contingent expenses of the library, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars,

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, in addition to former appropriations, forty thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, in addition to former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars;

The two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For salary of the principal gardener, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For preparing, printing, and binding documents, ordered by the resolutions of the Senate of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, relating to the establishment of the seat of Government; plans and surveys for the improvement of harbors and rivers, roads and canals; to be disbursed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, fifteen thousand dollars;

For expenses arising under the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, three thousand dollars;

For an appropriation carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, for a brick wall around the custom-house at New Orleans, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For completing the marine hospital authorized to be erected in the city of Mobile, fifteen thousand dollars;

For an appropriation carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for the repair of the pier and wharves at the public stores on Staten island, two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents;

For constructing the custom-house at Boston, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For constructing the custom-house at New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For furnishing one hundred and fifty-six rooms in the new Treasury building, including one thousand dollars for shelves and cases in the various rooms occupied by the Register, sixteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For carrying into effect the acts relating to the Smithsonian legacy, ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the fund arising from that legacy;

For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, fifteen thousand dollars;

For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, in addition to the special appropriation for this purpose, per act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the construction of the new Treasury building, one hundred thousand dollars;

For the construction of the Patent office, fifty thousand dollars;

For alteration and repairs of the Capitol and incidental expenses, one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars;

For lighting lamps and keeping in order the public grounds around the Capitol, the iron waterpipes, and wooden fences, six thousand three hundred and six dollars;

For attendance on the western gates of the Capitol, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For removing a light-house on Goat island, being the balance of former appropriations carried to the surplus fund, eight thousand seven hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents;

For deepening the straight, channel of the east pass to Appalachicola, Florida, being the balance of an appropriation transferred to this improvement, and since carried to the surplus fund, nine thousand nine hundred dollars;

For improving the harbor of Saybrook, by removing the bar at the mouth of Connecticut river, being the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifteen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars;

For an outfit of a charge d'affaires to Holland, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For completing the warehouse at Baltimore, thirty thousand dollars;

For the balance due on account of the first volume of the Documentary History of the United States, five thousand six hundred and two dollars; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to deliver to the Clerk of the House of Representatives three hundred and sixty-eight copies of said work, to be distributed to each of the members of the House of Representatives of the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Congresses, who are not entitled to receive the same under former resolutions or acts of Congress.

For the balance due H. Randall for a lot of ground upon which the engine house of the Union Fire Company has been erected, three hundred dollars;

For surveying the public lands in the State of Illinois, and for surveys not yet completed, twelve thousand dollars;

For repairs of the custom-house at Key West, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For the third payment to Luigi Persico, under the contract with him for a group of statues for the Capitol, four thousand dollars;

For the third payment to the artists engaged in executing paintings for the rotundo of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

For engraving a chart of the bay and harbor of New York, five thousand dollars;

For paying the clerks in the custom-house at Philadelphia the arrears of their salaries from eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, so as to make the same equal to what they received in the last mentioned year, on the same principle as has been applied at New York, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

For procuring such books and papers relating to Spanish grants of land, formerly belonging to the late Spanish surveyors in the Territories of Orleans & of Florida, as may be useful to protect the interests of the United States, and to be expended only with the approbation of the Secretaries of the State and Treasury Departments, after an inspection and examination of said books and papers, by a competent person or persons at the General Land Office, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars;

In support of the United States Penitentiary in the city of Washington for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, including the pay of officers and agents, rations, clothing, beds, bedding, hospital stores, and medicines, repairs to buildings, fuel, raw materials to be worked up, allowance to discharged convicts, and other contingencies, as per estimate of board of inspectors, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty six cents;

The survey of the southern boundary of the Territory of Iowa, nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and five cents;

For the surveys of the public lands north of the Wisconsin and Neenah rivers, in Wisconsin, the sum of five thousand dollars;

For three new cupolas over the Library of Congress, one thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-four cents;

