

For the Spectator. FORGERY EXPOSED.

The shameless audacity of D. A. Stoffer's last communication compels me most reluctantly to prolong a painful squabble, with which, in common no doubt, with the readers of the Spectator generally, I have long been perfectly nauseated. Never, in the whole course of my life, have I known so utter a destitution of moral principle manifested by any human being, as Stoffer has exhibited throughout the progress of this controversy. He seems, indeed, by an unfortunate moral constitution, to be as insensible as a brute to the obligations of truth and justice. Virtuous sentiments find no place in his bosom. There is no crime however abhorrent to the moral sense of every uncorrupted mind, which from the impulse of vicious instincts, he is not wicked enough to perpetrate, without scruple, in order to effect his own vile purposes. Vulgar rascality and filthy defamations, with the horrible crimes of falsehood and deliberate forgery, are his favorite weapons both of assault and defence. A smirking, insidious, hypocritical villain, fair without, rotten within, he would plot in cold blood, the destruction of the best friend he had upon earth to subvert his own wicked ends. In a controversy with such a creature almost disgraceful in its issue—the most spotless innocence can hardly hope to escape without being tarnished by the polluting touch of his filthy hands.

Leaving Stoffer in the undisturbed enjoyment of every advantage he can possibly derive from his dastardly, squalid-like appeal to public sympathy, as a poor persecuted man, I will proceed to prove to the entire satisfaction of every honest man in the community, that the letter published by Stoffer in his last Card, is what I have heretofore pronounced it, a "deliberate forgery."

I would just premise that I cheerfully admit that some portions of the published letter are copied with substantial, tho' not with verbal accuracy from the letter I wrote from Kingsport, Tennessee. Other portions, however, are misquoted, and whole sentences, entirely reversing the meaning of the letter as published, are out, fully suppressed. In this the forgery consists. The letter has been so forged and counterfeited by Stoffer as to convey the very opposite meaning from the letter I wrote him. Of course it is a "forgery," for it is not what it purports to be—a letter from me to him. Besides, the manuscript letter, which Stoffer exhibited to Capt. Harper and other gentlemen in Staunton, is not in my hand writing. It is therefore a "forgery," even if it were a literal transcript—a perfect fac simile of the original.

I confidently submit the following certificates as conclusive proof that Stoffer's counterfeited is not in my hand writing, and that it is, of course, a vile forgery. I would just remark that, at my earnest request, the counterfeited was sent to me from Staunton, thro' a respectable citizen of Lexington, by a friend who demanded that it should be submitted to my inspection.

CERTIFICATES.

At the request of C. C. Baldwin, Esq. I have examined a letter dated the 15th of August, 1839, and postmarked "Kingsport, Tenn., Aug. 15th, 1839," purporting to have been written by Mr. C. C. Baldwin to Daniel Stoffer, Esq., and after having compared the post-mark with that on four letters received by me from Kingsport in the fall of 1839; and after comparing the body of said letter and the signature thereto, with a letter written to me by Mr. Baldwin from Alabama, and with a receipt heretofore given me by Mr. Baldwin, I do not hesitate to express it as my decided opinion, that the post-mark on the said letter is in a different hand writing from the post-marks on the four letters received by me from Kingsport, and that the body of the letter as well as the signature thereto, is not in Mr. Baldwin's hand-writing. I have also, at Mr. Baldwin's request, compared the said letter with a letter without date, purporting to be written by D. A. Stoffer to A. Waddill, Esq., and with another letter, purporting to be written by D. A. Stoffer to Mr. J. W. Houghaworth, dated November 21st, and I am of opinion that in several points there is a striking resemblance between the hand writing in the two last mentioned letters, and that in the letter purporting to be from Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Stoffer.

The year is not affixed to the post-marks on any of the four letters received by me from Kingsport, as it is on the letter purporting to be from Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Stoffer.

SAMUEL McD. MOORE.

At the request of C. C. Baldwin, Esq. I have examined a letter, purporting to have been written by him to Daniel Stoffer, dated Kingsport, Tenn. Aug. 15, 1839, and postmarked "Kingsport, Tenn., Aug. 15 (or 13) 1839."

