

A POINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Parliament to Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly. David M. Camp, of Derby. William Hebard, of Randolph. George C. Caborn, of Lyndon.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

MR. WEBSTER, AT ANDOVER. The Essex Whig meeting at Andover consisted of numerous delegates from every town in the County—the whole assembly consisting of nearly 5000, in a beautiful little amphitheatre, a stage being erected for the speakers.

its purpose, and to the discriminating judgment of his fellow-citizens who best knew him, and who well appreciated those talents and that patriotism, on which a nation may safely rely."

MR. ADAMS IN CINCINNATI.—Mr. Adams arrived in Cincinnati on the 8th inst. and was received with all the enthusiasm his character and services deserve. A signal gun from the heights above the city announced his approach. At the foot of Mount Auburn he was met by the Mayor and citizens and escorted to the Henry House. Soon after he appeared on the balcony of the Hotel and was received with a storm of hurrahs. The Mayor addressed him in an appropriate speech, to which Mr. Adams responded with his usual eloquence. The Cincinnati Herald says:

"He referred to the circumstances which had induced his visit to the West. He had often desired to see this new world, which was a wilderness when he began his public career, but there were so many obstructions it seemed to him impossible. When the invitation was given him to attend at the laying of the corner stone of the Observatory in this city, every obstruction vanished—the way was opened for the accomplishment of what he had so long desired."

"He referred briefly to prominent events in the early history of this State—and especially to the ordinance of 1787, which had secured the entire region of the North West against the curse of slavery—had stamped upon its soil and its institutions the principle of Personal Freedom. As he pronounced this eulogium, his kindling eye, and emphatic smile, and energetic action, at once bespoke a heart profoundly devoted to the cause of Human Rights, and indicated the power which he could urge its claims."

"He alluded to the praise which had been bestowed upon his father. Any testimonial from his countrymen to any services he might have rendered them, always touched his heart. But a testimonial to the services of his father—and here he spoke with much emotion—almost moved him beyond measure—he would carry it with him forever."

"The service which he had come to perform, had not yet been done. The sun that shall set to-morrow, will see it completed. Were it the last day of his life he should feel happy to depart at such an hour."

"He closed by invoking the blessing of God upon them, and retired amidst the applause of the vast multitude."

DEATH OF COL. JOHN TRUMBULL.

We learn from the Express of last evening, that the venerable Col. John Trumbull, the aid of the immortal Washington, is no more. He breathed his last yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the boarding house, in Broadway, where he has lingered for many weeks. Col. Trumbull had taken up his residence till quite recently at New Haven, where the Trumbull Gallery has been built and adorned by the originals of nearly all his splendid paintings, and beneath which his mortal remains are to be interred, by the side of those of Mrs. Trumbull, who died some years since—Col. Trumbull was aged 87 years.

Col. Trumbull, our readers will recollect, was not only a distinguished officer in the revolution, but our first great painter. Four of his great paintings now adorn the panels of the rotunda of the Capitol. The names are as follows:

- 1. Philadelphia—Declaration of Independence. 2. Saratoga—Capitulation of Burgoyne. 3. Yorktown—Surrender of Cornwallis. 4. Annapolis—Washington's Surrender of his Commission.

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION IN CONNECTICUT.—The Whigs of Connecticut met on Wednesday in State Convention at New Haven. The Courier says:—

"The Convention was one of the largest and most respectable ever gathered in Connecticut. It embraced three ex-Governors, viz. Ellsworth, Foote, and Peters. Also ex-Senators, and ex-Members of Congress, in addition to an unusually large number of venerable men from the agricultural districts, the 'Fathers of the State,' and also some energetic, intelligent men of middle age, from almost every rank and profession in Connecticut."

The Committee of one from each town, embracing over one hundred, appointed to nominate State officers, reported:—

For Governor, Roger S. Baldwin. For Lieutenant Governor, Reuben Booth. For Secretary, Daniel P. Tyler. For Treasurer, Joseph B. Gilbert. For Comptroller, Abijah Carrington.

