manner in which you are pleased to receive my sentiments and to espouse my cause, I think it must have been obvious that I have in my mind an eager desire that contest and dissention should be avoided on the occasion of the present vacancy. How is this to be effected but by one of the candidates retiring? A man's pride may be piqued without his mind being induced to swerve from the cause in which he ought to persevere.—Illiberal warnings have been held out—most scandalously I know—that by persevering in the present contest I may risk my official situation: and if I retire I am aware that minds as coarse and illiberal, may assign the dread of that as my motive. To such insinuations I shall scorn to make any other reply, than a reference to the whole of my past political life. I consider it as no boast to say, that any one who has struggled through such a portion of life as I have without acquiring an office, is not likely to abandon his principles to obtain one when acquired. To be at all capable of acting upon principle, it is necessary that a man shall be independent, and to independence, the next best thing to that of being very rich, is to have been used to have been very poor (*loud applause.*) Independence, however, is not allied to wealth, to birth, to rank, to power, to titles, or to honors. Independence is in the mind of a man, or it is no where. On this ground were I to decline the contest, I should scorn the imputation, that should bring the purity of my purpose into doubt. No minister can expect to find in me a servile vassal. No minister can expect from me the abandonment of any principle I have avowed, or any pledge I have given. I know not that I have hitherto shrunk in place from opinions that I have maintained while in opposition. Did there appear a minister of different cast from any I know existing—were he to attempt to exact from me a different conduct, my office should be at his service to-morrow. Such a minister might strip me of a situation, in some respects of considerable emolument—but he could not strip me of the proud conviction that I was right—he could not strip me, of my own self-esteem—he could not strip me, I think, of some portion of the confidence and good opinion of the people. But I am noticing the calumnious threat I have alluded to more than it deserves.—There can be no peril, I venture to assert, under the present government, in the free exercise of a discretion, such as belongs to the present question; I therefore disclaim the merit of putting any thing to hazard.

"If I have missed the opportunity of obtaining all the support I might, perhaps, have had on the present occasion, from a very scrupulous delicacy, which I think became and was incumbent upon me, but which I by no means conceive to have been a fit rule for others, I cannot repent it. While the slightest aspiration of breath remained on those lips, so often the channel of eloquence and virtue—while one drop of life's blood beat in that noble heart, which is no more, I would not suffer any friend of mine, in anticipation of the melancholy event that has occurred, to institute a canvas. I could not, I ought not to have acted otherwise than as I have done.

"Now, gentlemen, I come, with a very embarrassed feeling, to that declaration which I yet think you must have expected from me, but which I make with reluctance, because, from the marked approbation I have experienced from you, I fear with reluctance you will receive it. *I feel myself under the necessity of retiring from the contest.* [Here Mr. Sheridan was interrupted for many minutes by loud cries of no, no, no.] I beseech you, resumed the right honorable gentleman, to hear me with patience, and in the temper with which I address you. There is in true friendship this advantage. The inferior mind looks to the presiding intellect as its guide and landmark while living, and to the engraven memory of its principles, as a rule of conduct, after his death. Yet further, still unmixed with idle superstition, there may be gained a salutary lesson from contemplating what would be grateful to the mind of the departed, were he conscious of what is passing here. I solemnly believe, that could such a consideration have entered into Mr. Fox's last moments, there is nothing his wasted spirits would so have deprecated, as a contest of the nature which I now disclaim and relinquish.

"It was never ascertained to me until Monday last, after this meeting had been fixed, that Lord Percy would certainly be a candidate. My friends hesitated in the hope that it might be left to arbitration which candidate should withdraw. That hope has failed. I claim the privilege of nearest and dearest friendship, to set the example of a sacrifice—comparatively how small to what it demands—nothing could ever have induced me to have proceeded to a disputed poll on this occasion. The hour is not far distant when an awful knell shall tell you that the unburied remains of your revered patriot are passing through the streets to that sepulchral home, where your kings—your heroes—your sages—and your poets lie, and where they are to be honored by the association of his noble remains; that hour when, however the splendid gaudiness of public pageantry may be avoided, you—you—all of you, will be self-marshalled in reverential sorrow, mute and reflecting on your mighty loss. At that moment shall the disgusting contest of an election wrangle, break the solemnity of the scene? Is it fitting that any man should overlook the crisis, and risk the rude and monstrous contest? Is it fitting I should be that man?—Allow me to hope from the manner in which you have received the little I have said on this subject, that I need add no more. Yet still would my purpose be incomplete and my remonstrance inconsistent, if I did not, at the same time that I withdraw myself, urge you to take the measures most propitious to prevent the tranquility we propose from being destroyed by others. To me there seems no mode so obvious and decisive as adding your suffrages to the countenance given to the noble earl who has the support of those ministers with whom your late illustrious representative lived and died in the most perfect confidence and amity. I turn to him, rejoicing that I shall not be his antagonist—I turn to him with respect due to an early character of the highest promise—with the strong assurance of those qualities which engage affection and command respect—on these grounds I, for one, shall give him my most cordial support.