I have also examined several letters known to have been written by Mr. Baldwin to different persons.

From these letters, and from some acquaintance with Mr. Baldwin's hand writing, I have no doubt that the letter purporting to be from C. C. Baldwin to Daniel Stoffer, is not in the handwriting of Mr. Baldwin.

I have a letter on private business from Kingsport, Tenn., postmarked "Kingsport, Tenn. Sept. 11," received by me on the 16th of September last. The post-mark on this letter is in a different hand writing, as I believe, from that on the "Stoffer" letter, and the year is not affixed to it.

SAM'L McD. REID.

At the request of C. C. Baldwin, Esq. I have examined a letter purporting to have been written by C. C. Baldwin to Daniel Stoffer, dated and postmarked "Kingsport, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1839," I have no doubt from my knowledge of Mr. Baldwin's hand-writing, with which I am well acquainted, that the said letter was not written by Mr. Baldwin.

DAVID E. MOORE.

Mr. Baldwin having shown me a letter purporting to have been written by himself at Kingsport, Tenn., to Daniel Stoffer, Lexington, Va., and asked me to say whether I believed it to be his hand-writing or not—I state that I do not believe the letter shown me is in Mr. Baldwin's hand-writing, with which I am well acquainted.

JAMES M. BEARD.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1840.

I am familiar with the hand-writing of C. C. Baldwin, having frequently seen him write, and having much of his writing now in my possession.

I have examined the letter purporting to be from C. C. Baldwin to D. A. Stoffer, dated

"Kingsport, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1839," and have compared it carefully with the genuine hand-writing of C. C. Baldwin in my possession.

From this comparison and from my knowledge of C. C. Baldwin's hand-writing, I am satisfied beyond all doubt that the letter dated "Kingsport, Tenn., Aug. 15th, 1839," is not in the hand-writing of C. C. Baldwin.

The above statement is made at the request of C. C. Baldwin.

JAN. D. DAVIDSON.

From our knowledge of the hand-writing of C. C. Baldwin, and from an examination of the letters described in the foregoing certificates, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that the letter purporting to be from Mr. Baldwin to D. A. Stoffer, is not in the hand-writing of Mr. Baldwin.

THOMAS W. McCUE,
JOHN W. PAINE,
JNO. HENRY HOPKINS,
CHESLEY DUNKUM,
JACOB M. RUFF,
A. H. TAYLOR,
SAM'L WALKUP,
J. DOYLE,
D. HUTCHESON,
SAM'L PETTIGREW,
H. M. ESTILL,
WM. L. ALEXANDER.

Here is sufficient evidence, in all conscience, to convict Stoffer of forgery before a jury of his country, and to consign him to the salutary discipline of the Penitentiary. It is so plain that it needs no commentary. I could easily have obtained a hundred similar certificates in the county of Rockbridge; Stoffer's letter was unhesitatingly pronounced a vile forgery by every person who saw it in Lexington who had the slightest acquaintance with my hand-writing; whereas, if Stoffer can procure a single respectable certificate in the county to the authenticity of the letter, I will admit that he ought not to be branded as a forger.

But independently of all this conclusive evidence, there are extrinsic facts which taken in connexion with the date and post-mark of the letter, establish the forgery beyond all question. It will be observed that the letter is dated and post-marked "Kingsport, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1839." Now, I positively assert, and the following certificates prove, that I left Lexington, in a one-horse barouch, for Columbus, Miss., on Monday morning the 12th day of August last.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1840.

I hereby certify that Mr. C. C. Baldwin left Lexington on Monday morning the 12th day of August last, for Columbus, Mississippi, in a one-horse barouch he hired of me for the journey.

JNO. T. FIGGAT,
Office Bank of Virginia,
Buchanan Jan. 21, 1840.

C. C. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir—On examining the books of this Office, I find you were here on the 13th day of August 1839, and I distinctly remember that you were then on your way to the West.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. H. DOUTHAT,
Act'g. Teller.

Having important business in Buchanan, I did not leave that place until Tuesday morning. Of course, it is physically impossible that I could have reached Kingsport, Tenn., 200 miles distant from Buchanan, on Thursday the 15th of August. I did not arrive there until Monday the 19th, as I most distinctly remember. This fact is of itself conclusive as to the forgery.