For branch pipes and stop cocks to water the Capitol grounds three hundred and fifty dollars and thirty cents;

For repairing the water pipes from the Tiber, north of the Capitol, to the Capitol, five hundred dollars;

For compensating Charles Gordon for services rendered under the resolutions of the Senate of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For completing the special repairs heretofore proposed in the President's House, including a deficiency in a former appropriation one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-two cents;

For the purchase of two fire engines for the Capitol, the Marine Barracks, and the Navy Yard, including apparatus and for suction and hose for the Perseverance fire company, ten thousand one hundred dollars;

For the service of the General Post Office, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, in conformity to the act of second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five million one hundred thousand dollars,

For the transportation of the mails, three million five hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars;

For compensation of postmasters, one million and ninety-one thousand dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For office furniture, six thousand dollars;

For advertising, thirty-eight thousand dollars;

For mail bags, forty-eight thousand dollars;

For blanks, thirty-four thousand dollars;

For mail-locks, and keys, and stamps, twelve thousand dollars;

For mail depredations and special agents, fifteen thousand dollars;

For clerks for offices, two hundred thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous, sixty-seven thousand dollars; *Provided*, That the President and the Postmaster General shall have the same power to transfer funds from one to another head of appropriation, between the foregoing appropriations made for the service of the General Post Office, as the President and any other head of an Executive department now have to transfer funds appropriated under one head to the service of another, in any other branch of the public service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, all money paid to any collector of the customs, or to any person acting as such, for unascertained duties or for duties paid under protest against the rate or amount of duties charged, shall be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, kept and disposed of, as all other money paid for duties is required by law, or by regulation of the Treasury Department, to be placed to the credit of the said Treasurer, kept and disposed of, and shall not be held by the said collector, or person acting as such, to await any ascertainment of duties, or the result of any litigation in relation to the rate or amount of duty legally chargeable and collectable in any case where money is so paid. But whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that in any case of unascertained duties or duties paid under protest, more money has been paid to the collector or person acting as such than the law requires should have been paid, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over-payment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That no officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salaries, or whose pay or emoluments is or are fixed by law and regulations, shall receive any extra allowance or compensation in any form whatever for the disbursement of public money, or the performance of any other service, unless the said extra allowance or compensation be authorized by law; nor shall any executive officer, other than the heads of departments, apply more than thirty dollars, annually, out of the contingent fund under his control, to pay for newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, or other books or prints, not necessary for the business of his office.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

THE LAMENTATION OF THE BACHELOR TRISMEGISTUS.

Your bachelor is a man of woes unutterable:—he is the sport of ill fortune, and is despised of men. He is the victim of a curse, and like Cain, wears a mark by which he is known and avoided.

Bachelor, *that is born of woman, is of short continuance and full of trouble.*—Melancholy encompasseth him like the mist of the morning—gloom and sadness envelopeth him like the dust of the evening.

There is not so afflicted a thing as your bachelor. And what dreadful minutes tells he o'er, no one can know who has not sinned against the world in this way.—He is cursed systematically, syllogistically, syllabically, and without reservation,—positively, comparatively,—unsparingly, absolutely, exemplarily, incontinently—with a *continuando*, and without benefit of clergy, is he cursed.—He is cursed in his eating and his drinking, in his walking and his sleeping, in his out-goings and his incomings, in his house or out of it,—on foot or a horseback, is he cursed.

Bachelors are of two classes.—Bachelors incipient, or within possibility of matrimony, and bachelors, absolute, or without the pale of possibility.

With the first, I, Trismegistus, have nothing to do,—Many a weary day and year have passed away since I herded with these.

With the second, alas! I am alone familiar,—I am a bachelor *absolute*, by which, should be more properly understood, a man who has no paternal roof to shelter himself under—one who lives, by himself, in his own rooms, and who keeps no household—a solitary and unconnected being, who has not a real friend in the world to whom he can impart his misfortunes—not even a slave from whom he can command commiseration.