The Committee of one from each County, appointed to nominate Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and also the County Committee for the ensuing year, reported as follows:

First Congressional District.—Delegate, Wm. W. Ellsworth; Substitute, Benj. B. Chamberlain.

Second Congressional District.—Delegate, S. D. Hubbard; Substitute, Samuel A. Foote.

Third Congressional District.—Delegate, Solomon Paine; Substitute, Gordon Trumbull.

Fourth Congressional District.—Delegate, Truman Smith; Substitute, Thomas B. Osborn.

At the close of the Convention, three hearty and enthusiastic cheers were given for Henry Clay, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

JOS. SMITH.—The following odd resolutions, among others, were passed at the opening of Joe Smith's tavern at Nauvoo, on the 3d ult.

Resolved, Gen. Joseph Smith, whether we view him as a Prophet at the head of the church, a General at the head of the Legion, a Mayor at the head of the City Council, or as a Landlord at the head of his table, he has few equals and no superior.

Resolved, That Nauvoo, the great emporium of the West, the centre of all centres, a city of three years growth, a population of 18,000 souls, (!) congregated from the four quarters of the globe, (!!) embracing all the intelligence (!!!) of all nations, (!!!!) with industry, frugality, economy, virtue, and brotherly love, unsurpassed in any age of the world, a suitable home for the saints (!!!!!)

Private letters from Quebec mention that

many farmers in the vicinity of Quebec and towards Kamouraski, have much oats and potatoes still out, with snow on the ground and hard frost. It is feared that the necessity which drove the people of that district to petition for and except of aid from the Legislature in 1834-5 to purchase seed corn, may again exist, although such assistance will not now-a-days be given them.

Many farmers in the District of Montreal have also been caught by the early frost. Thousands of bushels are still in the ground. In Vaudeuil there are ten thousand bushels now out; the case is similar North and South of this city,—in the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains, and also in those of Chambly, St. Hyacinthe, and Rouville. All these will be lost. We have not yet heard from the Eastern Townships.

Correspondence of the Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—3 P. M.

RIOTS AMONG THE FIREMEN.—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT.—Our City has again been the scene of several desperate and bloody conflicts between the Fairmount and New Market (of Baltimore) Engine Companies on the one side, and the Good Will and Weccaco Hose Companies on the other.

During the course of yesterday afternoon, some fifteen or twenty members of the former Companies, who were out at the Water Works, were attacked and beaten by the latter; and in the evening the Fairmount sounded an alarm of fire, for the avowed purpose of attacking the Good Will, who, in connection with about 100 members of the Weccaco, were stationed in and about their house, out Race street beyond Broad. Being present, I satisfied myself as to the extent of their determination—to kill, or, every member of the Fairmount and New Market, should they approach them! and, to make good their purpose, had armed themselves with guns, pistols, &c. Of the former, I counted seven.

The carriage of the Fairmount, about 5 o'clock, had been seized upon by the Good Will, broken up, and thrown into the Schuylkill River.

Between 8 and 9, the Fairmount, with a force of several hundred, marched out Race street as far as Schuylkill Fourth, where they were met by the Good Will and Weccaco members, who instantly discharged five muskets, loaded with buckshot at their assailants, wounding several persons, two of them are supposed to be seriously injured. Their names are Harvey and Morris, the former shot in the abdomen, the latter in the neck! Clubs, stones, and other deadly missiles were used with frightful violence. The Fairmount were finally overpowered, and obliged to run for their lives. There were several thousand persons concerned in this affair, which continued up to half past 10 o'clock, which hour I left the ground.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH!