Nor is this all. The letter even as published, bears upon its front the brand of forgery. It makes me say, "I am here (at Kingsport) two-thirds of my way on my journey."—how is it possible that, after travelling only 225 miles, I could have written to Stoffer that I had accomplished "two-thirds" of a journey of upwards of 700 miles? Again, I am made to say that, if nothing happens, I will arrive at Columbus, Miss. 500 miles distant, that day week! At this rate, I would have travelled 700 miles, in a one-horse barouch in eleven days! Pretty good travelling certainly for a "lazy" man!

If any one will examine the printed letter with a little care, he will see upon its face marks of a violent disruption of the sentences. There is no connexion between them. Many links are plainly wanting. For instance—examine the following extract: "My object in writing this letter to you is to request you to send the old type in the office off, and exchange them for new. Don't neglect this matter Stoffer. I hardly think it necessary to wait—however, off with them the very day you receive this." Now, what connexion, I pray to be informed, have the words I have italicized with any thing which either precedes or succeeds them? As they stand, they are a precious piece of isolated nonsense. The truth is, that several most important sentences are here suppressed, as I remember with the most perfect distinctness. One further remark, passing over many important facts—and I have done with the question of forgery. If Stoffer always had this letter in his possession, as he affirms he had, after he received it, how comes it that he did not exhibit it to me or to some one acquainted with my hand-writing, when I charged him with its theft, in Lexington, with willfully misrepresenting its contents and defied him to produce it? Tho' he remained in Lexington two weeks afterwards, I never saw or heard of the letter! I ask again, why he did not produce the letter, if he had it, as he now asserts he had, and vindicate his character from the foul stigma of falsehood which he knew I had fixed upon it? The answer is plain. He had no such letter from me, and he was well aware that his counterfeited would not pass current among the people of Lexington.

In relation to Capt. Harper's endorsement of Stoffer's forgery, I have only to say that my worthy friend was imposed upon by Stoffer, and that I do not doubt that he will do me the justice to say so. And I hereby ask him, as an act of sheer justice to me, if he is convinced of his mistake, as I doubt not he is, to retract his endorsement of Stoffer's libellous forgery, as publicly as it was made.

The question of forgery being settled, no one will of course attach the least credit to any thing which Stoffer may assert. I will however collect together some of the willful falsehoods in his last budget of lies and demolish them at a blow. It is then utterly false that I wrote Mr. Boyd's certificate or that I had any thing more to do in the preparation of it than Stoffer himself; that Mr. Boyd obtained possession of my letter by the felonious means charged by Stoffer, or by any improper means; that the fifty quires of printing paper in the office "was wrapping paper," it was good printing paper, such as we had

been using all summer; that there is the slightest discrepancy between Mr. Boyd's statement and my own; that the "sorts" were used out of the old type in the office; that the new type for the Gazette cost only \$20 more than the old type sold for; that there was not 6 or 700 lbs. of pi in the office that were never used for any purpose whatever, &c. &c.

It is altogether false, as Stoffer alleges, that he left my employment against my wishes. On the contrary, it is well known to the citizens of Lexington, that I turned, I had almost said kicked him out of my office. At the very time I dismissed him, Stoffer remarked to me that he "would be very glad to stay with me."

As Mr. Gillock's name has been most improperly legged into this controversy, I beg leave to say in justice to him, that I esteem him as a worthy man in private life, and that I have never made any charge against him in the slightest degree affecting his private character. Mr. Gillock never was in my employment, as Stoffer falsely charges, nor did we ever have any controversy of any kind whatever about his leaving the Gazette office, before I returned to Virginia. The only remark I made in the Gazette in allusion to him was, that I was not surprised that the paper had lost the respect and confidence of its friends, in the "inefficient and disaffected hands" to whom it had been entrusted.—Mr. Gillock, be it observed, was a Van Buren man, and he could not of course be expected to conduct an acceptable and efficient Whig paper.

Stoffer complains that I did not publish his second card in the Gazette. I did not copy it, because I knew it was nothing but a tissue of falsehoods and forgeries from beginning to end.

