

Arrival of the Liverpool.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Liverpool brings Liverpool dates to the 16th, London of the 15th, and Havre of the 13th November.

The news is decidedly favorable. The money market in England, and financial affairs in general are, at any rate no worse, and if anything, rather better. The Bank of England had not suspended cash payments, and is not immediately likely to do so. The news of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, produced of course a very great prejudice against that institution, and its stock fell to £16 10s a share, but we learn by letters that it rallied full 3 per cent upon that rate.

Mr. Jaudon had met all the bills drawn upon him by the bank, and none of them have been returned. A letter from that gentleman to the editor of the London Times, puts this matter at entire rest.

Mr. Jaudon's management in the delicate and most difficult and embarrassing circumstances under which he has been placed, has been admirable; and fully entitles him to the encomiums which have been passed upon it in England.

The negotiation of his Dutch loan does not appear to have been completed before the untoward intelligence of the suspension of the bank arrived. Of course it has fallen through, but it does not seem to have been essential to the sustaining of a fair credit for the bank.

The cotton market, next in interest, is really upon a better foundation than we had a right to expect. It is not better than at the last advices, it is certainly no worse. Indeed, it may, on the whole, be considered a shade better. The sales had been large, and business in the article brisk. We believe it is fair to say, that the cotton market, at the sailing of the Liverpool, was better. The market for breadstuffs may be stated as better for Englishmen, and less favorable to us than was expected. Flour has fallen in price, and the duty risen in proportion. There is no inducement to send breadstuffs to England.

General Bernard, formerly in the engineer service of the United States, and more recently French Minister of War, died at Paris on the 6th of November. Mr. Hagerman, the eminent Paris banker had also died.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

With respect to the merits of the contested election in New Jersey, we at this distance can give no decided opinion. Whether or not the Clerks in two of the Counties improperly withheld returns, as charged by the Administration press, is a point which can only be determined by the House of Representatives. The commission by the Governor to the Whig members, is *prima facie* evidence in favor of those members—and the result of the late election, which turned entirely upon the conduct of the clerks, and which showed a majority of the people in favor of the Whigs, goes far to show that the clerks acted correctly, and in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people immediately interested.

On this subject, we subjoin some pertinent remarks from the New York American:

Whig.

"The allegation of the Administration press and partisans, is, that the Clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland violated the rights of the majority by unlawfully refusing to return votes given in their favor. Whatever be the matter of fact about this alleged illegality—a point which the House of Representatives alone can determine—this much is certain, that at the election last October, both parties, in those two counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, distinctly took issue before the people upon this point, and the people sustained, in both counties, the conduct of their Clerks. Such a result may fairly be claimed as a proof that the majority of the people in each of those counties do not believe there was illegality in the conduct of their clerks—and it would seem therefore, great presumption that other parties elsewhere should undertake to make this illegality, which is *quod hoc* disproved, the ground of an outrage so enormous, as that of nullifying—by the mere *ipse dixit* of the clerk of a former House of Representatives or of any number of members of a House not legally organized—the commission of a Sovereign State to its Representatives.

Remark, we do not say that this verdict of the people—the "sober second thoughts"—is conclusive in favor of the acts of the clerks, but we claim that it is entitled to at least as much weight and respect, as the *ex parte* representations of those who impugn and denounce the conduct of those clerks, and then the case would be simplified into the not uncommon one of an ordinary contested election, where the members having the commission, take and occupy their seats as a matter of course, and of immemorial usage, until the House shall, after due inquiry, decide either to vacate or confirm them."

From the Richmond Whig.

TOBACCO.

Correspondence from the British Queen.

We have been favored by a friend with the following letter from Antwerp, which may be of interest to our tobacco growers and dealers:

ANTWERP, Oct. 30th, 1839.

