

The Recent Election—Its Numerous Results.

From the returns already received, giving the result of the recent presidential election in this country, it is very evident to the philosophical observer, that a more important election has never been held since the establishment of the present constitution. It is probable, that on this occasion three millions of independent men throughout these twenty-six States, have come up in the compass of two or three days—at almost contemporaneous periods—and declared by their votes, deposited in the ballot boxes, who is to be the chief magistrate of this mighty country. At this moment we are unable to say who is elected President—whether it is Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk—for the great mass of the whole population are so nearly divided, that it may take some days yet before that extraordinary result is ascertained and when it has been ascertained, it is highly probable that the successful candidate may triumph by one of the smallest majorities that ever has determined such a contest.

In this contest a variety of issues have been involved—moral, political, social, religious, and, perhaps, also, commercial. From the extreme closeness of the contest it might be argued that these issues, to a certain extent, have not been decided upon, but we believe, from the general character of the result thus ascertained, that most likely the most of them have received either a new impulse or a depression, from which the philosophical mind can discover the natural results growing out of this extraordinary movement of the people of the United States. Let us examine this matter a little more closely.

And first growing out of this extraordinary popular struggle for the chief magistracy of this great country, we have evolved the distinct truth and great fact, which is still denied by the monarchists of Europe, that a free people—an intelligent people—a religious people—yet certain exceptions in all points, are yet capable of going through one of the most extraordinary movements—that of an election for chief magistrate, and presenting to the world at the same time, a spectacle of moral sublimity that the sun has never heretofore shone upon—and that is, in a population of twenty millions, such a contest should be peacefully determined without the shadow of military force to maintain the law—without riot—without insurrection—without whatever to mar or deface the moral beauty of the movement, except the folly and mismanagement of the press and certain politicians preceding the contest, and a few little, paltry, contemptible "rows" here and there in some of the large cities. This ought to teach the monarchists and aristocracies of Europe, as well as the great popular masses there, that the grand experiment of man's capacity for self-government is successful here to a degree transcending even the hopes of the friends of free institutions. The enemies of republicanism in Europe are in the habit of exclaiming against the insurrectionary spirit, which, as they falsely allege, prevails in the United States. That is all a silly fable. Popular outbreaks here, it is true, occasionally taken place—but what have they been? Sudden, brief, and evanescent as the explosion of a rocket. But here we have seen the great principles of the government applied, and the right of universal suffrage exercised, whilst unusual popular excitement universally prevailed, and not an incident occurring to occasion the slightest pain to a true patriot—without any of the riot, and bloodshed, and tumult which are exhibited at every election in Great Britain.

This is one of the principal points or issues established and strengthened by the recent election. Another result is the complete and utter destruction of all those mistaken ideas promulgated by the enemies of this government in Europe, that we are a divided nation—a divided people—and that there are elements at work amongst us which will destroy the unity of the people and the government. But the very division of such a mass of intelligence as is comprised in three millions of people, into two great parties, distributed almost equally in every State—in every geographical division of the country, prevents any such idea from obtaining ascendancy in this country, as a division or dissolution of the Union. What can South Carolina on one side, and a few demagogues in Vermont on the other, or a little fraction of abolitionists in Boston, effect by their denunciations of the Union, or resolutions declaring its dissolution, when we see immense masses of the population all uniting cordially in one great movement? The perpetuity of this Union is therefore strengthened and established by every succeeding election for the Presidency.

To these two most important points, there are a number of subsidiary or less important ones to be added, all growing out of the present election—Amongst these, the most important, is, probably, the moral reaction that will now take place, both in the press and the people, when they cast a glance behind them, and see the excesses and errors they have committed in the recent canvass—when they reflect upon the outrages against both correct taste and sound morality. In public meetings—in private conversations—in various associations of both parties, errors and excesses were committed, of which all, we are sure, will now feel ashamed. A great reaction will now take place, in consequence of this calm retrospection, and we are encouraged to hope that it will tend to a more rigid adherence hereafter to the principles of good taste and sound morality.

Another result affecting our foreign and domestic relations will also grow out of this election. The very closeness of the contest between Polk and Clay, and the peculiarity of the issues involved, have certainly given an impetus to that measure which is called the re-annexation of Texas and also the acquisition of the Oregon territory. A strong opposition has been made to this measure in New England, but we are persuaded, from the results of the present election, that the "native" papers have, we perceive, nominated William S. Archer, as their candidate in 1848. A weaker and more contemptible candidate could not be selected from the lists of weak politicians. He is an amiable man, but in intellect and capacity, below the level of Captain Tyler. If the "natives" want to do anything, let them take up the name of General Scott.

