but I am now satisfied, your words have removed my suspence: some other nations felt the same, but they shall hear of your words: they shall go from nation to nation.

"I shall now return home with my people to pursue our hunting with much more satisfaction, from what I have heard from you; although the color of my skin is red my heart is white, and whenever any of your people come into our towns, they shall be treated by us with all the friendship and kindness in our power to bestow, for although I am poor I am always well treated whenever I come amongst them.

"I have nothing further to add, only to assure you, that your speech to me is as well recorded in my heart, as what I have said to you is by your pen."

Orleans Gazette.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The late conduct of the Spanish government, added to the hostile appearance and menacing attitude of their armed forces already encamped within the limits of our government, make it necessary that the militia under my command, should be in complete order and at a moment's warning ready to march.

This armed force under the sanction of their government, have imprisoned and transported five of the good citizens of the United States, to the dominion of Spain.—They have cut down and carried off the flag of the United States, which was erected in the Cado Nation of indians and within the limits of the United States.—They have compelled by force, men in the employ of the government, when exploring the Red River, to desist, and come home, and they have taken an unjustifiable and insulting position east of the river Sabine and within the territory of *New-Orleans!!!* —Acts thus daring as well as degrading to our national character and constituted rights, demand prompt satisfaction and cannot fail to excite that resentment so becoming, so natural on the occasion.

In the first instance, gentlemen, let it be recollected that our *good materials—our best of men*, must be properly disciplined, and in this way the preparation cannot be too great to meet the wishes of the general and the exigencies of our country.—Inspired with the laudable ambition of avenging our country's wrongs, and impelled by the most cogent necessity of defending our national dignity and liberties, it is calculated that but one voice will be heard among us, and that that will be, for *preparation and discipline.*

You are therefore, without delay, ordered to place your brigade on the most respectable footing, and be in readiness to furnish the quota required of you at the shortest notice. All volunteer companies well equipped will be accepted of—If the full quota can be raised by voluntary enlistment, it will answer government a better purpose than by pressing them from their families by draft; but if it be discovered that this cannot be done, you will direct that the effective men be classed and that the law in this respect be particularly attended to, and when the government and constituted authorities of our country require it, they must be in readiness to march.

Two regiments, it is expected, from my division (in the event of a call) will be required and no doubt if more are in readiness to march, a tender of their services will be accepted.

You will, gentlemen, take the most speedy method of obtaining correct information, of the number that can be raised by voluntary enlistment within your respective brigades, through your colonels or in such other manner as may to you be most regular and proper, after this information shall have been acquired, forward the same to the general by mail.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. 2d division.
BY
WILLIAM P. ANDERSON,
Aid de Camp.

To the generals commanding, within the 2d division.
Nashville, Oct. 4th, 1806.

Extract of a letter dated Alexandria, (Rapids) Sept. 7, to a gentleman in this city.

"There is no manner of danger from the Spaniards. There are between six and seven hundred regulars at Natchitoches—200 volunteers from this county and I hope an equal number from the neighbouring counties, so that the Dons will surely be captured unless they retreat beyond the Sabine on the approach of our troops. The French, with a few exceptions, turned out surprisingly, Chevalier Poirret. Cyprian La Cour, are among the volunteers companies We are well affected here, and unanimous. Volentine is making exertions among the Indians on the side of the United States, they are all perfectly friendly and the Caddoe's highly resented the cutting down the American flag, by the Spaniards in their towns. We feel ourselves as secure here as if at Lancaster."

(Louisiana Gaz.)

New-York, Nov. 1.

Capt. Cook, of the sloop Sally, 9 days from St. Thomas, informs us that two days before he left that port a British fleet of nine sail, including ships of the line and frigates, left Barbadoes to make an attack upon Curacoa. This news was brought from Barbadoes to St. Thomas by a packet which had only two days passage, and which had been specially dispatched at the time the fleet sailed.

Norfolk, Oct. 18.

MIRANDA.

Arrived here yesterday the schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Robins, in 26 days from Laguira, by whom we are informed, that it was daily expected that a general embargo would be ordered by the captain general of Carraccas. As capt. R. came out, about 6 leagues from Laguira, saw a ship which he took to be a frigate, with a smaller vessel in company. About 150 French troops had arrived at Laguira from Guadaloupe, to assist against Miranda, which were brought by a brig, that on her passage she fell in with and captured an English schooner, attached to Miranda's expedition—part of the prisoners were sent to Laguira, where they would be treated as prisoners of war, the rest were taken to Guadaloupe.

It was reported by the Spaniards that Miranda on landing at Coro, had lost 20 men, among them capt. Johnston.—Miranda was at Aruba the 25th Sept. where it is said, his troops have suffered a great mortality from a dysentery.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

"The British influence begins to assume an evident preponderance again in the Divan, and the English name to be more popular than ever. Mr. Stratton, our present minister, who has succeeded Mr. Drummond here, is treated with that marked consideration which his ability and his judgment so highly merit. The audience of leave granted to Mr. Drummond, by the Grand Signior, was accompanied with many demonstrations of respect to the nation which he represented: he received on the occasion the Great Order of the Crescent, the insignia of which, however, not being all ready were sent after him to Vienna. He is the twelfth member of this illustrious order, founded on a conquest so glorious to Britain and so humiliating to the French. The star with which each knight has been successively presented being formed entirely of brilliants, is valued at fourteen hundred pounds.