During the recent visit of Col. R. M. Johnson to Concord N. H., an amusing incident occurred at the dinner table, which is thus detailed by the New-Hampshire Patriot:—

"Mr. William Low, one of our oldest citizens, made a point at the dinner, which added great interest to it. He commenced with saying that he desired to put a very blunt question to Col. Johnson—that he was a plain, blunt man; and he pursued his object with directness and in a straight forward way. He alluded to the early history of the country, and paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Gov. Pierce. He talked to the President of the company and then through him to Col. Johnson. His remarks related to various matters, touching upon one subject at one moment and starting another thing at another moment. By the course of his observations he succeeded in blinding the minds of most to the subject of the interrogatory he wished to put; and he got credit, notwithstanding his disclaimer, for a good deal of fact, skill and adroitness. He at last came to the interrogatory bluntly enough; but he did not wish for a reply, if there was any delicacy about answering. Then addressing Col. Johnson, he asked,—'Col. Johnson, did you, or did you not, in your own opinion, kill Tecumseh?' Shouts upon shouts followed this, and when it had subsided, Col. Johnson said that, called upon in such a manner, among such a people, he felt not the least hesitation in answering the question promptly and fully. Thereupon he declared, 'In my own opinion, I did kill Tecumseh.' He stated to the company evidence upon which his opinion rested, that they might judge as well as he. The Indians near the quarter where he was had several times routed and again brought to the charge by a leader, who commanded and was obeyed as the principal chief.—Col. Johnson pushed his horse towards this chief, determined to end the desperate fight by his death, if possible. He himself was wounded badly and he supposed from weakness and faintness that he was gone any how, so that he didn't estimate the risk of his own life at a very high rate. As they approached each other the Indian fired, putting a ball through Col. Johnson's bridle hand, (which Col. J. said was the only shot he felt through the fight.) The chief then raised his tomahawk, and when he was within some 20 feet in the act of throwing it Col. Johnson levelled a pistol which he had concealed from the view of the chief and shot him dead. His pistol was loaded with a ball and three buckshot. Tecumseh was found killed at this very spot. A ball had entered his breast near the heart; one buck shot took effect a little higher up on the breast, another in the neck and the third in the head. Various other facts were stated, but we have no space to refer to them. When Col. J. took his seat, Judge Upham rose and said, as he believed mention had been made of a jury, as an issue had been made up and the evidence laid before the jury, he would propose that the company, the jury, should return at the same time their verdict. It was agreed to, and the opinion of the jurors was ascertained by rising. All were of one mind, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of Col. Johnson, of 'GUILTY OF THE BLOOD OF TECUMSEH!'"

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The splendid barque Latrobe, under the command of Captain John E. Allen, sailed yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, from Bond street Wharf, with between seventy and eighty emigrants destined for the Maryland colony on the coast of Africa, under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society. They were all, we learn manumitted slaves, and a great proportion of them were females and children. The ceremonies on board, prior to their departure, were of the most interesting character. An appropriate, impressive and eloquent address to the emigrants was delivered by the Rev. H. V. D. Johns, which was followed by a fervent prayer for the safety and prosperity of the vessel and her crew from the Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of the Baptist Church; after which J. H. V. Latrobe, Esq. gave them a parting farewell, in behalf of the Society, as its presiding officer. As the vessel left the wharf three hearty cheers were given by the crowd assembled on the wharf, which were answered by the emigrants, and she moved off with a light breeze to the land of their forefathers Mr. G. Odwyn, who liberated thirty-one of the emigrants, was present on the occasion, as was also a large number of ladies, who appeared to be enthusiastic in the cause.—Sun.

blanked for a mile on each side by colossal sphinxes and decorations, and had several of those gigantic portals, called Propylæa, which form a grand feature in Egyptian architecture. Each Pylon who erected it, of which a similar use is made, as of the Tablet Abydos, (already mentioned in a notice in this paper.) The date is about B. C. 1660. "The middle gateway," said Mr. Gliddon, "is beautiful in proportion, and faced with the purest granite, was the most perfect of all up to the year 1838, when Mohammed Ali caused this magnificent Pylon which had defied the Persians and Ptolemy Sathyrus, and had stood erect for upwards of 3,490 years, to be blown up with gunpowder!" This atrocity was perpetrated in order to build an indigo factory that failed to answer its purpose, and was closed in 1840, and also to construct some saltpetre works that do not pay, because the chemists, in their anxiety to obtain a job, forgot that the neighborhood did not furnish a sufficient supply of nitrous earth to suffice for 400 pits. This is only one of the abominations of the recent crew who, of late years, have cursed the land of Egypt.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

