From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—This important contest closed on Thursday evening, and we shall learn the result this afternoon: We confess that we have great fears that the Loco Focos have carried the City. They have been stimulated to extraordinary exertions, by money lavishly furnished by the Custom House, and have disgraced the city by the most atrocious acts of violence and outrage. The political character of some of the wards has been affected by the odious system of colonising—that is—of removing voters from one ward to another, merely with the design of procuring a temporary right of residence, and a vote. How necessary does a Registry Law appear, from such evidences of the facility with which corruption may be practised. Some idea of the unblushing and shameless manner with which this is carried on may be formed from the following paragraph, which we find in the Express:

CUSTOM HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was sent from Mr. Ming in the 10th Ward to Mr. Riell in the 14th Ward, both Custom House officers, yesterday afternoon. The letter, which is genuine, was dropped by the messenger, on the side walk, and is exhibited for public inspection in the Whig Committee Room of the 14th Ward. Riell avows publicly that he takes all the temporary boarders he can get.

DR. RIELL,—

Edwin Jackson wishes to engage board for a few friends. If you can accommodate them, you will much oblige Yours, &c.

H. E. RIELL, } ALEX. MING, Jr.
349 Broome st. }

The same paper gives the annexed account of a riot in one of the Wards.

HORRIBLE STATE OF THINGS IN THE TWELFTH WARD.—Yesterday was a horrible day in the 12th Ward. We had practical *Loco Focoism* of the most deplorable kind—to which we invoke the devoted attention of the public.—On Tuesday, when the polls closed, it was ascertained that the Whigs had at least an equal number of votes, or, it may be, even 50 or 60 ahead. On Wednesday—the poll was held at Yorkville,—about half-past ten o'clock, a scene of savage excesses commenced, unequalled and unheard of in this city, which alarmed the bravest men in the Ward, and absolutely deterred the firmest of the Whig party from exercising their right of suffrage. A gang of demi-savages from the Water Works surrounded the Poll, and kept possession all day, attempting to prevent any person voting whom they even suspected of being a Whig, or from approaching the polls to exercise his right. Several peaceable and unoffending persons attending the Polls and some who had charge of the tickets, were brutally attacked, beaten, disfigured, and sent into the Inspectors' room covered with blood and wounds. The Inspectors themselves were apprehensive of their own safety,—and if a man deposited a Whig vote, it was at the very peril of his life.

Fearing scenes similar to what occurred at the last election, a prior understanding was had with persons who were supposed to have control of the riotous Loco Foco mob in that Ward, who promised that if no extra civil force was sent there as contemplated, they would pledge themselves for the Public Peace. Among these persons, or of those apparently abbetting these brutalities by not exerting themselves to put them down, were Peter Quinna, a Contracter of the Roads, John Quinn, Alexander, Parker, the present Loco Foco candidate for Constable(!), John Meggs, another Contractor on the Roads, and Richard Crawford.

An Express reached the Mayor's office at a very late hour last night, with the important document we publish below from the Inspectors; to which were appended a great many depositions from many respectable inhabitants in the ward, which we have not room to publish. Two of the Inspectors signed this document, the first of whom is the Tammany Inspector, and the second the Whig.—and the absence of Mr. Craig's name, the other Inspector, is accounted for by his living in a remote part of this out town ward, whom it was not convenient to visit with the depositions at the late hour; but who, however, heartily concurs in the representation.

These horrible outrages are committed by unnatualized Irishmen, even upon their own countrymen, too! Some of them are Water Works men, and more are announced to-day as coming from the Water Works with drum and fife. A great many Irishmen in the 12th Ward vote the Whig Ticket and the unnaturalized Irishmen who vote the Loco Foco Ticket, are so outrageous when they are challenged, that they wish to murder all Whigs, who insist upon their taking the oath. A young Whig yesterday had the nerve to challenge 21 persons attempting to vote, and only five out of them would take the oath! They immediately, however, sought the life of this young man, and he preserved himself by flight! Such a state of things in a civilized land is indeed horrible.