Dear Sir:—We confirm our last reports of 18th ult. and have to-day the pleasure of continuing our advices. By the annexed statement you will perceive that several transactions have taken place in ordinary Virginia Tobacco, but at a considerable reduction in prices. We entertain no expectation of doing any good in them before prices shall have given way materially in your part of the world. The production of Home Leaf has increased to an incredible extent since the rise in value of the article in the United States, and the common lots of American Tobacco are almost entirely supplanted by it in Europe. The majority of consumers having now become more used to the Home growth leaf, a great fall in the value of the exotic plant on-

ly, can bring the latter again into general use, and this will only become apparent after the cultivation of the former shall have been checked by very low prices of the latter, so as to render the production of Home grown Tobacco unprofitable to the planter. This, we fear, cannot result in the coming season, even if prices, as seem to be expected, should give way considerably in the United States, but in the following year prices may again attain a proportion which would leave a chance of operating with advantage. As to the finer descriptions of American Tobacco, which cannot be supplied by European production they are likely to be better supported, but great caution and circumspection will be necessary in any operation in them, as experience has shown that their consumption is also materially decreased by high prices.

We remain, &c.

G. & B. KREGLINGER.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.—Nathan Clifford, Albert Smith, Benjamin Randall, George Evans, Virgil D. Parris, Hugh S. Anderson, Joshua A. Lowell, Thomas Davis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chas. G. Atherton, Jared W. Williams, Tristram Shaw, Edmund Burke, Ira A. Eastman.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Abbot Lawrence, Everett Saltonstall, Caleb Cushing, Wm. Parmenter, Levi Lincoln, one vacancy, George N. Briggs, Wm. B. Calhoun, Wm. S. Hastings, Henry Williams, John Read, John Q. Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.—Joseph L. Tillinghast, Wm. B. Cranston.

CONNECTICUT.—Joseph Trumble, Wm. L. Storrs, Thos. W. Williams, Thos. B. Osborne, Truman Smith, John H. Brockway.

VERMONT.—Hiland Hill, Wm. Slade, Horace Everett, John Smith, Isaac Fletcher.

NEW YORK.—Thomas B. Jackson, Jas. De La Montagne, Obed Hoffman, Edward Curtis, Moses H. Grinnell, James Munroe, Gouverneur Kemble, Chas. Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, Rufus Palen, Aaron Vanderpoel, John Ely, Hiram P. Hunt, Daniel D. Barnard, Anson Brown, David Russell, Augustus C. Hand, John Fine, Peter T. Wagoner, David P. Brewster, Thos. C. Chittenden, John G. Floyd, John H. Prentiss, Judson Allen, John C. Clark, S. B. Leonard, Amasa Dana, Edward Rogers, Nehemiah H. Earl, Christopher Morgan, Theron R. Strong, Francis Granger, Meredith Mallory, Thos. Kempshall, Seth M. Gates, Luther C. Peck, Richard P. Marvin, Millard Fillmore, Chas. F. Mitchell, Andw. W. Doig.

NEW JERSEY.—John B. Ayer, Wm. Halsted, Joseph F. Randolph, J. P. B. Maxwell, Chas. C. Stratton, Thos. J. Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Lemuel Paynter, John Sergeant, Geo. W. Tolland, Charles Naylor, Edward Davies, Francis James, John Edwards, Joseph Farnace, John Davis, David D. Wagoner, Peter Newhard, Geo. M. Keim, Wm. Simonton, James Gerry, James Cooper, Wm. S. Ramsey, Geo. McCulloch, David Petken, Robt. H. Hammond, Saml. W. Morris, Charles Ogle, Albert G. Merland, Enoch Hook, Isaac Leet, Richard Biddle, Wm. Beatty, Thomas Henry, John Galbraith.

DELAWARE.—Thomas Robinson.

MARYLAND.—John Dennis, P. F. Thomas, J. T. H. Worthington, J. Carroll, S. Hellen, Jr. Wm. Cost Johnson, Francis Thomas, Daniel Jenifer.