"The superb presents sent some time since by the Grand Signior to his Majesty & the Prince of Wales, we are pleased to hear are to be acknowledged by returns equally worthy the liberality of the royal and princely donors.

"The grand visier, by the decease of his late rival, Hussein Capitain Pacha, has become vested with the whole ministerial authority He is now the positive Vicegerent of the Empire, and from the mildness and humanity of his character, his power is expected to be used with advantage. Kadir Bey the new Capitain Pacha, is a man of good disposition, and much attached to the English Having experienced many attentions from General Stuart, with whom he was a colleague in command in Egypt, he is warm in his eulogiums upon that officer, and recommends the plans he proposed for the Government of that Province, as the most politic for the adoption of the Porte.

"The present accommodation betwixt the Turks and Beyes, is ascribed principally to the friendly interference of the British Resident and Agents left in Egypt. In truth, there is little doubt but that the Porte, convinced now of our disinterestedness and sincerity with respect to that country, would be glad to see a British force again in Alexandria; but they dare not openly consent to it."

The above letter further adds, that French emissaris, under the various characters of merchants, travellers, factors, &c. are constantly arriving in Egypt; that the French Ambassador, Gen. Brune, is watchful in the extreme, over the proceedings of the Divan; that under the names of Aids-de-camp, Secretaries, &c. he has an army of spies. The detention of Lord Elgin in France, who, from the cordiality and suavity of his manners, was a great favorite among the Turks, excited the greatest indignation in Constantinople.

Some of the answers given by the deputies of the Jewish nation in the Synod of Paris, to questions proposed to them, are already spoken of. The one given by these deputies to the third question, to wit:—"Can a Jewish woman marry a christian, or a christian marry a Jewish woman; or, in other words, does the law forbid the Jews from marrying otherwise than among themselves?" was in the following words:

"The law of Moses expressly forbids to both sexes of the Jewish nation, the intermarriage with unclean people; but this law is applicable neither to Frenchmen nor Frenchwomen, as they are not expressly mentioned by Moses."

As for the nuptial benediction to be given by the Rabbins, that ceremony, as the deputies say, is not practised among the Jews, the consent of both parties suffices and is obligatory. If they would force the Rabbins to give their benediction on such an union, they probably would object the same difficulties, as French ecclesiastics who refuse to marry a christian with a Jewish woman, and *vice versa.*

To the 6th question: "whether they acknowledge France for their country, &c." It was at first answered affirmatively; but soon after some scruples seized upon the Rabbins, above all with regard to the country. We wish to know how the deputies will extricate themselves from this perplexity, without giving up the belief of the coming of the Messiah, and of the possession of Judea.

French Paper.

NOTICE.

It has been represented to the Secretary of State, that John Miller, Robert Briton, Thomas Morris, John Herbert, James Lind, Francis Nicholas, (a black man) Nathaniel Roach, Francis Cormick, Henry Connor, William Allen, William Witheraid, James Fowler, James Bennett, John Jones, John Lein, Robert Silver, John F. Cook, James Oppa, William Ambrose, Augustus Tomkins, Thomas Pierce, John Donalds, John Chase, David Hayes, David Johnson, Billy Chiffers, William C. Bree, and John Lock, who calls themselves citizens of the United States, have been impressed into the British service, and are detained for want of documents to prove their citizenship. The friends of these men are therefore notified, that upon their transmitting, to the Secretary of State, proofs of the citizenship, together with a description of the persons, of the above named Seamen, measures will be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State, November 3rd 1806.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, and the Editors who publish the laws of the union in the *sea-ports*, are requested to insert the above *three times* in their respective Gazettes.

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 5th November if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of James Archba'n on South I street, two good Milch Cows 30 hogs, some Gears, an excellent Cutting Box, a pair of Dray Wheels, a quantity of Cabbage, Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads, and Clothes Press, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be cash

N. B. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

November 5—1t

JAMES S STEVENSON,

Has for Sale at his Drug Store near the Navy Yard.

20 boxes window glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12

12 boxes first quality Spanish segars,
10 boxes do American do.
Spermaceti and linseed oil, and a general assortment of Drugs and Paints, etc.

Washington, Nov. 5—ew

PROPOSALS for opening, bridging and improving the road laid out under the direction of the Secretary at War, between Nashville in Tennessee and Grindstone Ford on Pierre river in the Mississippi territory, will be received at the General Post Office until the 15th day of December next.

For the convenience of contractors the road will be divided into three parts, and separate proposals received for each.

First. From Nashville to the Tennessee river, 112 miles.

2. From Tennessee river to Loonachitto creek, a branch of the Big Black *river*, 113 miles.

3 From Loonachitta creek to Grindstone Ford, 155 miles.

NOTES.