For fifteen years past have I been such an one; and without the slightest reservation, I do say, that I am the most unblessed man alive. Like the game cock that is cooped up for the *pit*,—I am grown fierce and pugnacious: I am sharp and acetous as vinegar: all the kind qualities of my nature have dried up within me—I am the acid of a druggist's shop—I have no comfort of my life; and am a plague to all my friends.

The sun rises, and the sun sets, and yet I am the same—the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. I walk on the pavements, and am jostled unceremoniously over the curb stones: I am run against by this fellow's wheel-barrow: I am avoided by the men, and overlooked by the women, and when I complain of all this, all the reply I get is, that I have *no family, no wife nor children.*

The very boys laugh at me as I go along the ways, and pointing their fingers at me, cry out, *there goes old Trismegistus—old cheese-paring—old prickly pear—old spider—old spindle-shank.*

I am a man of woes, and have numbered many griefs in my time.

My life is without a single gleam of sunshine—black night has enveloped me all about: gloom has covered me as with a cloak of mourning. There is no one to pour oil into my wounds.—Gilead has no balm for me; nor is there any physician but matrimony that can remove my disease.

Like the wounded deer; I am avoided by the flock: like the Degraded Seraphim from among the righteous, am I, Trismegistus, cast out from among men.

Alas! that I ever should have been born, or that I should never have been trained in my youth to hunt in couples.

And what is the worst of all, I have been my whole life through, a victim to unsuccessful loves:—indeed I have suffered great extremity in this way and yet none will love me for what I have gone through—the hairbreadth 'scapes I have made, or the stories I tell of my own sufferings.

This vestal virgin I have tried, and that, but they all had their fires to watch.

I have striven over and over again—I have bowed down, imprecated, beseeched, wooed, worried, I have uttered oaths and vows by the cubic foot, but alas! I have not prevailed. Bravely I have carried myself, but I prevailed not. With Cæsar of old it was *veni, vidi, vici*, but with me it has been *veni, vidi abivi.* Chloe betrayed me *with a kiss*, and Lydia lured me on, and then laughed at mine infirmity, when I revealed it.

These misfortunes have made me sad and melancholy, and I have grown bitter upon the world—My tongue has been dipt in poison, and it cuts like a two edged sword.

O, I am the curse of the earth, and the tailsend of mankind—its very toe-nail paring. When cold winter comes, and the rivers and the great bays are frozen up—when the snow stands white on the high Alleghany, and the keen winds blow, I suffer much o' nights. Ten blankets afford me no consolation.—My blood is chilled, and my bones are as stone.

When I shake myself from my lair of a morning, I eat a solitary and comfortless meal, that has some affinity to what the world calls a breakfast; but it is *the resemblance of a thing not seen*. My dinner choaks me, and supperless for the most, I lie down on my pillow. This wears me to the bone; and I am but the anatomy of a man:

My body, indeed, is wonderfully diminished: and it occupies but a small space in my garments. I go about like a kildea in a barren field, with tears in my eyes: I am the child of tears and groans.

Cilrbacy is the vulture, that gnaws eternally at my heart, it is the night-mare that torments me in my sleep. O, I had rather be wedded to a shrew, a slattern, a garlicky, scandal-tongued dame, than thus to see my soul ground down to nothing by this grindstone of celibacy.

He was but a fool of old, who said, *art thou young? then marry not yet; if old, match not at all.*

Ye daughters of earth, take me in, for I am desolate. O that I had hung myself up with my first love's garters.

DR. DYOTT.

The case of Dr Dyott has excited a deep interest in the city of Philadelphia and other places. The Doctor established a Manual Labor Bank some time ago, and on the suspension of the banks, went largely into the "shin-plaster" business. On the suspension, he shut up shop and applied to the Insolvent Courts for the benefit of the bankrupt laws of Pennsylvania.