VIRGINIA.—Henry A. Wise, Joel Holleman, Francis E. Rives, John M. Botts, R. M. T. Hunter, John Taliaferro, Charles F. Mercer, Linn Banks, G. C. Dromgoole, John W. Jones, John T. Hill, Walter Coles, James Garland, Wm. L. Goggin, Wm. Lucas, Geo. B. Samuel, Robert Craig, Geo. W. Hopkins, Andrew Beirne, Joseph Johnson, Lewis Steinrod.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Kenneth Rayner, Jesse A. Bynum, Edward Stanley, Charles Shepherd, James McKay, M. T. Hawkins, Edmund Deberry, Wm. Montgomery, John Hill, Chas. Fisher, Henry W. Connor, James Graham, Lewis Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Isaac E. Holmes, Waddy Thompson, Francis W. Pickens, John Campbell, James Rogers, Thomas P. Sumpter, Butler, R. Barnwell Rhett, John K. Griffin.

GEORGIA.—Lot Warren, E. A. Nesbit, T. B. King, Mark A. Cooper, W. T. Colquett, R. W. Habersham, Wm. C. Dawson, J. C. Alford, Edw. J. Black.

ALABAMA.—R. H. Chapman, David Hubbard, Geo. W. Crabb, Dixon H. Lewis, Jas. Dillett.

LOUISIANA.—Edw. D. White, Edw. Chinn, Rice Garland.

KENTUCKY.—Lynn Boyd, Philip Triplett, Joseph Underwood, Sherrod Williams, Simon H. Anderson, Willis Greene, John Pope, Wm. J. Graves, John White, Richard Hawes, L. W. Andrews, Garret Davis, Wm. O. Butler.

TENNESSEE.—Wm. B. Carter, Abraham McClellan, J. L. Williams, Julius W. Blackwell, Hopkins L. Turney, Wm. B. Campbell, John Bell, M. P. Gentry, H. M. Watson, Aaron V. Brown, Cave Johnson, J. W. Crockett, C. H. Williams.

ILLINOIS.—John Reynolds, Zadoc Casey, John T. Stuart.

INDIANA.—Geo. H. Proffit, John Davis, John Carr, Thomas Smith, James Rardien, Wm. W. Wick, T. A. Howard.

OHIO.—Alex. Duncan, John B. Weller, Patrick G. Goode, Thos. Corwin, Wm. Doane, Cavalry Morris, Wm. K. Bond, Joseph Ridgeway, Wm. Medill, Sampson Mason, Isaac Parish, Jona. Jaylor, D. P. Leadbeater, Geo. Sweeney, John W. Allen, J. R. Giddings, John Hastings D. A. Starkweather, Henry Swearington.

MISSOURI.—John Miller, — Jamison.

MICHIGAN.—Isaac E. Cray.

ARKANSAS.—Edward Cross.

MISSISSIPPI.—A. G. Brown, J. Thompson.

*The seats of the whole Jersey delegation (with the exception of Mr. Randolph)—of Mr. Lucas, of Va.—of Mr. Naylor, of Pa.—of Mr. Stuart, of Illinois—are contested.

The house of Messrs. Rothschild has received a remittance from the Continent of 75,000 sovereigns, and more specie is expected from the United States and South America. These remittances will find their way to the Bank of England, and help in filling up the drain; but we hear they have drawn to the extent of £1,500,000 on their credit account with the Bank of Paris. The Continental merchants are watching narrowly the operations of the Bank, and have suspended orders for British manufactures to a large extent, in the expectation that their contraction of the circulation must force down prices.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The annexed certificates, from disinterested witnesses, afford of themselves so satisfactory an answer to D. A. Stoffer's last ebullition of nonsense, absurdity and mendacity, and so triumphantly sustain all my previous statements, that I confidently submit them to the public with the single assertion, that Stoffer's pretended extract from my letter is a *willful and deliberate FORGERY*, as is abundantly proved by the fact that he has never exhibited the original letter to me or to any person acquainted with my handwriting, or the long since desired to produce it. If he will exhibit that letter to Capt. Harper, there will soon be an end of the controversy.—I am now done with this controversy.

CORNELIUS C. BALDWIN.

Rockbridge, Dec. 7th, 1839.

Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Dec. 5, 1839.