The Military, it will be seen; are called for by both the Whig and the Tammany Inspector.—They state a civil force is there powerless for the support of order. What course the Mayor will take we are not able to say: but we understand he had the affair under deliberation till a very late hour.—Where are the Alderman and Assistant Alderman of this Ward? Why do they not restrain their People from these ferocities. The Inspectors, if it be not in the power of the Mayor to protect them, are not called to sacrifice the lives of persons, or to aid in maimings, and such brutality as they speak of below. Let them refuse to receive a vote till life is protected. The Poll to-day if held at all, is to be at the House of Detention in Harlem.

Thursday, half past one o'clock,

Our reporter has just returned from Harlem.—There have no disturbances of any consequence taken place in the vicinity of the poll this morning. The Whig ticket box was kicked over, and there were some slight symptoms of a row once or twice, but they were promptly checked. The Inspectors gave notice that if there was any more disturbance they should at once close the poll, and refuse to take any more.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The results of this election are fully detailed in the annexed extract from the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon. The Loco Focos have succeeded in electing the Mayor and a majority of the members of the Common Council.

THE ELECTION.

The annexed tables are probably as near correct as they can be made, until the official statements are made known by the Inspectors. Varian's majority, it will be perceived, over Clark, for mayor, is 1059. In 1838 Mr. Clark's majority was 124, over both opposing candidates. Mr. Clark then received 19,723 votes; this election he received 20,086 votes. Increase since last spring, 363.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Whole No. of votes.	Clark.	Varian.	Scat.
First.	1619	1146	470	3
Second.	1132	695	335	2
Third.	1742	1176	565	1
Fourth.	2342	1160	1182	
Fifth.	2592	1356	1233	3
Sixth.	2340	1084	1256	
Seventh.	3607	1778	1829	
Eighth.	4390	2129	2234	27
Ninth.	3271	1352	1919	
Tenth.	2882	1174	1708	
Eleventh.	2262	633	1629	
Twelth.	910	330	580	
Thirteenth.	2387	992	1395	
Fourteenth.	2826	1320	1506	
Fifteenth.	1934	1348	584	
Sixteenth.	2370	1124	1235	11
Seventeenth.	2674	1189	1485	
	41,280	20,086	21,145	49
			19,086	
Varian's majority.			1,059	

COMMON COUNCIL—MEMBERS ELECTED.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
Frst.	*Phœnix*	*Balis*
Second	*Woodhull*	*Deming*
Third	*Benson*	*Potter*
Fourth	Guion	West
Fifth	*Smith*	*Anderson*
Sixth	Ferris	O'Neil
Seventh	Willis	Conner
Eighth	Chamberlain	Vandervoort
Ninth	Talmadge	Campbell
Tenth	Purdy	Howe
Eleventh	Hart	Dodge
Twelfth	Williams	Jarvis
Thirteenth	Cook	Timpson
Fourteenth	Nicholas	Spader
Fifteenth	*Lawrence*	*Graham*
Sixteenth	Tieman	Pollock
Seventeenth	Nash	Lee

The names in Italics are those of the whig members. Each board consists of five whigs and twelve loco-focos. Loco Foco majority on joint ballot fourteen.

Votes polled April,	1834	34,969
" "	1837	35,019
" "	1838	38,347
" Nov'r.	1838	39,793
" April,	1839	41,280
Increase of votes since November,	1838	1,597
" " April,	1938	1,993

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

RIOT.—Last evening, just after the polls were closed, some of the Loco Foco rowdies of the Sixth Ward, who were determined to create a disturbance, made a rush for the whig ticket boxes, intending to get up a riot. The first man that came up to commence the row was knocked down twice, and having then given the signal to his friends for assistance they rushed in, and made for the person in charge of the boxes, a man named George Williamson. As soon as he found what their intentions were, he drew two pistols from his pocket, and threatened to kill the first man that dared to approach the boxes. The whole mass did rush on, and he fired one pistol without effect, but the contents of the second were lodged in the body of an Irishman, who had been vociferously exclaiming "kill the d——d whigs." As soon as his last pistol was fired, Williamson attempted to retreat, but was surrounded, and his infuriate enemies having got him down, beat him in a most unmerciful manner, stamping him and jumping on him.

