From the Cincinnati Atlas.

THE RESULT.

Since the campaign of 1844 has opened, elections have been held in ten States, which have been well contested; and as far as they go, we are willing to take them as the test of public sentiment. There have also been partial elections in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other States, to fill vacancies in Congress, that show a still more decided Whig gain than the general elections in the States. They all indicate unerringly the complete triumph of the Whig party when Mr. CLAY takes the field. We have not a shadow of doubt that his majority will be as large, if not larger, than Gen. Harrison's. We give this, not as idle boasting, but as our opponents to show any change of public opinion, as indicated by the elections, that have taken place within a twelve month, that can invalidate this result. The only States that voted for Harrison, in regard to which any *doubt* can be felt as to their voting for Mr. Clay, are Maine, Michiganand Mississippi, that give 20 votes; to offset which there is much reason to expect that Virginia and Arkansas, giving 22 votes, may vote for Clay. But let us look at the States in detail:

MARYLAND.

This State opened the campaign in February, with an election of members of Congress. She made a clear sweep of it, electing 6 Whigs, their having been 2 Locos in the previous delegation. A large majority of the legislature, chosen in October last, is also Whig The next State that wheeled into the line, was

CONNETICUT.

Election in April, for Governor and Legislature.—Baldwin (W.) had a plurality of 1537 for Governor over Cleveland (L. F.)

In the Legislature the parties stood thus:

	1843.		1844.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Senate	5	16	14	7
House	75	113	104	80
	—	—	—	—
	80	129	118	87

Showing the unprecedented Whig gain of 80 in the Legislature, in one year. In this statement, some half dozen vacancies in the lower House each year are omitted, as they do not affect the general result, having mostly voted not to send, after two or three trials. The next election was in

VIRGINIA.

In the latter part of April, an election took place in this State, for members of the House of Delegates, and to fill two vaconcies in Congress (both Locos.) The result was as follows:

	1843.		1844.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L F.
No of mem.	59	73	75	57

Showing a net gain of thirty-two and a majority of 6 on joint ballot, a matter of great importance, as this Legislature has the choice of an U. States Senator, on which account the election was warmly contested. The Whigs also gained one member of Congress in Gilmer's District.

RHODE ISLAND.

In this State the Locofoco party is defunct, owing to Dorr's ridiculous movement. At the election in May, they could not muster courage enough to start a candidate in opposition to Fenner, (W.(who was chosen by a vote of five thousand five hundred and sixty to two hundred and eight scat.ering. The Legislature stands sixty-seven Whigs to twenty-six Loco. The Whig vote for Fenner wastwo hundred and eighty-two above that cast for General HARRISON in eighteen hundred and forty.

LOUISIANA.

Last year the highest majority the Whigs could give on joint ballot in the Legislatnre, was 3, when the State Printer was chosen. Mr. Johnson (W.) was chosen to the U. S. Senate by a vote of 30 to 38. At the election last month, the result gave 8 Whigs to 9 Locos in the Senate, and 34 Whigs to 26 Locos in the House, so that the Whigs have a majority of 7 on joint ballot. They also gained one member of Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA-

The following gives the result of the Legislature, just elected, as compared with 1843:

	1343.		1844.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L F.
Senate	20	30	26	24
Horse	53	67	74	45
	—	—	—	—
	73	97	101	69

Showing a Whig majority on joint ballot of 32, and a Whig gain of 56. The Whigs have also the Governor by a majority of nearly 4000, which is a slight falling off from 1842, owing to personal considerations.

KENTUCKEY.

This State has just chosen a Whig Governor by a majority of over 4500, and Lieut. Governor by 12,000. To the Senate have been elected 20 Whigs and 3 Locos, and to the House 63 Whigs and 26 Locos leaving 11 more to be heard from. This gives the Whigs the largest majority they ever had in the Legislature, not excepting the year 1840.

INDIANA.

Here, also, the Whigs have made important gains, securing to them a U. S. Senator. The Legislature stands as follows:

	1843.		1844.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Senate	25	25	25	25
House	45	55	55	45
	—	—	—	--
	70	80	80	70

The popular vote in 42 counsies (though this is not a fair test, when no Governer is voted for)—shows a Whig gain of 965, over that given for Governor last year. This State is as safe for Mr. Clay as any in the Union.

MISSOURI.

In this State the result is unknown, as but about two thirds of the counties have been heard fram.—The Whig gain, however, on both the popular and legislative vote is very large, as admitted by all parties.

From Alabama, Illinois, and New Hampshire, we have nothing to hope, and we have nothing to lose. We give them up frankly, and agree that Mr. POLK will carry them. The next three States that will go for POLK and Texas, it is not easy to name.