I do hereby certify that I heard Mr. C. C. Baldwin tell Mr. Stoffer, when he was about to leave Virginia for the South West, last summer, that he wished him to have the type in the Gazette office, that was of no use, boxed up and sent off, but to be sure to keep enough to publish the paper. Soon after Mr. Baldwin's departure, Mr. Stoffer told me that he had received a letter from Mr. B. directing him to box up and send away all the type.—As this was directly contrary to Mr. Baldwin's parting instructions, I doubted the correctness of the statement made by Mr. S. and for my own satisfaction, read the letter myself, which repeated, as I most distinctly remember, the directions which Mr. Baldwin had previously given, viz: to box up the old type and send it away, but to be sure to retain sufficient to keep the office going until his return, so that no interruption in the publication of the paper might take place. I do not remember the precise language, but that was the import. After this, having heard that Mr. Stoffer had told several persons that it was by Mr. Baldwin's orders that all the type was sent away, and the paper suspended, I said on more than one occasion to different persons, that it was no such thing, and that Mr. B's letter, on file in the office, would prove that he particularly directed enough type to be kept to keep the paper going. It is probable that I read the letter to Mr. Houghawout, to show him that such was the case, for he and I had many conversations about the discontinuance of the paper. I remember well telling him that Mr. S. had gone contrary to Mr. B's directions.

At the time of the discontinuance there was paper enough in the office to publish one more paper, and perhaps two, but not more. [There were 50 quires of paper in the office. C. C. B.] There was no ink. We had borrowed twice of Mr. Gillock. Whether more could have been borrowed in town, or in Buchanan or Lynchburg, or elsewhere, I cannot conjecture.

I do not know of Mr. Stoffer's receiving any other letter from Mr. B. than the one I have referred to, and it was immediately upon the receipt of that, that he said the office was to be closed.

I have seen the extract given by Mr. Stoffer from Mr. Baldwin's letter, and I feel very confident it does not present its true meaning. I am quite sure the direction it contained was to send off all the old type he could spare, but to be sure to retain enough to keep up the paper.

I know of no reason for the suspension of the Gazette, and remember telling Mr. Houghawout that I expected Mr. Baldwin would have a fuss with Mr. S. about it when he got back. I conjectured that Mr. S. was induced to discontinue it because he did not want to work.

Mr. Stoffer is not correct in stating (as he does in his card published in the Staunton Spectator of Nov. 28.) that there was only type enough to set up one side at a time.—There was enough to set up one side, besides the advertisements, which average about six columns more. He is also incorrect in saying there was only 100 pounds of pi in the office. There was at least 3 or 400 pounds of the old type which was never used. [There were 700 lbs. C. C. B.] Given under my hand this 5th of December 1839.

GEORGE W. BOYD.

Journal Office, Buchanan, Dec. 3, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I send you what I know in relation to the unpleasant controversy now pending between Mr. Stoffer and yourself. I do so with reluctance, and had once determined to decline, as the facts which I must detail may seem to bear more harshly than I would desire on Mr. Stoffer, but as you think justice to you demands all that I know should be told, I give up my scruples. For greater distinctness, I speak of you in the third person.

About the last of September, or first of October last, Mr. Baldwin called, on his way from the Southwest, at the Journal Office, and in the course of conversation I mentioned to him that the publication of the Lexington Gazette had been for some time suspended. He expressed extreme surprise, and as much indignation at the intelligence, declaring it was without his authority or knowledge, and contrary to his express instructions. He then proceeded to state that he had written to Mr. Stoffer to send off the old type that was not used, and to publish the paper with the rest until his (Mr. B's) return, or until he got new type, but by no means to suspend the publication of the paper.

I worked in the Gazette office for about two months and a half, from the last of April of the present year, and know that there was at least from 400 to 500 pounds of old type that was never used in it. Mr. Stoffer, indeed, and myself estimated the quantity at from 600 to 700 pounds, and Mr. S. repeatedly expressed to me his belief that there was a sufficient quantity to procure, by exchange, nearly as the publication of the paper went, so far as the publication of the paper went. His plan was to exchange this old, and never-used type for new, and when he got the new, to proceed with that, and send off the rest which he had before been using, and exchange it also, and thus get a complete new set of type, without interrupting the publication of the paper.