Note 1. The road is to be cleared of all trees logs and brush, twelve feet in width and made passable for a waggon. All streams not over forty feet wide are to be bridged, and the banks of other streams are to be shelved or sloped down so that they may be passable for a waggon.

Note 2 The bridges are to be twelve feet broad supported by proper abutments, the bridge part to be composed of four pieces of timber not less than 10 inches in diameter at the smallest end, and covered with halved logs whose original diameter was not not less than 8 inches, the piers or supports of the bridge not to be more than twenty feet apart

Note 3. Some parts of the road will require causewaying. these will be pointed out by the Post Master General's agent The causewaying is to be done with logs, 10 feet in length and not less than 6 nor over 9 inches in diameter, earth is to be thrown upon them to render them passable, and where the places to be causewayed are subject to be overflowed the causeway is to have a rider on each side keyed down by forked stakes or stones and gravel

Note 4. It is supposed that there is already a cleared waggon path on some part of the distance, no clearing is to be done where that is the case. The work is to be completed by the first day of October 1807. Reasonable advances will be made at the commencement of the work, and the balance paid as soon as the work is compleated. Mr. R. J. Meigs, and Mr. Thomas Wright are to decide whether it be executed conformable to contract.

Note 5. The proposals should state the price by the mile for clearing, the price by the yard in length for causewaying, the price by the foot in length for the bridgework, and the price by the cubic yard for sloping or shelving the banks of watercourses.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster general.

Sept. 15—tawtD15

FOR SALE,

The following described property, lying in the city of Washington, between the President's house and George Town. Lot No. 1, in square 80 having a south east front on F street north and 21st street west, and Lot No. 3, in square 102 fronting south on G street north.

For terms apply to Dr. Alexander McWILLIAMS near the Navy Yard.

November 3—3t

FOR SALE,

A healthy negro woman under 30 years of age, with two healthy children. For particulars apply to the printer.

1st Nov. 1806.—3ptf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS Mr. Anthony Morales received from me, as Consul of the Batavian Republic to the U. States, to reside at Charleston in South Carolina, an Exequatur bearing date the 3d day of May last, and it being no longer expedient that the said Anthony Morales should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the functions, powers and privileges authorized by the said Exequatur: These are to declare that I no longer recognize the said Anthony Morales as Consul as aforesaid, in any part of the United States, nor permit him to enjoy any of the said functions, powers or privileges; and that I hereby wholly revoke and annul the said Exequatur heretofore given, and declare the same absolutely null from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, at the City of Washington, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1806, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty first.

(Signed)
TH: JEFFERSON.

[SEAL]
By the President,
(Signed)
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

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 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. 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 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 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 correctly 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 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 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—6twam

TEAS, WINES, BRANDY, GIN, SUGAR, &c. &c.

Now landing from on board the schooner Dispatch, captain Smith from New York.

40 chests of fresh hyson, young hyson, and hyson skin teas, warranted good, imported in August last,
1 chest and 13 small boxes fine imperial teas,
1 chest gunpowder tea, in small leaden cannisters,
10 small boxes hyson Chulan tea,
1 pipe, 2 hhds. and 4 quarter casks Sicily wine,
7 pipes genuine London particular Madeira wine, 4, 5, and 9 years old,
30 quarter casks old sherry wine,
12 do. Colmewar do.
10 do. Catalonia do.
1 pipe 2 hhds. and 12 quarter casks, London particular Teneriffe, do.
1 pipe and 10 quarter casks Lisbon do.
12 pipes high 4th proof cogniac brandy, some of it very old,
10 pipes Pierpoints New York anchor gin,
12 hhds. prime St. Croix sugars,
75 hhds. tierces and barrels, Trinidad sugars calculated for retailing, the greater part entitled to drawback,
30 barrels loaf and lump sugars,
70 boxes mould candles,
14 do. spermaceti do.
6 bags pepper, 12 boxes London mustard,
10 boxes Florence oil in flasks,
15 baskets Marseilles do. in bottles,
30 boxes olives, capers and anchovies,
70 whole and half boxes best Havanna segars,
4 hhds. sugar house molasses
300 baskets fine table salt.
100 small sacks Liverpool stored salt,
32 crates Liverpool ware,
300 jugs boiled Holland linseed oil,
100 demijohns,
13 bales India piece goods, consisting of gurrahs, ratcas, mamoodies, sannahs, &c.
1 bale very fine and wide Russia sheeting,
1000lb. Coffee.
Fresh Zante currants, Smyrna figs, nutmegs, English walnuts, filberts, &c.
100 bushels and 120 barrels excellent potatoes,

The above goods have been carefully selected in the New York market, and purchased on the best terms.

They will be sold by the subscribers at their ware house opposite Lowndes wharf, at a moderate advance

WALTER & CLEMENT SMITH,

WHO HAVE ALSO IN STORE,

Old Port and Lisbon Wines, Holland Gin, Bordeaux Brandy and a few chests Souchong Tea.

George Town, October 29—wtf