"Gentlemen, I have now executed a difficult and painful task—yet one duty more remains—not a painful but a grateful one—yet one more difficult, perhaps, than that which I have left, it is to endeavor to express to you those sentiments of sincere and eager gratitude for your voluntarily proffered support, and your indulgent acceptance of what I have this day submitted to you, and which is indelibly imprinted on a heart not formed to be unthankful.—As a public man, I feel that your approbation rewards my past efforts, and it shall be the animation of my future endeavors."

A late English print, after describing the funeral pomp with which the remains of Lord *Thurlow* were carried to the grave, draws the following bold outlines of his character:

The leading feature, the grand characteristic, of this great man was inflexible integrity. On this firm base was founded his popularity as a chancellor. It was not in his nature to sully, much less to abuse his authority. His decisions in his court were truly equitable. No man on earth durst have approached Thurlow with a bribe. The influence of all the Peers in the Realm would have availed nothing against the right of the poorest cottager. In his court, he was in his element. It was there he displayed great patience, great knowledge, and the soundest judgment. The strength of his mind enabled him easily to comprehend, and clearly to discuss, the most complicated and involved cases; and, without any parade, to elucidate with perspicuity, and to decide with promptitude. He had all the wisdom, and none of the cunning of a lawyer. He had not a spice of vanity in him; but he was ambitious, most gloriously ambitious, of being a great chancellor, and he was one. The base quality of envy, so common among those who aspire to distinction, found no asylum in the breast of Thurlow. There was one man, indeed, whom he professed to envy, but in this even his envy was a virtue;—that man was the lord chancellor Hardwicke, who held the seals upwards of 20 years, and never had a decree reversed. He ardently wished to emulate the example of Hardwicke.

As Speaker of the House of lords, he had a commanding dignity, that imposed order on that august assembly. But it was always with reluctance that he quitted his seat in his court for his seat in the house; he infinitely preferred the cushion to the woolsack. The long speeches of the professed orators contained no music for his ear; and he thought the hours sadly wasted that he could have employed so much more to public advantage in his own court. When he did condescend to mix in the debate, he never failed to shew the great superiority of strength and brevity over ingenuity and expansion—He was among lawyers and orators what his contemporary Johnson was among wits and authors: a mighty genius, proudly elevated above all the littleness of common minds.

He was *not* of the family of the famous secretary Thurlow. When, on taking his seat among the Peers, the obscurity of his birth was ridiculed by the Duke of Richmond, he did not deny himself being the first of his family who had ever held any important office in the state; but he made a most sarcastic allusion to the *arms* of the Noble Duke, which his grace probably remembers to this day.

In the early part of his life he was much of a lounger, passing a great portion of his time at Nando's. It was by mere chance, and at this very coffee-house, if we mistake not, that he was engaged in the Douglas cause. He had not been retained, nor was there originally any idea of retaining him. But it was necessary that a complete statement of all the facts should be drawn, from which to form the briefs; and two of the counsel being at Nando's, and both declining this office, one of them proposed that Thurlow, then idling in the coffee-room, or toying with Miss Hervey in the bar, should undertake it. This he accomplished in so masterly a manner, that he had a retaining fee, and at the trial so distinguished himself as to acquire instant fame, and to lay the foundation of his future greatness.

