empire, and founding and establishing a formidable power, which is destined to act against themselves, and to be an engine in the hands of France for keeping them in subjection!

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS.

The secrecy in which the expedition of Miranda was wrapped, begins at length to unfold. It was hardly to be supposed that it had been undertaken without the authorisation and clandestine assistance of some power. We are no longer in the days, when a handful of ferocious and daring adventurers, without either country or real power, when bucaniers attempted by open force rich and flourishing colonies in a state of defence.* Thus every thing announces that Miranda is the secret agent of a government who will be cautious how they avow designs before they see them crowned with success. The Americans have repelled the suspicion with horror. There remains then only the English government to whom we can impute this piratical expedition——the more shameful for Miranda, as it is directed against his native country. Government again affect to be ignorant of it; but their long-exercised policy is clearly perceptible in it. However, it will end only in the confusion of its authors, unless it be backed by a considerable force; and, at all events the issue of this singular enterprise will show what we ought to think of it. When all other states are returned to sentiments of honor, and of state respect for the rights of nations, is it not scandalous to see the English government still taking into their means of war the dreadful resources of insurrections!

* *See the History of the Bucaniers of America, in 1684 and subsequent years.*

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 completely 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 and 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. Deneales'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 90 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. Weis, a most masterly, beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the negro fellow 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 STRODE.

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 STRODE.

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 STRODE.

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 500 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 8?0 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 be 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&wsm

Post Office, Washington.

MAIL ESTABLISHMENT,

To commence 13th October, 1806.

THE Northern mail by way of Baltimore will arrive every day at 5 P. M. and be closed at 8 P. M.

The Southern mail, by way of Alexandria, will arrive every day at 6 P. M. and be closed at 9 P. M.

The North-western mail, by way of Fredericktown, will arrive every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. and will be closed at 8 P. M.

The Eastern mail, from Annapolis and the Eastern Shore, will arrive every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. and will be closed every Tuesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

The mail from Port Tobacco, Leonardtown, the Ridge &c. will arrive every Tuesday at 6 P. M. and be closed every Thursday at 8 P. M.

The mail from Benedict, Charlottehall, &c. will arrive every Wednesday at 6 P. M. and be closed every Friday at 8 P. M.

The mail from Brookville will arrive every Thursday at 7 P. M. and be closed every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

The mail from Winchester, Shepherdstown, Leesburg, &c. will arrive every Monday at 2 P. M. and be closed the same day at 7 P. M.

The mail from Ohio by Clarksburg, Winchester, Paris, Centreville, &c. will arrive every Friday at 10 A. M. and be closed the same day at 2 P. M.

The New Orleans mail by way of Fort Stoddert, Athens, Greenville, &c. will every Saturday at 8 A. M. and be closed every Saturday at 7 P. M.

The Tennessee, Mississippi and Orleans mail will arrive every Monday at 6 P. M. and close at 9 P. M.

NOTE—During the Winter the Northern mail will not arrive until 8 P. M.

THOMAS MUNROE, P. M.

October 13—tf

By order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery county. WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant all the personal estate of John Holmes, and Mary Holmes, late of said county deceased, consisting of,

Twenty Two NEGROES, eleven head Horses, a stock of Cattle, sheep and Hogs, a crop of old and New Corn, Wheat, Rye, and Oats, a crop of Flax, Fodder and Straw, Cyder, and Cyder Brandy, one Road Waggon and Geers, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles; a credit of 10 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock & continue from day to day until all is sold.

M. BROWNING, admr D. B. Non of John Holmes & admr. of Mary Holmes deceased.

TO BE RENTED,

The late Farm of Mary Holmes containing 200 acres of arable Land, on which will be seeded 80 bushels of wheat and Rye. Good buildings, a fine orchard and healthy situation,

For terms apply to

M BROWNING,

Clarksburg, Maryland.

October 1—