The following facts appeared on the trial:

1st. That the whole amount of the specie capital of the Bank, was less than $300!

2d. Post notes (that is, fictitious issues) were at on time emitted to the amount of $116,000.

3d. The whole issues of the Bank were between three and four hundred thousand dollars!

4th. The Dyotts made money shin plasters at one time so fast, that the Cashier could not get an account of them.

5th Houses for all the Dyotts were purchased with post notes, never paid.

6th. The stores and contents were transferred to the Doctor's son, and others.

7th. The merchandize in the store was all carried away last fall. The amount was estimated at $250,000!

8th. When the Cashier was in the habit of receiving deposites from individuals, or savings, he paid them over to 'the Doctor.' He had 'the Doctor's' receipts for $150,000! of deposites mostly in small sums from poor depositors.

According to this testimony, not even $70,000 of the issues could have been redeemed! And 'the Doctor' managed his own business in his own way, so that Mr. Simpson avers he could not tell where the property is!!

We have here certainly a fine specimen of the 'credit system,' and the beauties of the federal whig 'better currency'.

The Doctor's case was finally decided on the 19th ult. so far as the Insolvent Court is concerned. Judge King gave the opinion of the Court rejecting the petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and holding the applicant, Dr. Dyott, to bail in the sum of $10,000, to answer at the Court of Criminal Sessions, for fraudulent insolvency. Unable to obtain the necessary securities, the Doctor was placed in the custody of the Sheriff who escorted him to prison.

Armed bravadoes threaten the lives of defenceless citizens, and call it "Whig" chivalry—they conspire and consummate the murder of a member of Congress, & call it 'Whig' chivalry—they resort to fisticuffs in the House of Representatives, and say it is 'Whig' chivalry—they make drunken speeches in the halls of legislation, and glory in their chivalry—with their lances ever couched against some windmill, these political Quixotes dash onwards, reckless of consequences to themselves or their country. Being "gentlemen who know each other by instinct," they scorn the world and all its sober rules, and choose their leaders from among those who depend upon 'their tried and trusty weapons.' Such is the pass to which Federalism, under the disguise of Whigery, has brought our country.—N. C. Standard.

The Western bank at Rome, (Georgia) has suspended.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, April 23, 1839

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We could not do more in our last paper than announce the fact that the Democracy of New York had achieved a most signal and triumphant victory in their recent contest for city officers. The city has been wrested from the hands of modern Whiggery, and is, as she ever must be, Democratic.

"Let the glad trumpet sound a victory!"

Scarcely had the Whig presses ceased their rejoicings at escaping barely with life in Connecticut, before they had to mourn over their unlooked or defeat in New York. In reference to the exertions of the Whigs to carry the city, a cotemporary remarks—Not one of the appliances of Federal Whiggery, but was called into requisition and urged to their utmost extension. Newspaper falsehoods in every shape—the most slanderous calumnies against our candidates, and barefaced falsehoods in favor of their own, were freely resorted to—imported voters—double voting—bullying and bravado—in fact, nothing that could give Whiggery a vote, or take one from the Democratic ticket, was left undone. The defalcations of Swartwout and Price, were served up in every shape and shade of coloring—and yet "the sober second thought of the people" has triumphed over all—giving us another illustration that it is "never wrong and is always efficient."

MORE HELP.—We are pleased to learn that the "Baltimore Transcript" heretofore a neutral paper, will hoist the Democratic flag, and support the present National Administration. We also learn a new Democratic paper will shortly be commenced at Annapolis. We sincerely hope the exertions of the publishers will be backed by a liberal patronage.

☞ GRAHAM STEWART, the Wandering Piper, lately died in the city of Dublin.

The Baltimoreans have refused to permit Frank Johnson and his black musicians to fiddle to them, as they have been doing for the "white folks" of the Northern cities.