He was a rare example of independence, in the true sense of the word. No motive of interest could control him. He had a mind vastly above every selfish consideration, when it interfered with what he conceived to be right. Hence, more than once, has he attended his majesty with the insignia of his office, when he has been required to affix the great seal to any grant of which the grantee was unworthy, or which Thurlow deemed injurious to the public. Thus, while others were declaiming about patriotism, he was practising it. His resignation shewed the extreme impolicy of uniting, in the same person, the offices of speaker of the upper house and lord high chancellor. This the public felt and lamented. They equally feel and lament his loss as a member of the British community, to which he was an honor, a guardian and a friend.

A London Print of the 16th of September announces the publication in a few days thereafter of "The life of the right hon. Charles James Fox, late one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, &c. with anecdotes of his domestic habits and friendships, an estimate of his public services, a judgement of his talents as an orator, a writer, a statesman, and the leader of a party; and interesting details respecting his chief friends and rivals for these last 30 years. By a gentleman, who has had access to original information the most authentic and particular."

Mr. Ilsley, the republican candidate, is elected a representative in Congress for Cumberland district (Massachusetts.)

This is the district at present represented by Gen. Wadsworth.

In the district of York, the votes of 23 towns give

Mr. Cutts	857
Mr. Leland	380
Mr. Bartlet	285

Mr. Cutts is re-elected.

General Chandler is also re-elected.

The London Morning Chronicle of Sept. 1, gives the following

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The harvest has been somewhat impeded by frequent heavy showers; but no material injury has been done to the grain.

The wheats in many situations, do not on reaping prove so good a crop as, from appearance, might have been expected, particularly on high dry soil, where smut and mildew have been discovered. Barley turns out, every where, more indifferent, coming in two suits or growths; and must be expected, on threshing to yield badly.

Peas have in general failed; beans promise a middling crop; and oats universally a good one. The average price of grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for wheat, 81s. 7d.; barley, 39s. 9d.; and oats 30s. 2d.

The turnips, which, after repeated sowings, have escaped the fly, flourish and look well.

The potatoes suffered to remain a winter crop, increase in size, and promise an abundance.

Hops, in the principal counties which grow them, with very few exceptions, are expected to prove a good and heavy crop; the vines being clean, luxuriant, and free from vermin.

The recent showers have much accelerated the growth of lattermath, tares, and second-crop clovers, which flourish exceedingly: and have very much freshened the pastures, where dairy-feeding cattle and sheep thrive and do well. In St. James's Market hay fetches from 2l 16s. to 4l. 15s; and straw from 1l. 16s. to 2l. 5s.

At the Fairs, in the last month, but little business has been done; few sales and little or no variations in the prices of Cattle, sheep, and horses, the farmers being engaged at home with their harvests.

The Pig markets have lately had brisk sales for small stores to turn into the stables, for which sort there is a demand at advanced prices. Beef fetches at Smithfield Market from 4s. to 5s.; Mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d; Veal from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and pork from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

The Assembly of Vermont has appointed a committee to draft an address to the President of the United States, expressive of the sense which the legislature of that state entertains of his important services, and assuring him of their cordial support.

In the description of a splendid illumination at Liverpool, in honor of the prince of Wales, we notice a compliment paid to the American flag, by William Lees, esq. of that city.

"Mr. Lees' town house, (centre on east side Great George's square.) In the triangular pediment, above the attic story, G. P. surmounted, with the plume of feathers, with a brilliant star on each side; beneath an anchor, with D. C. on each side in variegated lamps, the projecting lines of the stone cornish forming the triangular pediment, and stone cornish extending the whole length of the house between first, second, and third stories, the arch over the centre door also covered the double rows of variegated lamps, making together upwards of 600. In the centre window of the second story, a fine transparency, representing Britannia seated on a rock, overhanging the sea, in her right hand the trident and a medallion of the prince (an excellent likeness,) her left hand over the shield holding a label with the inscription "Britains hope," below the rising sun and shipping in the offing, displaying the flags of England and America; above, Fame with expanded wings, blowing her trumpet, from whence issued labels with the inscriptions "Calabria" & "Buenos Ayres;" the other fourteen windows brilliantly illuminated from the interior, the whole forming one of the most loyal and tasteful exhibitions of the evening.

Register.

Savannah, Nov. 11.