About the 20th of last month (November) I received a letter from Mr. Stoffer, requesting me to state that there was not more than type enough in the office to set up one side of the paper at a time. As I knew that this was not true, I wrote to Mr. Stoffer telling him so, and stating that there was type enough to set up one side, besides about six columns of advertisements. This was over and above the 400 or 500 pounds of old type spoken of above, and was enough to carry on the paper. Mr. Stoffer also requested me to procure for him Mr. George Boyd's certificate, "to the effect, that he never did read or have in his possession, a letter to me (Stoffer) from Mr. Baldwin, in which he (Mr. B.) wished me (S.) to send off the type (S.) could spare." In pursuance of Mr. Stoffer's request I called

on Mr. Boyd, and his reply was that he seen and read the letter to Mr. Houghawout in the office, and that he could do nothing for Mr. Stoffer. I wrote to Mr. Stoffer that Mr. Boyd said he could do nothing for him. My reply was forwarded to Mr. Stoffer by the mail of last Saturday, the 30th Novr.

If Mr. Stoffer had sent to the Journal office, I would willingly have loaned him paper and ink enough to carry on the Gazette for a month, if he had required so much. But I think the Gazette was suspended some ten days before the publication of the Journal was commenced.

With respect to the harsh language said to be employed by Mr. Baldwin towards Mr. Gillock, it was, I think, exceeded in bitterness by Mr. Stoffer towards the same gentleman, not only in private, but also in an article written by Mr. Stoffer, (as he himself told me) and published in the first number of the Gazette after he took charge of it.

Of Mr. Stoffer's habits of industry I am most reluctant to speak. They were well known about Lexington, and probably to many of the patrons of the paper.

Mr. Baldwin's deportment towards the persons in his employment whilst I was in the office, was correct and gentlemanly, and satisfactory to me, nor did I ever hear complaints on that subject from any of the hands.

I have stated all that I can now recall, that seems pertinent to the matter in hand. It is at your service to be used as you think proper.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't.

ALBERT WADDELL.

C. C. BALDWIN, Esq.

Flour inspected in Scottsville for the quarter ending 1st December, 1839:

Superfine	5080
Fine	331
Co.	47
Total	5458 Barrels.

SAMUEL BEALE, Inspector.

The News-boys in New York, being disappointed in the receipt of the President's Message at the usual time, bethought themselves of a pile of last year's messages in the New Era Office, which they sold to the citizens in great numbers before the quiz was discovered—and it is said that some of them were actually sent to England.

The quarrel between Missouri and Iowa does not seem likely to be settled soon by themselves. Several delegates from each party met lately, but came to no agreement. There is some talk on both sides about spilling blood; but that of course is mere bombast.

The Richmond Enquirer comes to us in a new dress. It now looks as trim and spry as its editor.

Lawrence Roane (Whig) has been elected to the House of Delegates from Essex county, in the place of T. F. Lorimer dec'd.

It is thought that Governor Marcy will be appointed Attorney General of the United States, in case Mr. Grundy takes his seat in the Senate.

Wm. E. Cunningham contests the seat of Joseph F. Allen, the returned member to the House of Delegates from the borough of Norfolk—and E. H. Caldwell contests the seat of John Scott of Marshall county.

Married.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev'd. Jacob Killian, the Rev'd. HENRY WETZEL of Wythe County, Virginia, to Miss MARY CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Christian Staubs, of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON to Miss MARGARET SPERRY, daughter of Mr. John Sperry, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this town, on Sunday last, Mr. PHILIP P. PITMAN.—He has left a wife and one small child.

DIED, on the 2nd inst. at the residence of her son, Capt. Arch'd. A. Hall, in this county, Mrs. MARY HALL, widow of the late Alexander Hall, Esq. in the 77th year of her age.

Died, on Sunday last, Miss SARAH PEACO, daughter of Mr. Samuel Peaco, in the 25th year of her age.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, of scarlet fever, on Friday the 6th inst. after a short illness, JOHN ADDISON, aged 7 years, son of Mr. John Edmondson, of this county. There have been few children perhaps, whose brief course has been marked with more interest than that of this little boy.