While they were thus attempting to kill him a, single whig rushed in to his rescue, and cutting the head of the ringleader with part of a window shutter, which he had seized, he succeeded in bearing Williamson off to a place of safety, where his wounds were properly dressed. The wounded Irishman was taken to the residence of a neighboring physician, where he was properly attended to. A strong posse of police having arrived by this time, headed by Alderman Benson, the rioters were dispersed, and the affair ended.

From the New York Evening Star.

MIDNIGHT LOCO FOCOISM—BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—For some days past vile incendiary paragraphs have appeared in the loco foco prints against several of the hotels of the city, charging them with colonizing merchants clerks from the lower wards to procure their votes in the upper.—The result is, that a little after midnight yesterday, in the midst of our election, a large mob of 100 to 150 persons, broke in to the Manhattan House, late Rutger's College, Duane st., drove the boarders from their beds into the street, and robbed others of large sums of money, wounding several seriously. Several of the ringleaders, one it is said a *Custom House officer*, have been taken. Comment on such outrages is unnecessary. It was to be expected after the storming of the capital of Pennsylvania by the loco focos, and the destruction of the ballot boxes in New Jersey, and other similar attempts on the part of these disorganizers to destroy our free institutions.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WHIGS.

So far as the Congressional Elections have taken place the Whigs have made great gains and are now ahead by a small majority. The coming elections are calculated to increase that majority, which will be large if the Whigs do their duty. The issue before the people for the next Congress is the same as it was when the first election for its members took place. It is Sub-treasury or no-Sub-treasury. This ought to be kept steadily in view at the coming elections. It has been made a test so far and the whigs ought to treat it, as if all the elections in the United States were held on the same day. It will not do now to blind the people and lead their minds to the consideration of other subjects than that originally presented. The Administration is fast sinking, and if we continue the battle with reference to first principles, we cannot fail to obtain a complete triumph.

We have paid particular attention to the tone of the press of both parties in several of the States in which elections will soon be held, and have formed the following conclusions:

In Virginia the contest will be very warm and both parties are fairly in the field. Long addresses and long speeches have been made by the Loco Focos, the Conservatives, and the Whigs. In nearly every county both parties are martialling candidates with a view to a decisive contest. In the late Congress there were 14 Loco Focos to 7 Whigs will hold their own and probably gain three or four from the enemy. The State Legislature will have an additional whig gain sufficient to ensure the re-election of an opposition Senator.

In North Carolina, whence in the late Congress there were eight Whigs to five Loco Focos, there will be but little, if any effort made by the Loco Focos, while on the other hand, the Whigs are wide awake and will do full justice to the expectations of their friends. The whigs begin to desire information, and the best Fayetteville Journal, contains cheering intelligence of its great increase of subscribers every week. This is as it should be. The Grand Jury of Rowan County, with only one dissentient, present the measures of the government as prejudicial to the true interests of the people, and recommended nomination of *Henry Clay* for the Presidency.

In Tennessee the contest has fairly commenced. Mr. Polk has taken the field and comes out boldly for the sub treasury. This is what we like to see. This is the true issue, and one that will leave Mr. Polk at home in a minority some 15,000 short of his competitor. The representation in the last Congress stood 10 whigs to 3 Loco Focos, Messrs. Polk, McClellan, and Turney. Strong candidates have been brought out by the Whigs in these three districts, and they are determined to present an undivided Whig front in the next Congress. The only one at present who appears to have the least prospect of a re election is Mr. Turney.