We took occasion a few days ago to mention the reception of a pamphlet on the Texas Revolution, by "Probus." We do not know who "Probus" is, but we conjecture him to be David L. Child. At any rate, he has done a good service. The pamphlet occupies 84 large pages in small type, and contains a mass of well authenticated facts, drawn mostly from official documents, exhibited with piquant and apposite comments. These facts are known to but few of the American people, though deeply concerning them. They show beyond all question that the project of getting Texas added to the Union "by hook or by crook," has been long cherished, and that the means resorted to have been unwarrantable and outrageous. It was a darling project of Gen. Jackson, and from the moment he came into power he set himself about it with great assiduity. In examining the correspondence between our Government and that of Mexico, published by order of Congress, Probus discovered frequent reference to other letters which are not to be found, but are suppressed as private, not being of a nature fit for the people to see; but what are published sufficiently disclose that the principal business of our Minister in Mexico, for the last fourteen years, has been to coax, intrigue, wheedle and cheat Mexico out of Texas, and that finally fraud and force were added in the most sinister manner through the agency of Houston and the Texas volunteers. In all these intrigues, Mr. Van Buren was as ready if not as willing an instrument as any Southern slaveholder, the grand object being the extension of slavery into that rich and fertile region, where the Mexicans had abolished it. Our government began the quarrel with Mexico, because her government would not make a treaty to deliver up fugitive slaves. This effort was made as soon as John Quincy Adams was driven out of office by the miserable, knavish hypocritical cry of "bargain and corruption," and when Mexico peremptorily refused, the effort was redoubled to get possession of Texas. To accomplish this, we have several times been very near engaging in a war with Mexico, and hostilities would actually have commenced at one time if Gen. Jackson could have got from Congress the authority he asked for. We verily believe, that Mr. Adams and a few other Whigs, saved the country from a war with Mexico in which the latter would no doubt have called Great Britain to her aid. We cannot now go into particulars, but we shall recur to the correspondence of Mr. Poindext, of S. C., Mr. Anthony Butler, the latter a Texas land speculator of the most profligate character, and Mr. Powhatan Ellis, a Mississippi planter all Ministers to Mexico. What requires immediate and pressing attention is, that Mr. Tyler and all his guard are now bent in carrying out General Jackson's plan of annexing Texas to the United States, and of stretching the dominions of Texas over California. The Santa Fe expedition and the seizure of Monte Rio by Com. Jones, which was a little premature, were all a part of the same system of operations. What now causes great urgency, as well as the utmost secrecy in bringing Texas into the Union, is the fact that the single star Republic is in a very embarrassed condition; and many of the emigrants are beginning to think of abolishing slavery. This would upset all the plans of the extended dominion of slavery which have been so long cherished, and the only way to prevent abolition is to bring Texas into our Union immediately. Besides, if slavery is abolished there, the slaves of all the North Western States will run away in three years, and thus utterly destroy the South Western slave market, by which Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina now thrive. The whole question, then, of liberty and slavery from Chesapeake Bay to Gulf of California, turns on the simple point to which the public attention cannot be much aroused. There ought to be a hundred thousand copies of "Probus" printed and circulated immediately. Let a cheap edition be printed which every body can buy.—Kennebec Journal.

THE RAIL ROAD.