Our friend of the Centreville Sentinel says that Queen Ann's will come in for a share of the premiums to be awarded to the successful competitors at the Cattle Show and Fair to be held at this place next October. We are glad to find a spirit of enterprize aroused in this matter, and a determination on the part of our sister county to give us a fair specimen of her *best doings*.

☞ We have seen allusions made to the length of the last session of the Legislature, and a disposition evinced by some to throw the entire burden of blame upon the Republican members This subject, perhaps, would scarcely be worthy of notice, were it not for the fact, that the Democratic party have ever contended for a reduction, as far as practicable, in the expenses of the State. Retrenchment has been their aim, & if they have failed in carrying it fully out, it is owing entirely to their not securing a majority in the Legislature. Oppressive taxes and an empty treasury aroused the people last fall from the political stupor into which they had fallen, and were, in connexion with the natural influence of Democratic principles, mainly instrumental in effecting the salutary change which the result of last fall's election brought about in the Executive Department of the State. The whigs however securing a majority in both branches of the Legislature became the guardians of the State, and to them the people must look for the protracted length of the session, and upon them must fall whatever censure may arise upon the subject. We have been led to make these remarks upon reading the expose of the Editor of the Whig paper at Annapolis, in reference to the manner in which he has been dealt with by the House of Delegates as public printer. He has spoken partially, no doubt, of his political brethren, but sufficiently plain for all our purposes. After reading the appended extract, written by one who was on the spot during the whole session, no candid man will be slow in making up his verdict and declaring upon which party the displeasure of the people should rest for the unnecessary length of the last session of the legislature. Hear him:—

A brief recital of the incidents of the session, so far at least as they affected the Printer of the House, will best elucidate this whole subject, and may relieve it somewhat of individual, by introducing public concerns. Let us premise this recital, by stating the fact, that take it all in all, a more UNPLEASANT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND HAS SELDOM IF EVER BEEN HELD. Unpleasant, we mean, during its lengthened progress, to those who felt most the responsibility of its measures. *A want of harmony and good feeling between brethren of the same family was not only manifest, but was carried to such extremes, that either of the contending sections associated more cordially with members of the opponent party than with those of the opposite section of their own party.* Jealousy—distrust—heart burning—in short all the bitter asperities engendered in family quarrels, added to the contentions between the leaders of sectional parties, seemed by fate to have been mixed up in the cup of ingredients of which all had to partake,—THE CONSEQUENCE WAS A GENERAL HALT IN THE WHEELS OF LEGISLATION. It appeared as if no proposition for onward motion could win a majority of voices; whilst the formidable phalanx of Van Buren men moved like one man at every motion of their fugle; it was only necessary for a prominent whig to make a proposition, to insure its defeat, by sufficient of the rivals of that man, or of his section, being thrown into the opposite scale. It was this unhappy posture of affairs, of which our opponents took good care to avail themselves, which prevented decision upon the several contested elections to the utmost extreme—which brought in question the integrity one after another of the most prominent men of the whig party, and jeoparded the standing of almost all the internal improvement corporations; most seriously threatened for a long time to leave them abandoned by the State to almost inevitable ruin.

☞ Agreeably to Mr. A. Jump's request we give room to the subjoined letter.

COMMUNICATED.

A copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham,—In looking over your paper of Saturday last, I perceive that your columns are shut against my reply to 'A Subscriber's' communication, which appeared in your paper of 30th March;—for the reason as you state that you were not aware that the controversy between the anonymous writer and myself was to be conducted upon personal grounds, and you express some regret that you opened your columns to the subject in the commencement. I have never studied the duties of an Editor, not even as to his moral obligations—I therefore most respectfully request you to give me your reasons more fully for shutting your columns against my communication. Wherefore I am deprived of an opportunity of vindicating myself against the attacks of an anonymous writer, through the columns of your paper, strictly of a personal nature, with an intention by fair implication that he should continue the subject through the same medium, which you permitted him to do in a warm and pointed, and strictly personal manner, and I suppose to the full completion of his subject—therefore I thought I had a right to claim and expect a place in your columns for my reply, at least upon alternate principles. I did not expect that you would shut your columns upon odd numbers, and thereby exclude me from a reply, to the wanton and unprovoked attacks of 'A Subscriber.' I do think I had a right to claim a place in your paper for my reply, upon the principles of generosity and common justice; but this being denied, I have only to request that you give this letter an insertion in your next paper, together with your answer, and I will then leave you to justify your mode of shutting your columns against my communication to your own conscience and the public.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
In haste,
ABRAHAM JUMP.