In justice to Mr. Waddell, I subjoin the following extract of a letter from him. I would just add that Mr. Waddell enjoys the entire confidence of all who know him, and that, for myself, I esteem him very highly as a worthy industrious man.

"This is a true copy of the paragraph of my letter to Stoffer, falsely quoted in his last article in the Spectator. 'I am requested to say to you that your card in reply to C. C. Baldwin shall appear in our next paper.' I was glad to see you had a spirit of resentment, not against such charges, as Stoffer falsely quotes me. That is a forgery. I was not aware of the merits of the case at the time I wrote the above. I have since found out that Stoffer did not deserve the little encouragement I gave him. My letter was not 'voluntary' as Stoffer says. It was written at the request of Mr. Boyd, the Editor of the Journal, in reply to a letter on business from Stoffer. Stoffer asserts what he knows to be false, when he says we had to use 'sorts' out of the old pi in the Gazette office. He wrote me a letter some time since, which I herewith send you, to get me to certify to what he and I and every body else who was acquainted with the Gazette office, knew to be a base falsehood; to wit, 'that there was not more type in the office than set one side of the paper at a time.' Now, he admits, in his last piece, that there was 1,000 lb! But as Stoffer is deficient in the estimation of all honorable men, I need not waste ink about him."

As Stoffer has most wantonly impeached the veracity of Messrs. Boyd & Waddell, I would just remark that, by soliciting their certificates, he has himself vouched their respectability, and made them credible witnesses. He certainly cannot be permitted to asperse their characters, merely because they indignantly refuse a compliance with his polite request to certify to lies.

Specimens of my hand-writing, together with the letters from Stoffer referred to in the certificate of Sam'l McD. Moore, Esq., have been left at the Spectator office, for the inspection of any gentlemen who may choose to examine them.

I will just add that, if I could have obtained possession of the forged letter for that purpose, it was my intention to have forwarded it by mail to the Post-master at Kingsport, for the purpose of getting his certificate as to the genuineness of the post-mark, and would be highly gratified if the forgery, tho' already completely exposed, could yet be subjected to this decisive test.

I now take a final leave of this most unpleasant squabble, advising my friend Stoffer, when he attempts another forgery, to be a little more careful with his dates and post-marks, else he may chance to find himself, ere long in the congenial society of the felons of the Penitentiary.

CORNELIUS C. BALDWIN.
FANCY HILL, Jan. 24, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

In pursuance of notice, a large portion of the Voters of Augusta County, friendly to the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the next Presidency, convened at the Washington Hotel in Staunton on the 4th Monday in January, inst., on motion of Col. George W. McCulloch, Michael Garber, Esq., was appointed Chairman of the Meeting, and on motion of Capt. George Baylor, Porterfield A. Heiskell, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

Col. McCulloch, having in a brief and forcible manner explained the object of the meeting, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of seven, to prepare a preamble and resolutions, and report the same to this meeting for consideration.

Mr. George Geiger seconded the resolution, which was then unanimously passed. The Chairman, in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon him by the foregoing resolution, appointed Col. George W. McCulloch, Capt. Joseph Points, Capt. George Baylor, George Geiger, Esq. John Keller, Esq. James Trimble, Esq. and Wm. B. Helms, Esq. said Committee.

The Committee having retired a short time, reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the election of a President, and Vice President of the United States, will shortly take place; and as it is an election fraught with consequences which to the Republican Institutions of the Union, may be for weal or for woe, it is the paramount duty of every well wisher to his country, and of every one who has the perpetuation of the Union of these States near his heart, to buckle on his armour and hold himself in readiness to do battle for those principles consecrated to us by the best blood of the revolution, neutral and superannuated are not recognized as members of the Republican party. The price of liberty and of the perpetuation of the principles of the revolution, is eternal Vigilance. Nothing but actual service in the cause of Republicanism, can entitle any one to the distinctive appellation of Republican. Many have assumed the name and under its cover have done incalculable mischief; but the day of

reckoning came, and they are now living monuments of the retributive vengeance of an outraged, insulted people. The present executive head of the Government, having, on repeated occasions, given assurances that the interests of all shall be protected, so far as his vote can protect them from the mad schemes of latitudinarians, it is the duty, and not the duty only, but also the interest of every Republican to give to the efficient incumbent of the Presidential Chair a warm and hearty support—for under his veto they may repose in safety. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the recommendation of our Republican brethren in the General Assembly of Virginia—to counties not represented in said Assembly by Republican members, to send special delegates to the proposed Convention, to be held in the City of Richmond, on the 20th of February next.

