TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

"Sir,

"I take the freedom of dropping you this line, in order to undeceive you with regard to the fate of the unfortunate crews of Miranda's two schooners. It is stated in Laguira by all the Spaniards, as well governmental officers as others, that of the two crews, ten of the principal men (viz. the officers) were hung at Port Caveiro; and all the remainder sent to the mines, or put in confinement for life. From these, however, is to be excepted two boys, from 12 to 14 years of age, who are to be sent back to the U. States. This is said in Laguira to be the real fate of the crews, and is universally credited by Spaniards and Americans; indeed I have no doubt of its correctness. After these people were hung, their heads were taken off, and six sent to Carraccas, two to Laguira, and two kept at Port Caveilo. The two heads sent to Laguira are put up in iron cages, and hung on lofty poles just without the front gate of the city. Mr. Lynch, a very intelligent gentleman from Philadelphia, residing at Carraccas, told me that he saw the two heads when first put up at Laguira—they were then fresh, and he felt pretty confident that one of them was the head of capt. Bouchean, (I presume I do not spell the name properly) the other he thought to be capt. Gardner. This, however, must be only conjecture.

"The reason why I did not mention the above circumstances in my letter to you from quarantine ground, was, that I supposed the American public *must have been* possessed of the facts some time before. You will excuse my troubling you with this relation, as it is merely to satisfy your own mind upon the subject."

Our readers will notice among the new advertisements an interesting account of Mr. Deneale's new Patent Threshing Machine.

The delegates, deputed by the republicans in the several counties of the state of New Jersey, have recommended Henry Southard, William Helms, John Lambert, Ezra Darby, James Sloan and Thomas Newbold, as fit persons to represent that state in the ensuing Congress.

The votes of 79 towns for governor of Vermont, give

Mr. Smith	4,230
Mr. Tichenor	5,063

In 13 towns Mr. Elliot has 1235, and the other candidates 478 votes for representatives in Congress.

The British government has declared the port of Venice to be in a state of blockade.

POWER OF TRUTH.

It is now very well ascertained that John Allen, esq. of this place, has absolutely seceded from federalism; and we are happy to add, from indisputable authority, that judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, late Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Senator in Congress, has followed the example. *Witness.*

A late London paper says—"We are happy to inform our readers, that after this day (Aug. 1) no new vessel, or vessel which has not been employed during her last voyage in the Slave Trade, will be allowed by law to clear out at any of our custom houses, for the coast of Africa, for slaves."

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Sept. 2.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed by a gentleman of respectability, that capt. Sparks, with a number of men, was taken by a party of Spaniards, and that col. Cushing, from Natchitoches, had been dispatched after them.

FROM THE AURORA.

EXTRACT.

Mississippi Territory, August 18.

"Gov. Claiborne was here all last week, and being called by express left Natchez yesterday morning. The Spanish party that had been sent to stop our exploring party (under Freeman) had arrived at the Cado towns on the Red River, 20 days after our party had passed the same place, and finding the American flag flying there cut it down and rebuked the Indians for suffering it to be set up or us to enter the Spanish territory. The Cado chief replied that the Cados were an independent people and the Americans their friends, and they would protect them.

"The Spaniards set off in pursuit of our party up the Red River, but they had got 150 or 200 miles in advance of them, 600 Spanish cavalry had arrived at Sabine and crossed, possessed themselves of the post from which captain Turner had driven them last spring.—This circumstance required the presence of the governor to call out the militia which he had been organizing for some previous time.

"An old soldier from the Aplusia country, who passed here to day met governor Claiborne yesterday 20 miles beyond the Mississippi, he had tired one horse and had got another and proceeded rapidly on his journey. Before he left the Aplusia, the militia there had been called out to aid the regular troops, and the spirit of the people was very much roused. Colonel Cushing had determined to fight the Spaniards who had crossed the Sabine. The troops under his command at Natchitoches may be about 500 regulars; the militia of this territory are ordered to be in readiness.

"The soldier reports from Aplusia that 2000 more Spaniards were on their way to the Sabine with 500 mules laden with provisions, &c. This, if true, will make a force superior in number to our regulars; and some entertain doubts, though I do not, of the attachment of the militia on the other side. In this territory we can without difficulty have 700 or 1000 volunteers at a few hours notice, and whose activity will render them fit for immediate service. At any rate, if the Spaniards do but come down, we shall be able to give a good account of them. The Spaniards report, that they mean to re-occupy all the Louisiana country, and say they have emissaries in the U. States."

Another letter, dated 25th Aug.

"Since my former letter another express arrived at fort Adams from Natchitoches advising that the Spanish forces had arrived within 20 miles of that post, and that all the troops at Fort Adams were ordered to march to the assistance of the garrison at Natchitoches, which expected to be attacked before they could arrive there. Advices from Loftus Heights, from an authentic source confirm these accounts, and add that all the troops were to march from the heights the day before yesterday; that post will be left in charge of an officer and a strong militia body, to guard 3000 stand of arms and 30 pieces of cannon, which our government prudently placed here long ago as a provision against exigencies.