April 18th, 1839.

In the last Congress, New York City was represented by Democratic members; the whigs happening to carry the city at the municipal elections, called vociferously upon Mr. Cambreleng and his colleagues to resign. The case is now altered—will the Federal Representatives resign or hold on? Echo answers, hold on!

From the Evening Post.

To the Hon. Messrs. Curtis, Hoffman, Monroe, and Grinnell, members elect of the Twenty-sixth Congress:

GENTLEMEN: Your friends, the editors of the Federal papers of this city, on the election of Mayor Clark by a very small majority, & even when he was elected by a plurality, called loudly upon the Hon. Messrs. Cambreleng, and Moore to resign their seats in Congress, alleging as a reason that a majority of this District was against them. Now, gentlemen, the recent election shows that there are more than one thousand majority against you, and if your friends could with any propriety call on those gentlemen to resign, the reason for your resigning your seats is a thousand times stronger. We now call upon you to resign your seats, and submit the question again to the people. If they elect you by a fair majority, then we shall be willing for you to take your seats in the next Congress.

DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MOBILE

A slip from the Mobile Commercial Register, received by express mail, informs us that the election in that city has terminated in the complete success of the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor, five Democratic Aldermen, and the entire Democratic ticket for Councilmen, have been elected by large majorities.

Last year the Whig Mayor was chosen by a majority of 333, and this year he has been defeated by a majority of 356.

Causes similar to those which are moving the Democracy of this city have produced this great and sudden change. Augmented expenditure, a profligate administration of the finances, and the corrupt use of money, excited the attention of the people, and induced them to undertake a radical reform.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ONE DAY BEFORE THE ELECTION.—As goes the City will go the State, and as goes the State will go the whole Union on the Presidential election.—New York Evening Star.

ONE DAY AFTER THE ELECTION.—It is to be hoped that the pure principles of the country, not operated upon in masses as in this city, may redeem what has been lost by a small majority.—New York Evening Star.

CONSOLING.

"It is to be hoped that the pure principles of the country, not operated upon in masses, as in the city, may redeem what has been lost by a small majority."—N. Y. Eve. Star.

"The pure principles of the country" show a still greater gain than that in the city of New York. Take, for example, from the last Albany Argus:

"WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The Westchester Herald contains the returns from all the towns in the county, except two, (South Salem and North Salem,) which, conceding both to the Federalists, show the following results:

"*Democratic*—Westchester, Pelham, Eastchester, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Mamaroneck, Whiteplains, Harrison, Northeastle, Scarsdale, Greenburg, Mount Pleasant, Newcastle, Bedford, Poundridge

"*Federal*—Rye, Yorktown, Somers, Cortlandt, South Salem, North Salem.

"Fifteen Democratic towns, six Federal; being a gain of three since last spring."

E PLURIBUS UNUM

From the (N. Y.) New Era.

THE VICTORY!!!

We have no language to adequately express our deep felt admiration of the true and noble-hearted Democracy of the city during the election just closed There were no petty disputes about candidates, which generally originate in selfishness; but every democrat felt that there was a cause involved that sunk all considerations about the personal merits of candidates into utter insignificance. Liberty, Democratic liberty, was the cause to which such pure and unsurpassed devotion was cheerfully and entirely given; and it is only known to a portion of the Democratic party here, the powerful combination of Anglo-American or British influence, wealth, corruption, extra levies of Police, and thousands of chief and subordinate Whig office holders, which the Democracy, poor comparatively in circumstances, but rich in virtue, had to contend against. The contest was here in the very heart, in the strong hold, the actual head quarters of the British American Whigism, Federalism and Toryism of the United States But we tell our brethren all over the Union to rejoice with us over the most important democratic victory of nearly half a century. A victory that already sounds the death knell of the Federalists—the National Republican—the Independent Republican and Webb baptized Whig party.