In justice to Tennessee, we ought to say, the campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-four was really opened by her last August, when the thunder tones of her victory aroused the Whigs from their apathy, all throughout the Union. A succession of defeats brought on by the distraction caused by the Vetoes, had induced the Whigs to let the elections go by default in all quarters. The Whigs of Tennessee changed this policy, and thoroughly aroused the party; and from that hour it has been marching of steadily from victory. Who can doubt the result? The two last Legislature in Tennessee stood as follows: she chooses every two years.

	1843.		1844.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Senate,	12	13	14	11
House,	39	36	40	35
	—	—	—	—
	51	49	54	46

This gives us two United States Senators.

For Governor 53,929 50,705 57,008 51,819

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1844.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Presidential Electors,

JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, } At large.
JOHN PECK. }
CALVIN TOWNSLEY, 1st Dis.
CARLOS COOLIDGE, 2d Dis.
BENJAMIN SWIFT, 3d Dis.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, 4th Dis

ELECTION, November, 12th.

VERMONT ELECTION----
VICTORY COMPLETE.

Vermont has again done her duty up to to the full extent of our largest expectations. Never has Loco-Focoism put more strenuously in requisition every appliance which zeal, energy, art and intrigue could supply, and fought with more desperate resolution than in the struggle which has just been closed. The same may be said of Third-Partyism which has fought with an unscrupulous fury, and spent its last effort in this hard fought battle. But all has been in vain.—The star that never sets is still in a glorious ascendency. Most nobly have the people of Vermont again vindicated their claims to that rigid and lofty patriotism which goes for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. They could not be blinked to the great issues which were submitted to their decision. They clearly discerned the truth amidst the mists and deceptions with which their opponente attempted to smother it. In every department of the government Loco-Focoism is completely waterlooed.

We have returns enough before us to show that the Governor is ours. The Senate is ours and the House of Representatives by overwhelming majorities in both bodies.—Three Congress-men out of four likewise grace the splendid victory. Last year Mattocks lacked about 13 hundred of an election by the people. Mr. Slade will now be elected by a handsome majority. In the only Loco Congressional District in the State there is no election. Paul Dillingham has been defeated for Congress, and by such a Whig force as to render his future election contingent except by an union of Third-Partyism upon him. Addison County notwithstanding the onslaught of the furious apostles of Third-Partyism upon her just before election, has nobly sustained herself. She has made three Whig gains in the Legislature to the Locos or Third-Party one, and increased from last year between four and five hundred on the State Ticket. The Birney men have very little to boast of in 'Old Addison,' and here and elsewhere have proselyted more from the Loco-Foco party who have attended their meetings and cheered them forward, than from the Whig ranks. The Liberty Party through the State in the same way have gained upon the State tickets a dozen members of the Legislature, and prevented many elections chiefly in Loco towns. But their high anticipations have been blasted, for the present, if not forever hereafter. Last year the party polled 38 hundred and their increase will be about 1500. The Freeman says most of this increase is from the "*sham Democracy.*"

Windsor County has done nobly having gained over 1000 to the Whig majority since last year, notwithstanding the addition of 157 to the Liberty party. A few of her towns deserve notice. Cavendish has gained 79, Hartford 109, Norwich 61, Rochester 43, Springfield 148, Weathersfield 66, Windsor 124, Chester which has been Loco since 1840 and last year a majority of 147 against Mattocks has this year given 8 majority for Slade, a gain of 155.

On the Governor vote 41 towns have not been received they are in Franklin, Orleans and Grand Isle Counties, 8 towns in Essex, 1 in Washington, 1 in Addison, 5 in Rutland,

and 3 in Windham. The vote in these towns last year were for Mattocks 2908, Kellogg 2572, Williams 390. Should there be a proportionate gain in those towns as in those returned, Mr. Slade's majority will be about 1700, and nearly 7000 over Kellogg.

On Representatives, 14 towns not heard from, which sent last year 3 Whigs and 10 Loco and 1 no choice, and not much prospect of changing their representation. The House will be about 130 Whigs and 76 Locos and Abolitionists, of which the Abolitionists claim 10 or 12 of them. The Senate is 10 Whig majority certain, and may be 14. A report is in circulation that Grand Isle County Senator is Loco, by 1 majority, this does not look very probable as the Whigs have carried 4 of the 5 towns for Representative. We may gain Essex Senator as we have gained 51 in 3 towns, and the Loco majority in the County last year was only 91 on Governor.

There is no doubt that Messrs. Marsh, Foot and Collamer are elected to Congress by triumphant majorities.

Dillingham is floored, and we trust the black flag of Polk, Texas and Slavery is levelled in Vermont never to rise again.