All the world east of us is awake on this subject, and would it not be well that we bestir ourselves in the matter. Burlington seems to be regarded as the natural terminus for either route, while there is room for some diversity of opinion as to which is the most feasible route, and which the more serviceable to the public. That the stock for one or the other will be shortly taken up, we have the strongest reason for believing, and hence we regard prompt action by those having an interest in the matter, as all important. The fact is not to be disguised that, with us public sentiment preponderates in favor of the southern route, as dividing the state to better advantage, while the northern section from this to Rutland would accomplish the double purpose of an eastern and southern thoroughfare, and of course be vastly more productive to the stockholders than it could otherwise be. The Whitehall and Saratoga road will be shortly completed, and with a connecting link from Rutland to Whitehall, Vermont would then have an uninterrupted communication from the most central point on Lake Champlain to Boston and New York, and thus have her choice in the markets. There is probably not much difference between the routes in point of distance; though the Keene Sentinel asserts it as an ascertained fact that the Southern route is 10 miles shorter than the route through Concord, Lebanon and Montpelier. But these things are all to be taken consideration, and now is the time.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The salary paid by the Anti-Slavery Society to James G. Birney, the "friend of man" and the Anti-Slavery candidate for President of the United States, is \$2,280 per annum, besides traveling expenses. That paid to the intensely benevolent Joshua Leavitt, editor of the Emancipator, \$1,800 per annum and to Henry B. Stanton, who wouldn't sympathize with the poor slave for \$2000 per annum!—

Benevolence is a good trade—a great many ingenious persons have found it out.

John Davis of Mass., has taken the field for Henry Clay and the tariff.

Plutarch says, in his life of Alexander, that the Babylonians used, during the dog days, to sleep on skins filled with cold water. The Boston Atlas adds: In these days men sleep on skins filled with liquor.

A traveling mesmerist having said he was ready to answer any question that might be asked him, a Vermont Yankee desired to know how much it cost per week to pasture Neduchadnezzer during the time he was out to grass.

GENERAL BERTRAND.—It is not generally known that this distinguished gentleman is connected with this country by family relationship. His only daughter, Hortensia, who was born on the Island of St. Helena, said to be a most beautiful and accomplished woman, married an American gentleman, Mr. Amada Thayer. Mr. Thayer's father went to France, from Rhode Island, some forty years ago, during the revolution, where he married an accomplished English lady, by whom he had two sons, and by judicious investments of his money, laid the foundation of an immense fortune, which his sons have recently inherited. Mr. Edward Thayer, the youngest son, married the only daughter of the Duke de Padua, a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. Both of these gentlemen occupy a high social distinction in Paris. The younger is a leading politician, and failed in being elected to the Chamber of Deputies, during the last political canvass, by a very few votes.

THE NESTORIAN MASSACRE.

The Missionary Herald for November has advised us to the 28th July from Dr. Grant, the American Missionary to the Nestorian Christians. He is personally acquainted with the principal actors in the tragedy, particularly Bader Khan Bey, chief Buhtan, who is regarded as the most powerful leader in all Koordistan. No longer ago than June last, by special invitation, Dr. Grant visited his residence—two castellated palaces, strongly fortified, about eighteen miles northeast of Jereh. At that time, Nooroolah Bey, chief of the Hakkary Koords, was on a visit to Bader Khan Bey, for the purpose of obtaining his co-operation against the Nestorians. Dr. Grant spent ten days with them, removing, from time to time, higher up the mountains, where they are accustomed to spend the summer under tents. He says:—

"Preparations were then making for an invasion of the Nestorian country by a large army; one division of which was sent to co-operate with the army of the Hakkary chief against the Nestorian tribe of this soon after I left. The purpose was openly avowed of thoroughly subduing the whole of the Nestorians, and some of the dervishes and moolahs, it was said, had advised a war of extermination, which 'God would regard as a work of special character!' This Bader Khan Bey, by the way, is a most zealous Mohammedan, 'a pillar of the faith,' an open enemy of Christianity, and not likely to show any great mercy to its followers when they once fall under his power. I learned that he had spoken of my building in Ashteh, and said that he could drive us from the mountains. To me, however, his department was apparently very friendly, and he repeatedly told me that in case of his intended invasion of Tyary, our houses and property should remain entirely safe; he also added that any Nestorians who might take shelter with me should be un molested. My confidence in his promises is not such as to allow me to expose myself to the power of his merciless Koords; but I have some hope that my visit has had the effect to save the mission premises from destruction. The Turks have learned the important secret that knowledge is power; and they are unwilling that this power should be imparted to the native Christians, and especially to those who have, as they think, much of it already.