Resolved, That two delegates be appointed to represent the Republican party of Augusta in said Convention.

Resolved, That two alternates be appointed whose duty it shall be to represent the party in Augusta, in the event of the failure of the regular delegates to attend.

The preamble and resolutions having been read and adopted.

George Geiger, Esq. nominated Col. Geo. W. McCulloch, as a suitable person to represent the county in said Convention, which nomination was seconded by Captain Baylor, and the vote being taken on the nomination, Col. McCulloch, was unanimously elected.

Captain Cooner nominated Captain Joseph Points, as a suitable person for the other delegate which nominations were seconded by Jas. Trimble, Esq. and the vote being taken on the nomination of Capt. Points was unanimously elected.

Captain Points nominated James C. Shipman, of the County of Rockingham, and Richard Bird, of the County of Frederick—both members of the General Assembly, as alternates—which nomination being seconded by Ferdinand Heiskell, Esq. the vote was taken, and they were both unanimously elected alternates.

On motion of George Geiger, Esq. it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Staunton Spectator and Richmond Enquirer.

On motion of William B. Helms, Esq. the meeting adjourned sine die.

MICHAEL GARBER, Chairman.
PORTERFIELD A. HEISKELL, Sec'y.

Married.

On Thursday the 16th inst. by the Rev. A. B. McCorkle, Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, to Miss MARY M. McCLELL, daughter of Mr. John McClell—all of this county.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN obedience to a decree of the Honorable Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta County, pronounced on the 20th day of June, 1839, in a cause therein pending, in which Abraham Hanna is plaintiff, and John New, defendant, I shall at the Court-house of Augusta County on the 24th day of February next, (to be held Court-day), proceed to sell for ready money, the tract of land in the bill mentioned, which tract contains by estimation

26 1-4 ACRES,

and adjoins the lands of Uriah Diller, Thos. A. Turk, and Joseph Doozney—and lies near Mossey Creek, Augusta County.

The title to the above property is believed to be unquestionable, but acting as a Commissioner of the Court, I shall convey such only, as is vested in me by the decree aforesaid.

REUBEN D. HILL.
Jan. 30.

Plantation for Rent.

THE subscriber will on Saturday the 22d day of February next, offer for rent on the premises to the highest bidder, the plantation belonging to the heirs of John Airhart, dec'd., situated in the County of Augusta, about three miles West of Middlebrook, and about three miles East of Middlebrook.

The improvements consist of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, DWELLING HOUSE, BARN AND EXCELLENT ORCHARD.

The term of time for which the land will be rented, and other matters, which will be required of the renter, will be made known on the day of renting.

DAVID KERR, Guardian
of the infant children of John Airhart.
Jan. 30.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of Elizabeth Morris, dec'd. is desirous to close the business of her estate with all practicable dispatch.

He therefore, hereby, gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate to exhibit them to him, within delay, duly authenticated and prepared for settlement.

It would be well for those concerned to avail themselves, as immediately, as may be, of this notice.

F. T. STRIBLING, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of E. Morris, dec'd.
Jan. 30.

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 18th day of May 1837, by John Minnis and Wheeler Minnis, which is of record in the Clerk's office of Augusta County, I shall proceed in the town of Waynesboro, on the 18th day of February next, to sell at public auction for cash, the following personal property, viz:

7 head of Horses, 19 head of Cattle, 34 head of Hogs, one four horse Wagon, with harness for six horses complete—4 saddles and bridles, all the farming utensils of every description whatsoever, 5 feather Beds, Bedsteads and furniture complete—one Bureau, Desk and Book case and Books, 2 falling leaf Tables, and all the household and kitchen furniture of every description.

Acting as Trustee, I will only expose such title as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid.

WM. B. KAYSER, Trustee.
Jan. 30.