In Kentucky and Indiana the contest has partially commenced, but we are not as yet able to speak as to our prospects. We expect, however, to see the Whigs up and doing, and that they will, as in 1837, almost clear the boards of Loco Focoism.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

From letters which we have seen within a short time from washington, we are led to believe that Mr. Van Buren has his hands full, in quieting the disorders of his Cabinet. He has an unruly set, and of late there have been strong symptoms of a "blow up." It will require all his art to restore peace to the troubled passions of the "harmonious Cabinet," as the Globe terms it.—In the mean time we fear the affairs of the boundary question will remain in *statu quo*. The assertion of the rights of *Maine* is of far less importance than the permanency of Mr. Van Buren's administration. To secure this permanency there must be the best of harmony and good feeling with all the members of his party.—But how this is to be attained is a difficult point. Under the rule of Jackson his will was the law, and whoever did not put implicit confidence in his infallibility was at once ruled out of the party, and exposed to the attacks of a servile press. But Mr Van Buren's popularity cannot stand this test. The popularity of Jackson was personal. It belonged to himself, and the feeling of partiality for him led the people to bestow their suffrages upon his supporters. The popularity of Mr. Van Buren is merely the popularity of a party composed of a number of individuals. Upon the popularity of those individuals Mr. Van Buren rests his hopes. They will not risk their popularity in his cause without having some voice in the management of affairs, and the direction of the administration.—They are unwilling that Mr. Van Buren should be under the controul of individuals without responsibility, such as Kendall and Blair, who were not of the slightest consideration until warmed into existence by the favour of Jackson. Hence it is that the Vice President begins to be restless at the efforts that are making to drive him off the course. Hence it is that Forsyth, Poinsett and Grundy despise the influence of Kendall, and we may soon expect to see some revolution in the Cabinet. If Kendall is to have the chief management of affairs; to be the fountain from which appointments to office are to proceed; to decide what measure shall govern the administration of Mr. Van Buren, then Forsyth, Poinsett and Grundy will be forced to retire, and their places will be filled with men of less influence and character than the present incumbents, and thus the supremacy of Kendallism will be manifest, in its degrading effects upon public officers. In the mean time Van Buren will cease to be supported by popular individuals. He has no personal popularity of his own to depend upon and must retire to private life, or make of other means than the good will of the people to continue in power. These means must be found in the engines of proscription and corruption in the hands of such engineers as Kendall and Blair. It must be evident that the people have submitted long enough to Van Burenism. The charm of Jackson's popularity is fast being dispelled. Corruption and proscription may be used and the National Treasury be defrauded, and private individuals may suffer, but the virtue of the people will triumph to the total discomfiture of Van Burenism, Loco-focoism and Sub-treasuryism.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

The New York election has resulted, as we feared, in the triumph of the Loco focos, by a majority, of upwards of a thousand out of over forty-one thousand votes. In consequence of the vast patronage of the city government, the spring elections are always more warmly contested than the State elections in the fall. The system of colonizing voters in the different wards for the purpose of affecting the election of the Common Council, was carried out to its fullest extent. The papers on all sides deplore the extent of illegal voting, and the Whig papers very justly complain of their friends for not insisting upon a Registry Law, immediately after they found they had the power. In this city, until within a year, the same system existed as in New York. Men could be voted who had no residence in the city, and others could be voted in two or three different wards. The most frightful perjuries were committed at the polls, and the rights of the people were trampled upon by the usurpation of illegal voters. This will be the case in all large cities, unless there are some means adopted to ascertain beforehand who are legal voters, and to prevent duplicate voting. Last year was the first of the experiment of the Registry Law, and the result was most beneficial. Fewer illegal votes were taken than were ever taken before, because every means which the strictest vigilance on the part of the Registers and of both political parties could devise, were put in successful execution to purify the elective franchise. In a few of the wards at the first election quarrels took place, owing to the fear on the part of the voters that it would be impossible to receive all their votes in one day. But the result satisfied every one that no such consequence need be apprehended, and on the second election there was more peace and good order than we have ever witnessed at a warmly contested election. The Registry Law is firmly established here, and henceforth, whatever may be the result of the election, it will be a fair expression of the voice of the people