Silas Wright in New York—So far as the returns have been received they indicate that Mr. Wright is running ahead of Mr. Polk. His vast popularity is, doubtless, one cause of this, but it also indicates the depth and permanence of the hatred of the Van Buren clique to the nomination of Mr. Polk. They can't forgive that.

Old Bill.—This great genius passed through this city yesterday from Philadelphia en route to Boston. He appears to have quite recovered from his recent indisposition; indeed we have never seen him appear in better health and spirits. He will doubtless favor the Bostonians with one or more of the new pieces which he has recently composed. "The Requiem to the Memory of Washington," is said to be equal if not surpassing his former compositions; the "Solitude of the Prairie," is also worthy of the great artist, and the "Falls of Niagara," by those who have heard it, is estimated one of his sublimest productions. It is hoped that ere long the residents of this city will have the opportunity of hearing one or all of these compositions.

Benefit of Mr. Lennox.—The admirers of Scottish character will perceive Mr. Lennox takes a farewell benefit at the Chatham Theatre to-night, aided by Miss Nelson and Mr. Freer. Songs, dancing, &c., make up an admirable night's performance. We say, so, one, go, all.

City Intelligence.

Nov. 6.—Owen Daily, of Brooklyn, was arrested at a late hour on Tuesday night, charged with illegally voting in the 15th ward.

UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT.

Both Parties Claiming New York.

Doubt and Excitement of the Election in this State.

Chances of Mr. Clay Increasing.

We are in the midst of an unprecedented excitement, after having passed through an extremely quiet election in this city; but the returns from the interior counties in this State, throw a cloud over the prospects of both parties. Both claim their candidates as having been successful—the whigs claim Mr. Clay, the locofoccos present the same claim for Mr. Polk. The extreme closeness of the contest, compared with that of 1840, make the chances either way very doubtful.

The extreme excitement of politicians, the crowds in the streets, the commotion that is generally prevailing in the city at the present time, exceed all we ever experienced during the last quarter of a century. All parties are dissatisfied, except perhaps the American Republican party, who, with the assistance of the whigs, have carried their Assembly ticket—and may thus hold the balance of power in that house—besides the Senate, and several members of Congress.

Amidst these conflicting views it may be asked what is our opinion? As far as we can tell, all appears to depend on the Abolition vote in the western counties, and in consequence of Birney's conduct as respects his connection with the Locofoccos, Mr. Clay may carry the State. In Ohio, the Abolitionists lost some strength, but whether they will do so in this State remains to be seen. However, the neutrals have the power to secure it if they have exercised their vote; whether or not, at present it is impossible to say. Nothing but the actual returns will do it. Some 600 or 700 votes may decide the question in this State.

We have added the latest returns up to the hour of going to press, which will be found as accurate as can possibly be obtained at the present time.

New York Election. 1844. 1840. Counties. Clay. Polk. Har. V. B. Kings, 447 2590 3298 3156 New York, 22716 24590 20956 21933 Orange, 447 4871 4545 Richmond, 450 4290 4478 Rockland, 924 537 1657 Westchester, 201 4083 4345 Suffolk, 1150 2415 3482 Queens, 251 2522 2350 Columbia, 450 4290 4478 Greene, 429 2991 3258 Albany, 4598 6371 5944 Montgomery, 326 2928 3298 Herkimer, 1500 3118 4353 Saratoga, 450 4416 3873 Rensselaer, 650 5752 5424 Seneca, 190 1752 1579 Dutchess, 300 3355 3362 Ulster, 300 4492 4281 Putnam, 988 1086 920 Fulton, 125 1984 1645

21 counties, 30409 37210 30485 30485

Democratic maj., 6801 5187

Democratic gain, 1614 in 21 counties.

There are fifty seven counties in the State.

Whig & Native. Democrat.

- District 1, J. W. Lawrence, Democrat. 2, H. J. Seaman, Whig & Native. 3, Wm. S. Miller, Democrat. 4, T. Woodruff, W. B. Macalay, Democrat. 5, W. W. Campbell, Whig & Native. 6, W. W. Anderson, Democrat. 7, W. W. Woodworth, Whig & Native. 8, Arch. C. Niven, Democrat. 9, Samuel Gordon, Whig & Native. 10, John F. Collins, Democrat. 11, Democrat.