A MILLER WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ a Miller, at their Mills in Crab Bottom, Pendleton County, Va.—as their former Miller has married a fortune, and wishes to retire to enjoy the sweets of a retired life. The Mill has a large custom, sufficient for two hands.

Application need not be made, unless the applicant can come well recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety; to such, liberal wages will be given.

SITTINGTON & SNYDER.
Jan. 30—3t

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the 14th instant, my Negro Man BOB. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 to 9 inches high, stout made, dark brown complexion, a scar on his face, a long beard under his chin and whiskers; slow spoken when spoken to. I have reason to believe that he has associated himself with one or more white men, and is now making his way to some of the free Western States. I will give \$100 for him if taken out of the State, and \$50, and all reasonable expenses, if taken in the State, and delivered to me, or secured in a jail so that I get him again.

FRANCIS McGRUDER.
Short Pump, 12 miles above Richmond, Jan. 23, 1840.—1w.

CANDIES! CANDIES!!

A fresh assortment of splendid CANDY, also SALT PETRE, McLane's VERMIFUGE, and a variety of Medicines. One Cask W. S. LAMP OIL, just received by

E. BERKELY, & Co.
Staunton, Jan. 30.

REMOVAL.

HARRMAN SAUPE, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, HAS removed his shop to the room two doors east of the Post-office, where he may be always found day and night. Thankful to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, he hopes again to receive their patronage. He will color white hair black, &c.

He will also clip, bleed, extract teeth and corns, all of which he flatters himself he will perform with the least possible pain to the patient.

Jan. 23.

Fishersville Store.

PAUL N. RUPERT, HAVING purchased his partner's J. S. Rupert's entire interest in the late firm of P. N. & J. S. RUPERT, makes it necessary that all debts due said firm should be speedily settled: all claims for and against the late firm will be settled by the subscriber, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name and style of

P. N. RUPERT,
at the old Stand. P. N. & J. S. Rupert tender their thanks for their past patronage, and the subscriber solicits a continuation of the same.

January 23.—2w.

VIRGINIA.

AT Rules held in the Clerk's office of Bath County Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery on Monday the 6th day of January 1840—

Hazel Williams and Nancy his wife, and said Hazel Williams, as administrator of Joseph McKee, dec'd.—plaintiffs
AGAINST
Andrew Bratton, and William Bratton, Executors of James Bratton dec'd. who was the acting administrator of James McKee, dec'd., and said Andrew Bratton, adm'r. de bonis non of said James McKee, dec'd., and Samuel McDannald, and Mary his wife, James Lyle, and Isabella his wife, Hugh McKee, and James McKee, children and distributees of said James McKee dec'd.—defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants William Bratton, Hugh McKee, and James McKee not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing from satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that the said defendants, William Bratton, Hugh McKee, and James McKee, do appear here on the 1st day of the next Term and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Staunton Spectator for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
CHAS. L. FRANCISCO, CLK.

Mrs. Ann P. Smith:

Madam—As you are not a resident of this Commonwealth, and have no known agent therein, you will please to take notice that on the 20th of February 1840, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M., at the house of Hugh Guthrie, near the village of Barterbrook, we will proceed to take the depositions of Benjamin Larew and others, which depositions, when taken, we will offer as evidence on the trial of a suit in Chancery now depending in the County Court of Augusta, wherein we are plaintiffs, and you and others are defendants. If, however, from any cause the said depositions should not be completed on that day, the same will be continued from day to day, at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, until completed.

DAVID GUTHRIE,
GUTHRIE & MARTIN.
January 23, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES C. MAUPIN, Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received, and is receiving daily, fresh supplies of Goods, selected by himself with great care in the Northern cities, and which he is confident cannot fail to please. His stock is general, consisting of almost every article in demand in this market, in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, QUEENSWARE & HARDWARE lines. He has also a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS—and a large and well assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's SHOES and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES.

He invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, assured that they will find his Goods as well selected and as cheap as any in this market.

WM. B. KAYSER, Trustee.
Jan. 30.

DEATH OF GEN. R. T. LYTLE.