In regard to the New York election we do not believe it will have so disastrous an effect upon the Whig cause throughout the Union as many of the New York papers previous to the election feared. New York is but a single city and the people abroad are not blind to the fact that there are no limits to the introduction of illegal votes, but the want of money, and while the National Government is in the hands of the Loco-focos no such want need be apprehended. We do not consider the result of the N. York election as any evidence of a change on the part of the people in regard to the measures of the National Government. We know the character of the Whigs of that city too well to entertain doubts of their ability and disposition next fall to regain their former position.—[illegible] Whigs in other States [illegible] discouraged by the defeat of their brethren in New York, in a mere local struggle, which after all resolved itself into a desire to obtain the patronage of the city offices. We have seen New York year after year give four, five thousand, to six thousand majority against the Whigs, and yet they did not despair Defeats sometimes teach vigilance and activity. They lead to watchfulness and zeal and enable our party to enter into the contest with renewed vigour and come out of it with triumphant success.

The Election which has just terminated was characterised by many scenes of riot, violence, and bloodshed, which prove the necessity of strong measures, to preserve peace at the polls and secure to every citizen the right of ready access to the ballot boxes. By our Registry Law it is a highly penal offence to obstruct any voter at the Registry or at the polls, and such ought to be the law all over the land.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"*Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto.*"

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 2 th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

All JOB WORK, done at this office, must be PAID for at the time of its delivery.

The "Republican" was never on more elevated ground.

Balt. Republican 6th inst.

Mr. Busk must surely have moved his establishment to "federal hill." That is the most "elevated ground" in the vicinage of the city.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please to correct the following errors in the Obituary of last week. Instead of 68 years old, say in the 78th year of his age.—In the first poetical quotation—for here we go, and there we go, say here we are, and there we go, and lastly, instead of Here are names, and it should be These are names &c.

We intend purchasing a new assortment of type about the first of next month, for which we shall be obliged to expend a considerable amount of money. To enable us to meet our engagements, we ask of those indebted to us to call and settle their accounts before the first day of May. Those that remain unpaid after that time we shall proceed to collect in the most summary manner.

The April No. of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, is decidedly superior to either of its predecessors. The articles generally are well written, and strictly moral in their tone The reviews are characterized more by their good sense, than what is usually termed *fine writing*. The work is published in Baltimore, by Brooks & Snodgrass, at the cheap price of $5 per annum.

THE WEATHER.—We sat down on Wednesday evening to write a paragraph upon the joyous approach of spring,—to gratulate our friends upon the demise of winter, and the advent of the smiling, lovely season. The skies were blue, and nature looked bright and happy. The vernal breeze swept along as blandly as the quiet breathing of an infant, and we had thought all traces of hoary winter had departed. But, *non est perpetuum ver, non est alacera voluptas*. We beheld, on Thursday morning, the usually placid bosom of the Choptank lashed into fury, by the bleak and cheerless North wind; and the foam-crested waves having its rock ribbed shores as if to shake earth to its very centre. Assault after assault was made by the perturbed waters upon the barriers placed by nature to check their progress. As one huge mountain wave madly dashed itself on the shore,—and ere its receding fragments mingled with the parent stream,—another, more terrible than the former, came thundering on, like some chafed warhorse, that sweeping across the plain, snuffs the smell of battle and furiously rushes forward to inevitable destruction. Something must have crossed his majesty, king Æolus. He has let loose a series of gales on us, almost as fatal as those which swept Ulysses from Ilium to Æolia. Perhaps he is vexed at the triumph of Loco Focoism in New York: if so, there is no hope of appeasing him before the next election. We would be much better pleased, however, if he would wreak his vengeance upon the guilty, and not upon us, who are by means responsible for the calamity.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION, as we feared, has resulted in the triumph of Loco Focoism. This was not owing to any decrease of the Whig strength, but to the bribery and corruption practised by the Loco Focos. There are, at this time, a great number of buildings being put up in New York, which naturally affords employment for a considerable number of foreigners. In the absence of a Registry Law (the glorious protective of the elective franchise, and safe guard of liberty,) these foreigners can easily impose upon the judges, or, if necessary, can adduce testimony to prove their citizenship by men willing to torture their consciences for a little gold. When we consider the desperate struggle made by the Loco Focos, and the fact of the Custom House funds being at their disposal, we are not at all astonished at the result. Let any one consider the fact, that the Locos polled some thirteen or fourteen hundred votes more this, than they did the last year, (and the election last year was as warmly contested as the one just past,) and then think of the unhallowed means which were employed to intimidate the Whigs, in some of the wards, and the riotous and disgraceful conduct of the Loco Focos at the polls, and we venture to say, that no one can shut out the conviction, that their increase of strength is attributable wholly to bribery and corruption. The triumph, undoubtedly will be heralded by every hireling press in the Union, but, if we mistake not, it is but the prelude to a storm which ere long will sweep Loco Focoism from the land. It is like the rosente hue of health that sometimes lights up the visage of the consumptive, and inpsires their friends with hopes, but which is the sure precursor of the near approach of death.