In a letter dated July 28th Doctor Grant considers the complete subjugation of the Nestorians as inevitable. "The work of destruction is still going forward, and I have no hope of its ceasing till this brave people are finally crushed, and their independence is gone. What will be the end of these things no one can tell."

All the world east of us is awake on this subject, and would it not be well that we bestir ourselves in the matter. Burlington seems to be regarded as the natural terminus for either route, while there is room for some diversity of opinion as to which is the most feasible route, and which the more serviceable to the public. That the stock for one or the other will be shortly taken up, we have the strongest reason for believing, and hence we regard prompt action by those having an interest in the matter, as all important. The fact is not to be disguised that, with us public sentiment preponderates in favor of the southern route, as dividing the state to better advantage, while the northern section from this to Rutland would accomplish the double purpose of an eastern and southern thoroughfare, and of course be vastly more productive to the stockholders than it could otherwise be. The Whitehall and Saratoga road will be shortly completed, and with a connecting link from Rutland to Whitehall, Vermont would then have an uninterrupted communication from the most central point on Lake Champlain to Boston and New York, and thus have her choice in the markets. There is probably not much difference between the routes in point of distance; though the Keene Sentinel asserts it as an ascertained fact that the Southern route is 10 miles shorter than the route through Concord, Lebanon and Montpelier. But these things are all to be taken consideration, and now is the time.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The salary paid by the Anti-Slavery Society to James G. Birney, the "friend of man" and the Anti-Slavery candidate for President of the United States, is \$2,280 per annum, besides traveling expenses. That paid to the intensely benevolent Joshua Leavitt, editor of the Emancipator, \$1,800 per annum and to Henry B. Stanton, who wouldn't sympathize with the poor slave for \$2000 per annum!—

Benevolence is a good trade—a great many ingenious persons have found it out.

John Davis of Mass., has taken the field for Henry Clay and the tariff.

Plutarch says, in his life of Alexander, that the Babylonians used, during the dog days, to sleep on skins filled with cold water. The Boston Atlas adds: In these days men sleep on skins filled with liquor.

A traveling mesmerist having said he was ready to answer any question that might be asked him, a Vermont Yankee desired to know how much it cost per week to pasture Neduchadnezzer during the time he was out to grass.

GENERAL BERTRAND.—It is not generally known that this distinguished gentleman is connected with this country by family relationship. His only daughter, Hortensia, who was born on the Island of St. Helena, said to be a most beautiful and accomplished woman, married an American gentleman, Mr. Amada Thayer. Mr. Thayer's father went to France, from Rhode Island, some forty years ago, during the revolution, where he married an accomplished English lady, by whom he had two sons, and by judicious investments of his money, laid the foundation of an immense fortune, which his sons have recently inherited. Mr. Edward Thayer, the youngest son, married the only daughter of the Duke de Padua, a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. Both of these gentlemen occupy a high social distinction in Paris. The younger is a leading politician, and failed in being elected to the Chamber of Deputies, during the last political canvass, by a very few votes.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY: Wednesday Nov. 22, 1843.

THE GALAXY.