The result in some of the Wards has been most decisively in favor of the Democratic Ticket than we had reason to expect last evening. We have carried the entire ticket in twelve Wards, and generally, as far as heard from, our tickets have run remarkably even, much more so than is usual in the election of Charter officers. This proves that the Democratic Party have acted on this occasion as they are in the habit of doing usually solely from political motives. We promised that the 19,500 which voted for the democratic ticket last fall, were alive and unchanged, and would vote again this spring.—They have nobly redeemed their pledge, and have brought to the poll 2150 in addition. The whole number of votes polled for Varian is 21,650. These we shall retain, and add another 2,000 in the fall.

OFFICIAL CANVASS FOR MAYOR.

MAYOR.

	Whole No. of votes.	Dem. Varian.	Fed. Clark.
1st Ward,	1619		676
2d "	1132		461
3d "	1743		634
4th "	2372	22	
5th "	2595		140
6th "	2340	171	
7th "	3607	27	
8th "	4390	105	
9th "	3271	567	
10th "	2879	532	
11th "	2262	1006	
12th "	830	250	
13th "	2409	432	
14th "	2826	186	
15th "	1931		765
16th "	2370	126	
17th "	2673	315	
Vote 1839—	41266	3739	2676
" 1838	39347	2676	
Increase vote 1919		1063 Varian's maj.	

RECAPITULATION.—Majority for Isaac I. Varian 1063: Common Council, 12 Wards, or 24 out of 34 members!!!

The following official document was published in all the Federal papers on Monday morning:

WHIG HEADQUATERS,
WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, APRIL 6, 1839.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the WHIG GENERAL HEADQUATERS during the ensuing charter election for the city of New York, be held at BROADWAY HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Grand streets, where all information may be obtained during the "Three Days," and that on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, we invite our Whig friends to meet at Masonic Hall, in Broadway, to respond to a decisive and triumphant Whig victory.

Extract from the minutes.

CHANDLER STARR, Chairman.
A. WILLIAMS, JAS. T. M. BLEAKLEY, } Secretaries.

We are informed that the *Whig friends* universally declined the invitation of the General Committee, and that Masonic Hall was shut up at an unusually early hour last evening. The difficulty was, as we understand, a failure on the part of the chairman, Mr. Starr, to produce "a decisive and triumphant Whig victory," to respond to.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The annual election for Governor and Senators, and the semi annual one for members of the House, will take place in Rhode Island on Wednesday the 17th inst. It is to us a source of high gratification, and it must be to every other friend of liberal principles, to know that the Rhode Island Democracy are laboring vigorously to carry their ticket. The able and indefatigable editor of the Providence Herald, who presides over one of the best conducted presses in the country, is fighting the battle manfully, and has already floored his neighbor of the Journal more than once, refuting the charges made by him against Mr. Bullock, the Democratic candidate for Governor. With so excellent an advocate of their cause, our Rhode Island friends have high assurance of success.—Boston Post.

☞ RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. ☜

We have nothing satisfactory from Rhode Island. The following article, which we copy from the New Era, and obtained by them from the Herald office, dated Providence, April 18th, says; "The result as to Governor is, that the present incumbent, the federal candidate, has been distanced by something like four hundred votes, by the two others, and there is no election. There is but little difference between the number of votes given for the democratic candidate, and those for the federal candidate.

There are three hobbies in agriculture—Baden Corn, in Illinois; Roban potatoes in Massachusetts; and the Morus Multicaulis every where.