It is with unfeigned regret, that we have to record the demise of WILLIAM W. LAKE Esq., which took place at his residence on Friday evening the 12th inst. He was one of the immortal "21," who firmly and gallantly stood by their State in her severest trial. In private life, he was all that could be desired—humane and generous—candid and honourable. We may truly say, that by his death society has sustained an irreparable loss. The friendless and unprotected ever found in him an advocate and friend. He is no longer with us, to follow up the maxim—"*do unto others as you would be done by.*" That he paid due obedience to the moral inculcated in the above maxim, was fully exhibited by the tenor of his actions. A stranger to sordid covetousness, he looked upon wealth as only to be acquired to be advantageous and made useful to society, and, of course, was a stranger to that penurious feeling which would probably have directed him to subdue the nobler feelings of his generous bosom, when the cry of distress vibrated on the tender chords of his heart, and brought into action, all the energy and benevolence of his soul. Like the beautiful flower, which, from its bud, blooms into life only to wither and die, man, from infancy, though reared to manhood, is subject to disease, and too frequently, when in the bloom of life, is called to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Long will the people of his district mourn the loss of the subject of these remarks. Though his family, and friends, have met with an irreparable loss—the recollection that the commands of the Great Jehovah must be fulfilled, and that sooner or later the whole human family must meet the grim monster, death, should cause them not to grieve at the acts of providence, though the feelings of the sympathetic heart are too apt to bedew the grassy mound, beneath which lies the remains of a relative or friend. We hope he now sojourns in a brighter clime than this, where clouds are never seen, and one eternal sunshine reigns. *Requiescat in pace!*