Our readers will be surprised at the display of a new hand to our publication. Upon further scrutiny they will discover it impressed upon an improved quality of paper, and clothed from a font of new and finer type. All this we have done, not that we intend it to become less the advocate of popular rights, but to increase its usefulness and circulation, by making it still more worthy of public patronage. We fear no charge from our subscribers that we have ever flattered them with promises which we have not amply redeemed. From the time we commenced the publication of the People's Press, it has passed through regular gradations of improvement until length we spread it before the people in dimensions and typographical execution as we believe no way inferior to any in the state. The hopes however we have entertained of husbanding a fair living out of a country paper of more ample proportions have been somewhat abated by the experiment. Nearly every paper ever established in Middlebury has proved a profligate concern. Still a reasonable spirit of patronage in the whigs of Addison County and vicinity can accomplish an object so desirable for the sustenance of the glorious cause which they have espoused. There are hundreds of whigs who patronize neither of the papers in the county. One of the excuses most frequently urged is the limited amount of reading matter afforded by the country journal.—This we have endeavored to avoid by expanding our sheet, and although it still does not embrace all that is desirable, yet it contains more intelligence indispensable to a citizen of Vermont, than the largest city publications. Every state has its own interests, politics, candidates, legislative proceedings, and discussions, about which the people derive no information from abroad any further than they are interwoven with national concerns. Seldom for weeks does even the Tribune, which probably enjoys a wider circulation than any other foreign journal, contain a notice of Vermont longer than a digit.

As an efficient agent of conducting a political campaign a country paper is indispensable. This alone can attain a general circulation, and make an impression upon the masses among our valleys and our mountains. In this respect we claim considerable merit, having by most laborious personal efforts gained a much more extensive circulation especially in more retired districts, than any other county paper has enjoyed. In connexion with this excuse is another, that our columns are occupied with too many advertisements. These are the very life blood of a country paper without which it must instantly expire.—Scarcely a single one in Vermont can compute its income beyond the amount of advertising patronage, the subscription list being no more than will meet its outgoes. Nor can we regard our advertising columns useless to the public. It is of nearly as much interest to those who purchase to peruse the advertisements, as it is to business men to present them to the public. Doubtless every man who buys fifty dollars worth of articles, saves the expense of the paper in the means it affords him of procuring the best articles at the cheapest rates.

But the most liberal of all reasons for withdrawing from the patronage of the press, is the plea of retrenchment to which the first victim sacrificed is not to be the newspaper. The body it is true must be fed and clothed and protected. But it should not be at the expense of mental starvation. To obtain a knowledge of events daily transpiring in the world, and especially of those political movements which operate so directly upon our pecuniary prosperity, and which the sovereign people have it in their power to control more by the influence of the press than any other weapon, would surely justify in almost any emergency the trifling outlay which is necessary to sustain it. We cannot envy those whose minds are so constituted as to feel the retrenchment of a newspaper as a temptation to which they could honorably yield. We trust there are but few of the liberal and enlightened population of Addison County who upon reflection would not condemn a parsimony so absurd and disgraceful.

But whatever interest our whig friends may feel in sustaining generally a country paper, at present it has a peculiar claim upon their patronage. A most momentous crisis in the politics of the country has arrived. So far as the national prosperity can be affected by the government, another year will decide our destiny either for weal or for woe. Now or never is the time for every patriotic whig to enquire what of the night. The watch-fires of 1840 must be re-enclosed upon our mountain tops. Every whig must be armed to the teeth in the conflict, and with his keenest weapons. And what more efficient instrument than the press to pave the way to victory. Its trumpet voice must be raised, and its arguments and incentives to action must speak in the ears of every freeman in the state. We call upon those whigs who believe that the aid of the Galaxy will be desirable to enroll themselves, among its subscribers. Now is an auspicious moment to extend its circulation. Congress is about to convene at the capital. Its proceedings must be intensely interesting. Topics of mighty import are to be discussed, and decisions of the most momentous influence upon the destinies of the country are to be made. Next spring the great presidential contest will commence. The manner in which the parties canvass attack and defend themselves should be understood. We are but a humble laborer in the political vineyard. But our course will be onward and onward sternly and inflexibly for Henry Clay or the nominee of the Whig National Convention. Those who would lock shields with us in the arduous struggle, should see that the cause does not suffer for want of reasonable patronage for extending the influence of the press.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Whig Victory. Marcus Morton defeated. The whigs of the old Bay state have acquitted themselves nobly in the recent election. Massachusetts has burst away from the unnatural yoke which locofocism had fixed upon her by the treachery of Collins and P. I., induced by bribery and corruption on the part of their loon tempters of the most disgraceful character.—Every department of the government will be whig, and from all appearances the state will roll up an overwhelming majority for Henry Clay in 1844. The ringing of bells, or the polluted waters of Tammany cannot extinguish the whig fires which have been kindled.