His manly deportment, open countenance, generous and benevolent feelings, had attracted the attention of all who knew him. And such was his undeviating adherence to truth, that within the family circle, no fact attested by him was ever disputed. His affection for, and obedience to his Parents, was always conspicuous. But, had this been all—this had not been told. Like Josiah, while young he began to seek after the God of his Fathers. He was habitually thoughtful and inquisitive on religious subjects—and a praying child; and before his illness had given satisfactory evidences of piety. Mother, said he, a few days before his illness, how shall I know, I am a Christian? I know, he continued, when I am dying, I shall want to know that I am a Christian. Mother, when you die, will you go to Heaven? and will Father? Is such a relative a Christian, and such an acquaintance? Little was it thought at the moment, while his benevolent solicitude was embracing the whole number of those in whom he was interested, that the Portals of Heaven would so soon receive the little inquirer. While living, although a child, he was an example to all around him; and now, "tho' dead, he speaketh."

Virginia Institution For the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind.

STAUNTON, Dec. 12, 1839.

THE undersigned, will until the 10th day of January next, receive sealed proposals, for furnishing timbers agreeable to the annexed Schedule. The timbers have been numbered from 1 to 8, any person putting in a proposal, will put in for an entire number, and may propose for as many numbers as he pleases; but for no fraction of a number.

An agent will be appointed to receive, number and measure the timbers as delivered, and he will receive none that is not sound and in every respect suitable for the purpose required.—Cash will be paid on the delivery of each number complete, on the site of the building near Staunton.—Proposals may be handed to either of the undersigned.

ALEX'R. H. H. STUART, NICHOLS, C. KINNEY, FRANCIS T. STRIBLING, JAMES POINTS.

Executive Committee.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.					
2 Girders	33 feet long	9 by	10 inches		
32 Joists	16	3	10 "		
11	12	3	10 "		
28	13	3	10 "		
1000 ft. of 1 1/2 inch flooring plank good quality.					
No. 2.					
2 Girders	33 feet long	9 by	11 inches		
32 Joists	16	3	11 "		
11	12	3	11 "		
28	13	3	11 "		
2 trimmers	24 feet long	4 by	12 inches		
24 Joists	21	3	12 "		
12	14	3	12 "		

No. 3.					
2 Girders	33 feet long	9 by	11 inches		
32 Joists	16 feet long	3 by	11 "		
11	12	3	11 "		
28	13	3	11 "		
2 trimmers	24	4	12 "		
24 Joists	21	3	12 "		
12	14	3	12 "		

No. 4.					
3 tie beams	34 feet long	6 by	10 inches		
3 king posts	10	6 by	9 "		
6 braces	10	4 by	6 "		
2 perkins	32	4 by	10 "		
40 rafters	18	3 by	8 "		
32 Joists	16	2 1/2 by	8 "		
11	12	2 1/2 by	8 "		
1000 ft. of 1 1/2 in. flooring plank good quality.					

No. 5.					
2 trimmers	24 feet long	3 by	10 inches		
24 Joist	21	2 1/2 by	10 "		
12	14	2 1/2 by	10 "		
28	13	2 1/2 by	10 "		
3000 ft. of 1 1/2 in. flooring plank good quality.					
1000	1 1/2	yellow pine plank.			

No. 6.					
20 Joists	14 feet long	2 1/2 by	10 inches		
8 Joists	12	3 by	8 inches		
10	24	3 by	8 inches		
750 ft. running measure of 3 by 4 scantling from 12 to 14 feet long.					
2000 feet of 1 inch plank 12 to 15 feet long clear of knots.					

No. 7.				
2 valley rafters	33	ft long	6 by	8 inches
31 rafters	30		3 by	8 "
2 perkins	25		4 by	10 "
2 do	16		4 by	10 "
14 rafters	27		3 by	8 "
2000 feet 1 inch plank clear of knots.				
2000 feet common.				