"Gen. Wilkinson has not yet come down the river. Col. Cushing, who is said to be an able officer, commands at Natchitoches, but united with the force from Fort Adams will hardly exceed 700 men; the Spaniards have 9 ? horse, 2000 infantry, near the Sabine. So that our American metal will be now tried, and our enterprize and intrepidity will have both a fair opportunity for exertion and for giving a *striking example* to these unjustifiable violaters of treaties.

"This territory contains five militia regiments, the eldest commanding officer is col. Ozman; if called into service, we shall want two brigadiers and a major general, which no doubt the President will make."

Norfolk, Sept. 23.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Protectress from London, and with whom we conversed, says that they spoke the British frigate Virginia, who informed that they spoke a cutter from Portsmouth, the captain of which said, accounts were received there of the DEATH OF MR. FOX!

New York, Sept. 24.

We learn by captain Waterman, of the ship Navigator, that sir Sidney Smith had made a descent on the island of Capri, in the kingdom of Naples, and had taken the capital by storm.

Sept. 25.

Capt. Whitney, from Bordeaux, which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th Aug. informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and G. Britain, and that the Treaty was to be made public on the 15th August, the day appointed for the Grand Fete. Capt. W. is the bearer of dispatches from our ministers at Paris, to the Secretary of State.

Sept. 26.

By capt. Clifton, who left Cadiz on the 1st of August, we learn, that 2 Spanish ships of the line were ready for sea, destination not known; that 9 British ships of the line, and 2 frigates, were blockading Cadiz; and that a treaty of peace having been concluded between Spain and G. Britain was without foundation.

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated August 27.

"This market is completely glutted with flour, great quantities having arrived within a few days. Not an article of Spanish produce at market. The intercourse with the Maine has ceased. An embargo is supposed to exist there. General Miranda is at Aruba."

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.

Attempt on the Mail.

A daring attempt to rob the Mail between New York and this city, was made on Tuesday night last by a gang of villains, with whom there is every reason to believe the driver was in league. By the spirited exertions of the passengers one of the villains, together with the driver, was secured, and committed to the custody of a magistrate.

Baltimore, Sept. 22.

Travellers relate Incredible things.

There is now in this city a traveller from the banks of the Missouri—he has in his possession an enormous "Tooth" of the "Mammoth." He declares, that whilst searching for mines on the banks of that river, he and his comrades discovered a tract of ground of about one mile square, containing (six feet below the surface) a general layer of bones of an immense size. He offers to contract for the entire Skeleton of a *Mammoth*, that shall be 64 feet long & 23 in height, deliverable next September in this city. The middle claw of the fore foot is 7 feet 8 inches from its extreme point to where it joins the foot; and in each jaw are 8 enormous grinders, four above and four below—but, he says his party were unable to discover whether the animal had a tail when living, or otherwise. He presumed these bones have lain since the flood in their present condition. He carried the tooth to the Museum.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Natchez, 28th August, 1806, to his brother in this city.

"I expect you have by this time heard of a disturbance that has taken place on the other side of the river.—About 500 Spaniards, and 3 or 400 Indians have taken a stand within 5 miles of Natchitoches, where there is a considerable number of Americans (perhaps nearly equal) and out of the 5 companies at Fort Adams, 3 are ordered over there immediately. The governor (Claiborne) is gone over there, either to make *Peace* or *War*. There is little doubt with me, from all accounts, but that our troops will be attacked before you receive this, as I have understood the commanding officer has long ago had positive orders to drive them on the other side of the Sabine, should they come over on this side. The militia of that country are generally volunteers, and there is a considerable stir here in the mustering way since the express arrived, which was about 10 days ago."

Captain Thompson of the schr. Susan Oliver, (who arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday last from Point Petre) on the 5th inst. lat. 23, long 71. descried a large ship, seemingly in distress, bore down to her and found her to be the French ship Eole, of 74 guns who had been dismasted in the gale of the 19th of August. Captain Thomson was taken on board, where he was treated with politeness; and was told, as the aid of his vessel was necessary to their preservation, they should keep him on board, as a hostage for the vessel, lest he should serve them as a New-England schr. did a few days before, who, being in distress as well as themselves, applied and received canvas and other articles that they wanted, and entered into a written agreement to stay by the L'Eole for which the captain stipulated to pay the schooner a certain sum per day, but she afterwards gave them the slip in rather an unpolite manner: therefore the captain of the Eole, took the liberty of keeping captain Thompson on board his ship. From this and some other accounts it must have been the Eole and not the Foudroyant, that has been seen and said to have been spoken off our coast by the schr. ———, and others.

During the time capt. T. was on board the Eole, he says he was treated with the utmost attention and politeness, and on their arrival off the capes of Virginia, he was put on board of his own schooner, and discharged, after having previously been furnished with an order on government for pay for his services.