The whole state has been heard from, except two towns Florida and Chatham which cannot probably vary the result over 30 votes.

The votes for governor stand thus. Geo. N. Briggs, 57,239 Marcus Morton, 53,532 Scattering, 8,858

Briggs majority over Morton 3766 Majority of all others against Morton 12,612

Majority of all others against Briggs 6154

No choice of Governor by the people.—This statement varies from others, there having been a mistake made by the Atlas of 500 too few on footing the whig votes of Worcester County.

The whigs have already elected 173 Representatives, and the Locos 110, to the house. The senate is composed of 42 members sixteen making a quorum.—Twelve whigs and probably six locos have already been elected, leaving 22 vacancies to be filled by the house and senate in joint ballot. But, about one third of the towns have failed to elect representatives. In relation to this circumstance we remark, that by the alteration of the constitution in 1840 the house might contain 498, some of the small towns having a right to be represented but once in ten years. Some of these have exhausted their right to be represented this year, and 372 towns have voted not to send, leaving 376 all which the house can have. Last year there were fifty six vacancies, and there will be probably about the same number this year.—We may therefore calculate that the next house will not contain over 320 members of which the whigs have elected 173 a majority of the whole. Of course the vacancies in the senate will be filled with whigs, and Briggs will be elected in joint ballot by a large majority.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS were held on the day of the state election in four districts in which several unsuccessful attempts have been made. In three of these districts there is still no choice. In two the whigs have gained, and in one lost.—In the 10th district the Hon. Joseph Grinnel whig has been elected to supply the place of Mr. Burnell deceased. Rockwell whig falls short of an election by only 77 votes. Baker whig in the 8th district is defeated by 152 votes.

NEW YORK ELECTION. This election which was for members of assembly and county officers has resulted in favour of the locos. This was expected from the almost disbanded state of the whig ranks in many sections of the state. Yet in the city the prospects are favourable to carrying the election next fall. The River counties have generally increased their whig vote. In many strong whig districts of the west the abolition vote has given the victory to the locos. The vote has been a small one generally, 80 thousand less than in 1840. As no serious push has been made by the whigs, the result of this election can be no criterion to decide what will be done by the spirited effort of next year. Many whig papers assert their belief that there are several thousand whig majority upon a full vote. The loco majority even now has been reduced. Last year the loco majority was 22 thousand, this year 17 thousand. Whig gain nearly 5 thousand votes. There is an increase of the loco majority in the legislature.

COLLATERAL ELECTED.

The Woodstock Paper says that returns have been received from all except 6 towns, whose votes will not vary the result, and that Collamer is elected by a majority of about five hundred.

RAIL ROADS.

It will be seen that Col. Crocker, President of the Fitchburg Rail Road has been long absent from the Connecticut addressing the people on the subject of Rail Roads, and has invited a general meeting of the South East part of the State to act upon the subject. He strongly urges the advantages of the Fitchburg rail. Says he is in progress, to carry it out through Keene to Brattleboro. The New Hampshire Sentinel is sure the legislature of the grand state will grant a favorable charter. If not the road can pass down the Connecticut to Massachusetts, for which we understand our legislature have already granted a charter. From Brattleboro the plan is to carry it either up the Connecticut and West River, or across the mountain. The citizens of Keene and Brattleboro, wish the road to pass through those places, and over the mountain to Rutland, from thence, the people of Brandon, Middlebury and Vergennes, doubtless wish to have it pass through the valley of Otter Creek to Burlington. The Lowell and Concord Rail Road interest is the alert for a line to the Connecticut, and up White River, to Montpelier and Burlington.