The information contained in the Nashville papers of the death of General Robert T. Lytle, of this city, is confirmed by private letters. He died at New Orleans on the 21st December, where he had arrived some time before on his way to Texas, to unite his fortunes with those of that young and rising republic. The generous, brave, and disinterested spirit of Gen. Lytle, endeared him to all who knew him; and all unite in lamentations for his untimely fate.—Cincinnati Whig

Newspaper Postage.

Mr. Strange in the Senate of the U. States, has submitted a proposition for allowing newspapers which publish the laws, to go free of Postage, within the States where they are published, while all others are to pay it! Very just indeed! A newspaper is selected to publish the laws for its devotion to Government—it is paid exorbitantly for the trouble sometimes to the amount of hundreds of dollars per annum—and it is now to be presented with the additional privilege of exemption from postage! Why it is the most palpable party trick ever yet suggested. Even the liberality of the Administration Press will disdain to accept of the unfair advantage thus proffered them by a Senator of the United States. We have no idea that such a measure can pass Congress.

BRANDON BANK.—The New Orleans True American of the 20th ult. says: "The fate of the Brandon (Miss.) Bank seems now to be sealed. Those who hold its paper will have to make the best of their losses. The system of exchanging city money for that trash to be redeemed weekly, has let some of our banks into the trap rather largely. Some time since one of them had sixty thousand dollars of it. What has been done in the matter?"

It is stated that the people are of opinion that Gen. Harrison has lived in a "log cabin" long enough, and intend, on the 4th of March 1841, to give him free of rent their great white house in Washington City.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—We learn that the Canal Tow-Path Bridge at Joshua's Falls, about 10 miles below this place, was swept away by the rise of the river and breaking up of the ice, on Monday last.—The Bridge was said to be nearly completed.

Frederick Speece, Esq., is announced as a candidate to represent Campbell County in the next Legislature of Virginia.

Letters from New Orleans bring information that Col. Bee has been appointed Minister to the United States from the Republic of Texas, vice Gen. Dunlap. Col. Bee, it will be recollected, was the Minister deputed from Texas to the Republic of Mexico, but was not received by the latter.

MISSOURI AND IOWA.—We were led to believe, some short time since, that the course adopted by the Legislature of Iowa had obviated all further apprehensions of difficulty between Missouri and Iowa in reference to the disputed boundary. We find, however, that the trouble is not yet over. The last St. Louis Bulletin contains the proclamation of Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, in which he disents from the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Iowa, and adopted by the County Court of Clark county, to suspend all hostilities until the 1st day of July next, and calls upon all the officers of the State, civil and military, to exercise their respective duties to their full extent in conformity with the laws of the State.

We regret to have to state that Mr. Wise, of the House of Representatives, has been for several days, and is still confined to his room by indisposition.—N. INT. JAN. 18.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War in his report to Congress for the organization of the Militia, recommends that the United States be divided into eight military districts, in each of which twenty-five thousand men are to be enrolled; one-half to be on active duty and to receive pay; the rate of compensation and the number of days' service in the year to be fixed by law. The other half are to constitute a body of reserve, to be composed of such as have served four years in the active militia. One-fourth of the latter are to fall into the reserve every year, and one-fourth of the reserve to retire from military duty; the deficiency in the active militia to be supplied by new recruits.—Twenty-five thousand men for each of the eight divisions will give 200,000 for the whole Union; being about one-seventh of the whole number of militia in the country. The remaining six-sevenths to perform no military duty, except as their turn may come to serve in the organized militia.

The Bank of England is said to have now in its coffers nearly £3,000,000 in specie—its securities amount to nearly 21 millions sterling; its liabilities (circulation) 17 millions and deposits 6 millions) to 23 millions; leaving about £3,000,000 on the credit side.

A bill has unanimously passed the Senate of Texas, and it is said will undoubtedly pass the House of Representatives, imposing a tax of one thousand dollars upon every person engaged in selling ardent spirits in less quantities than one quart.

THE PEOPLE'S ECHO REVIVED.—We understand that Mr. John H. Wood will wait on the supporters of HARRISON and TYLER, in a few days, with the prospectus of the "Peoples' Echo," to be published and edited by him, until after the next Presidential election.—CIN. REP.

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Staunton, Jan'y. 9, 1840.