In the schr. Susan Oliver, came passenger, from the capes of Virginia, Richard Usher, who informs that he left England mate of the ship Atlas, captain Ryding as a store ship, to Antigua, where having landed the same took on board some old stores and proceeded to Montserat to fill up with sugars; while there, the fleet under Guillaume (alias Jerome's squadron) arrived, and the Atlas, was one of the two ships taken out of that port; which together with a brig, were soon after burnt by the French. He afterwards shipped as mate of the brig Active, P. Garr, for Dublin, and sailed to join the convoy, but missing it, on the 9th of July she was captured by a French fleet & he was put on board the L'Eole. On the 25th of July the French took the English schooner Speedwell, Russell, from Providence to Philadelphia, with pines and wood; the Frenchman soon destroyed the pines by a division among the ships, and the schooner they scuttled and sunk. Captain Russell and two of his people, were put on board the Veteran.

The Veteran, in which was Jerome, had some time before the gale, with the Valereaux, parted from the fleet, who lay by for their return, which the Valereaux did on the 17th of August, but the Veteran had not returned when the gale came on. On the 19th the fleet then consisting of L'Foudroyant 84, Empeteaux 74, Orion 74, Patriot 74, and frigate Valereaux, and on the night of the 19th, it blew a severe gale, when the L'Eole carried away her masts and rudder and received other damage, the Patriot was the next ship to her, and they saw her for some time in the night, but the others they soon lost sight of and have not seen them since. With the assistance of some American vessels they fell in with at sea they got up jury masts and made sail, by which means they got into the capes of Virginia on the 13th of September. On the 11th of Sept. 25 miles from the capes of Virginia, in the evening, from off the poop of the Eole, they saw two or three large ships, which they afterwards found to be two English ships of war the Bellisle, and Melampus, on which the L'Eole altered her course, and under cover of the night got in.

LONDON, August 5.

Wednesday, at the ordinary meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, the right hon. Lord Viscount Melville was introduced, and took his seat at the Lord Provost's right hand. His Lordship addressed the Council in a very elegant speech, returning them thanks for their kindness and attention on a late occasion, which he should ever remember with the warmest gratitude.

Admiralty Office, London, August 9.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of Vincent, K. B. admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet employed in the channel, soundings, &c. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board his majesty's ship the Hibernia, off Ushant, the 27th July, 1806.

SIR,

I inclose the relation of a very gallant action in which the most intrepid valor has been manifested, and the national character highly sustained; but I greatly lament the loss of a number of brave men in the performance of it, flattering myself, however, that sixteen of them are prisoners.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

Indefatigable, off Rochefort, July 17.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, in obedience to your orders of the 14th inst. I gave the command of the boats of the squadron you sent me by the Iris, for the purpose of endeavoring to capture or destroy the French convoy in the entrance of the river of Bordeaux (with the addition of three from the Indefatigable, and three from the Iris) to lieut. Sibbly, of the Centaur, with all the information I was in possession of respecting their situation, on the evening of the 15th; it appearing a favorable time to make the attempt; though some time after the boats quitted the Indefatigable, the wind shifted to the westward and came on to blow fresh, notwithstanding the boats proceeded to Verdun Road, boarded and carried the French brig Le Caesar, of 18 guns, and by the rolle d'equipage eighty-six men, commanded by Monsieur Louis Francois Hector Fourre, lieutenant de vaisseau. The conflict was severe on both sides, the Frenchmen being in every respect well prepared, expecting the attack. The wind coming on to blow fresh, and the tide running strong, was much against the boats; but nothing could withstand such men led on by the officers who commanded them. Lieut. Sibbly, I lament to say, is badly wounded in several places, though from the reports of the surgeon, I trust will recover. To this gallant officer (whose conduct is spoken of by all who were under his command with admiration) I beg to refer you for particulars. There is much credit due to lieut. Thomas Parke, first of the Indefatigable, who took the command of Le Caesar after she was carried, for his conduct in working her out past the batteries, which kept up a constant cross fire on her, and engaged by the Teaser brig (late in his majesty's service) for nearly two hours; the same attaches to the officers and men for their coolness and conduct whilst they were engaged. The greater part of the boats were either shot through, or so badly stove, that they were swamped, and obliged to be cut adrift from the brig, except the Indefatigable's launch and Iris's cutter. The Revenge's boat, officer, and crew, are missing. Le Caesar is a fine brig, evidently sails well, 5 years old, eighty-eight feet by twenty-three wide, coppered, and appears fit for his majesty's service. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Singed) JOHN T. TODD.

Total—6 killed; 36 wounded; 21 missing.

Many on the above list are but slightly wounded.

N. B. By intelligence gained yesterday from a Portuguese vessel of sixteen English prisoners having been marched into Rochefort from Bordeaux, it is considered they are the Revenge's men, missing in the above report.

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 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 two 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 snatch 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 this 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, 3d. 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. Well, 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 securely 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 judgment, 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 11th 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 80 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 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 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&w3m

HENRY INGLE,

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

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

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

September 29 — [illegible]