SHERIFFALTY.—As will be seen by reference to another column, John H. Hodson, Esq. has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and consented to become a candidate for the next sheriffalty. Messrs. Woolford and Pritchett have withdrawn, and the two opposing candidates have now a clear field. There is an awful note of preparation in the camp of the enemy. Already the party machinery of the Locos is in motion—their plans and machinations concocted, and they are loud in their boastings of what they intend to accomplish at the ensuing fall election. We think no possible detriment can arise to the Whig party from an early commencement of the canvass. We expect a hard fight and must prepare for the encounter. The Loco Focos, goaded to madness and desperation by frequent defeats, have strung their nerves for one more desperate struggle, and then will quietly give up the ghost. They have given the Whigs warning by their actions, that every inch of ground will be disputed. The Whigs should therefore waste no time, but each one, no matter however limited his influence, should enter upon his duty with spirit and determination, and fully discharge his obligations to his party and his country. We have every thing in our favour—the correctness of our principles, our steadfast and undiminished strength, the success of our cause in different sections of the Union, all conspire to fill the Whigs with the highest hopes, and dispirit our opponents. The last North wind bore on its wings, the withering intelligence of their entire defeat in Connecticut; and ere they recover from the shock, the Southern breeze will waft to our ears glorious news of the triumph of Whig principles, in the "Old Dominion." Let us not then, apostatise our character. The Locos speak confidently of success, but, according to our humble opinion, vigilance and activity are only necessary in order to obliterate all traces of Loco Focoism from our soil. Let every Whig, then, buckle on his armour and enter the arena, prepared to battle, in defence of his principles, until the next fall election. The time seems long, but the labour will be sweetened bp the pleasing anticipation of the glorious results consequent upon his efforts.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Districts.	Constables.
Fork.	Henry Adams,
N. Market.	John B. Corkran,
	Ignatius B. Newton,
Vienna.	Josiah Handly,
	WM. H. Akers,
Parson's Creek.	Samuel Aaron,
Lakes.	Charles Shenton,
	Marcillus Insley,
Hooper's Island.	Ammon Porter,
Cambridge.	Solomon Wilson,
	Walter Kirby.
Neck.	George Applegarth,
Cambridge (town)	William Bell,
	Geo. W. Wingate.
N. Market. (do)	Hy. H. Edmondson,
Vienna. (do)	Benton H. Crockett.

A Loco Foco Victory.

A township election was held last week in a new town called Washington, in Bergen County, New Jersey—and the Newark Daily Advertiser gives a sketch of the proceedings, from which we copy the following:—*U. S. Gazette.*

The election proceeded quietly for about an hour; during which time 233 votes were received, as appears by a copy of the official list of the Inspectors now before us. About 11 o'clock four wagons drove up, containing a bevy of some 30 persons from the neighborhood of the Palisades, East of the Hackensack, and of course out of the district interested, with flags flying, one of which bore the inscription "*poverty Triumphant*," streaming from a long hickory pole.—They marched to the polls and offered to vote, but were told that they lived out of the district, and were therefore not entitled to a voice in this question. The election and the law were then vociferously denounced as of no effect, and in the midst of the crowd about the poll, the highest excitement prevailing, a dash was made to seize the ballot box on the Inspectors table.—Some of the voters standing near, however, succeeded in removing it to the floor behind the table.

Blows followed, the Inspectors, being peaceable men, escaped, and a general scuffle ensued, during which some of the Whigs who remained to protect the ballot box, were severely wounded The furniture and walls of the room were violently broken in the contest, and some severe wounds were inflicted by the Closter men with knives or sharp stones.—They succeeded at length in getting possession of the box with its contents and marched out with shouts of triumph. A loco foco procession was formed, and after parading up and down the streets with "the spoils," they marched to the house of their party in the neighborhood, and participated a dinner, which appears to have been provided for the occasion.—The election was of course broken up, the law of the State nullified, and its authority set at defiance. The ballot box was found the next morning in a barn yard, broken to pieces, and the tickets scattered about it.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH—LISTEN.

The editor of the New Orleans Bee, in noticing the appointment of Messrs. Johnson and Steele, by the Whig members of the Marylahd Legislature, as Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, says:

"The northern and southern extremities of the South—Maryland and Louisiana—have openly avowed their attachment to Mr. Clay, and they are perfect types of the general feeling manifested throughout the whole southern section of the confederacy, with respect to the eminent patriot and statesman who is, we trust, destined to hurl the present corrupt and imbecile administration from its pride of place & power. We are gratified beyond description at the manly and uncompromising stand taken by Maryland. Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, will sustain Henry Clay, or they will be carried by the loco focos—*no one who understands the peculiar feelings of the South, will question for a moment the soundness of this assertion.* We speak on this subject from *personal observation* and experience. Go into the interior of the Southern States, and speak to the sturdy whig farmer and planter of Gen. Harrison—he will tell you that he knows nothing about him. Utter the name of Clay, and