The State Legislature met at Louisville, according to law, on Monday the 3rd inst. organised themselves into a House on Tuesday, and elected *Edward Telfair*, esq. president of the Senate, and *Benjamen Whitaker*, esq. speaker of the House of Representatives, and on Thursday last, elected JARED IRWAN, esq. Governor of this state.

Natchez, Oct. 21.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated October 6, 1806.

"Immediately after gen. Wilkinson's arrival here, col. Cushing visited gov. Cordera, the commander in chief on the frontier of Texhas, at Nacogdoches. The col. returned on the 2nd inst. and the greater part of the militia which had arrived, are discharged; yet every kind of preparation is making for a movement, & it is said the regular troops will march towards the Sabine in four or five days. Herrara, with the Spanish forces, has re-crossed the Sabine, and taken post at the lowest ford on the road to Nacogdoches. It is asserted and believed, that the Spanish commander has positive orders to defend the ground to the Anoyatunda, seven miles from this place; and from all his measures and movements, it would appear that gen. Wilkinson is as determined to assert our jurisdiction to the left bank of the Sabine. We may therefore look for a conflict, in which our general is assured of triumph, with his regular troops and Farar's dragoons, or he would not have sent home the militia. And thus he spares the public treasure, and fights the battles of his country—leaving the backbiting whisperer, the unprincipled slanderer, and a pack of political mushrooms, who envy what they cannot emulate, to exult in the fancied success of their imperious devices to blast his character."

Natchez, October 28, 1806.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening from Natchitoches, informs us that General Wilkinson marched with all the troops of that place for Sabine, on the 22d instant, for the purpose of establishing a garrison on the Bank of that river—and that the chief commander of the Spanish forces assured the Gen. that he would oppose him to the utmost of his ability.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 26.

THOMAS THORPE Respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up his House on F street near the BANK, completely for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, MEMBERS of CONGRESS, &c where eight or ten gentlemen can get genteel board, on moderate terms. Also stabling for several horses.

November 26—3w

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the house of MATTHIAS HART, deceased, on Greenleaf's Point, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GUN-SMITH'S TOOLS, &c.

☞ There is at the same place a number of GUNS, the owners of which are requested to call for them immediately.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

Nov. 26—2t

JOHN C. SCHINDLE,

LATELY RETURNED FROM THE MEDITERANEAN.

Informs the citizens of Washington and the public in general that he has commenced the TIN and SHEET IRON business in its various branches, opposite the Centre Market near the Pennsylvania avenue where he is ready to serve those who will please to favor him with their custom

Spouting for houses executed upon the shortest notice and reasonable terms—He has also received and offers for sale, the following articles in the Hardware Line of the latest importation upon low terms for cash

Cast andirons of elegant patterns assorted,
Polished steel do. with brass knobs assorted,
Shovels and tongs do. with do.
Fluted barr'd gridirons with receivers,
Brass and iron candlesticks of all sorts,
Japanned do. with snuffers and extinguishers complete,
A handsome assortment of tea kettles and tea canisters,
Also patent mettle tea kettles and sauce pans,
Cast iron, polished steel snuffers with springs,
Hand bellowses, ladles and skimmers,
Bread baskets and knive trays,
Elegant metal tea pots,
Cast iron pots and dutch ovens of all sizes,
Skelets, spiders, &c
Coal hods and shovels,
A few elegant green wire fenders.

Washington, Nov. 26—3t

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th November, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at public auction, at the house of Doctor Benson, in Pennsylvania Avenue, all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bed steads and curtains, beds and furniture, tables, chairs, carpets, China, glass and earthen ware. A lady's English tussle saddle and bridle, an excellent saddle horse, and also a handsome new chair, with plated harness and horse, and a cutting box, a milch cow, likewise a quantity of books, on different subjects, and one copper and tin still—Terms will be made at time and place of sale.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

November 26—at.

RAISINS, ALMONDS & CHOCOLATE.

W. & C. SMITH have received by the Welcome Return, Captain Creighton, from New-York,

60 Boxes fresh Muscadel Raisins,
10 Kegs Sun Raisins,
10 Bales Soft shell Marseilles Almonds,
15 Boxes warranted Chocolate.

Georgetown, Nov. 26—tf.

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 lots. 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 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. West, a most masterly, beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the negro slaver 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 STROTHER.

Culpepper, 29th August, 1806.