Remarks on the Above.

It is to be seen by the above returns being correct, that the whigs out of the city held their own—that they are, indeed, nearly as strong as in 1840, when they carried the State by 13,200. It is possible, however, that the abolition vote may affect the general result, but it is difficult to tell how far that vote has had an influence on the whig ticket. In Oneida county, the strong hold of abolitionism, where the abolitionists polled 1148 in 1840, the whigs have gained 998 in seven towns—showing that Birney has, most likely, been deserted by a portion of his party who have gone over to Clay. If this runs through the western counties in the same way, Clay has certainly carried the State. All is in doubt and confusion, and Polk may and may not come off with the thirty-six electoral votes.

Should Polk, however, lose the State, Wright will probably be elected Governor. It appears probable from the evidence we have received, that there has been a small defection in the Democratic ranks on the part of some of Van Buren's friends. It is supposed that owing to Van Buren being thrown overboard, some of his admirers bolted the course on the Presidential ticket, and went powerfully for Wright. This is made more clearly manifest, by the fact that Wright runs ahead of his ticket in every county heard from.

In the present aspect of the returns, it will be difficult to tell with much accuracy how the State has gone, till we hear from a few counties on the other side of Cayuga Bridge. Till then, therefore, let us watch and pray. To-day, look at the Post-script head for later returns from the interior, and see what they indicate.

Pennsylvania Elections.

October. 1844. November. 1844. Counties. Markle. Shunk. Clay. Polk. 47 counties, 111,652 114,163 71,382 74,799 Dem. maj., 2,511 3,417

Democratic gain in three weeks, 906

TWELVE COUNTIES TO HEAR FROM.

- Armstrong, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Clarion, Elk, Erie, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Warren.

These gave a Democratic majority of 1886 on the gubernatorial ticket three weeks ago. This added to Polk's majority in the above table will give him 5,903.

Virginia Election.

1844. 1840. Counties. Clay. Polk. Har. V. B. Richmond City, 324 276 590 176 Henrico, 506 341 445 398 Petersburg, 40 245 262 Chesterfield, 336 597 298 558 Frederick, 762 818 755 747 Sussex, 215 109 347 Spotsylvania, 15 358 368 Stafford, 103 55 295 Greensville, 110 136 110 136 Hanover, 90 450 462 King George, 49 168 129 Fairfax, 48 366 221 Loudoun, 950 1269 381 Loudens, 62 638 729 865 Shenandoah, 124 599 372 Berkeley, 1200 102 1218 Rockingham, 1500 256 1444 Page, 700 45 528 Clarke, 20 174 191

Twenty-four counties, 4701 6404 5882 10293

Democratic majority, 1708 1601

Democratic gain, 52 since 1840.

There are one hundred and twenty-four counties in the State. In 1840 they gave Van Buren a majority of 1,392.

According to the Richmond Enquirer (dem.) of the 8th inst., the above has confirmed the con-

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Ohio Election. 1844. 1840. Counties. Clay. Polk. Har. V. B. Abolition. Adams, 210 206 281 287 Belmont, 291 207 222 204 Cayuga, 372 217 264 264 Erie, 1382 1318 171 197 Franklin, 1200 1100 1100 1100 Lakin, 1727 884 114 187 Lorain, 1929 1809 234 169 Madison, 2622 2609 174 762 Summit, 2622 2609 174 762 Union, 2622 2609 174 762 Ypsilanti, 566 701 35 303 Marion, 1133 1415 50 22 Fairland, 15 1182 114 1119 Franklin, 45 214 214 214 Green, 393 393 393 393 Harrison, 393 393 393 393 Jackson, 393 393 393 393 Madison, 393 393 393 393 Perry, 393 393 393 393 Ross, 393 393 393 393 Washington, 393 393 393 393 Whig majority, 780 226 780 226 Adams, 226 226 226 226 Belmont, 226 226 226 226 Cayuga, 226 226 226 226 Erie, 226 226 226 226 Franklin, 226 226 226 226 Lakin, 226 226 226 226 Lorain, 226 226 226 226 Madison, 226 226 226 226 Summit, 226 226 226 226 Union, 226 226 226 226 Ypsilanti, 226 226 226 226 Marion, 226 226 226 226 Fairland, 226 226 226 226 Franklin, 226 226 226 226 Green, 226 226 226 226 Harrison, 226 226 226 226 Jackson, 226 226 226 226 Madison, 226 226 226 226 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