AGGREGATE, of the Election, as far as received. W L & Ab

Counties	Towns	Slade, w	Kel. l	Shaf. Ab	Senate,		House,		none,	w gain
Washington,	16	1759	2277	424	W	2	4	9	4	71
Chittenden,	15	2120	1662	512	2		9	5	1	45
Rutland,	21	2887	1390	451	3	L	19	6	1	254
Bennington,	17	1759	1588	188	2		10	6	1	121
Windsor,	23	4726	2119	725	4		20	1	2	1008
Orange,	17	2404	2630	605		3	4	8	5	316
Addison,	18	2314	638	419	2		17	4	1	421
Caledonia,	17	1871	1954	211		2	7	10		191
Essex,	3	314	185	17			2			51
Lamoille,	12	545	932	514		1		6	6	25
Windham,	20	2594	1791	476	3		12	4	4	262
Orleans,	15	1075	772	332	1		11	4	3	109
Franklin,	3	573	515	55	3		7	2	4	26
G. Isle,							4	1		
Total,	197	24941	18453	4929	20	8	126	66	32	2900

Addison County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Ab.
Addison, G. Seager, w	150	5	21
Bridport, J. Rice, w	196	33	2
Cornwall, C G Tilden, w	134	5	33
Leicester, L D Jenny, w	101	25	3
Middlebury, J Warner w	298	181	53
N. Haven, O Smith, w	164	43	31
Ripton, F Smith, w	82	8	3
Salisbury, S Briggs, w	156	53	3
Shoreham, B Howe, w	208	35	1
Whiting, L Needham, w g	78	21	7
Weybridge, M Stowe, a	66	11	54
Vergennes, G W Grandy, w	134	71	28
Starksboro,' A M Hawkins, l a	135	23	82
Monkton, no choice l y l			
Lincoln, Johnson L g			
Hancock, Z Barnes, w	60	30	
Goshen, Allen, w	90	1	32
Bristol, T M Gage, l a	111	65	63
Granville, w g	82	8	
Ferrisburgh, N W Porter, w			
Panton, G Spencer, w	69	20	3
Waltham, J Strong, w g			

Rutland County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Abol.
Rutland, W Gillmore, w	355	76	41
Mendon, L Houghton, w	61	48	
Clarendon, F Billings, w	166	83	19
Wallingford, H Button, w g	188	124	40
Pittsford, S H Kellogg, w	179	118	41
Chittenden, D B Bogue, w			
Pawlet, C Edgerton, w g	199	136	7
Wells, J Barden, w	9 maj		
Poultney, H G Neal, w	286	16	40
Middletown, H Clarke, L	94	103	9
Sudbury, T J Goodrich, L	63	78	16
Hubbardton, J W Barber, w	89	48	6
Castleton, O R Harris, w	211	138	15
Benson, Howard, w			
Brandon, no choice,	192	109	110
Danby, Bucklin, l			
Fairhaven, Kidder, w	85	35	
Ira, J Gillmore, w	58	25	4
Mt. Holley, J Crawley, w	205	13	24
Mt. Tabor, Bolster, l			
Orwell, A Fuller, w			
Pittsfield, F T Matthews, w	73	13	35
Sherburne, Maxhem, w g	58	46	16
Shrewsbury, Mathewson, l	100	118	22
Tinmouth, Allen, w	138	8	7
West Haven, l g	77	56	

Chittenden County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Abol.
Bolton, John Bedee, l	12	79	8
Burlington, H B Stacy, w	451	371	16
Charlotte, W R Pease, w	147	29	51
Colchester, J E Rhodes, L	114	162	11
Essex, A Bliss, l	131	161	20
Hinesburgh, J S Patrick, w	175	38	74
Huntington, G Eddy, w	105	53	45
Jericho, A Lee, w	186	94	51
Milton, A G Whittemore, w	225	155	14
Richmond, Nathan Fay, l	111	131	10
Shelburne, I Andrews, w	114	58	17
St. George W M Sutton, w	21	0	1
Underhill, F Fletcher, l	85	174	31
Williston, no choice, nor last y	119	105	75
Westford, A Hobart, w	124	52	88

Windham County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Shaf.
Athens,	37	25	23
Brattleboro, J R Blake, w	301	115	54
Brookline, J Osgood, L	17	32	14
Dover, F Perry, L	20	51	52
Dummerston, none w l y	139	82	2
Grafton, A Stoddard, w	141	93	8
Guilford, J Lynde, w	181	85	13
Marlboro, W Snow, w n s '41	104	97	
Newfane, O Warren, L	121	145	19
Putney, J T Radway, w	175	64	8
Rockingham, H Walker, w g	261	209	20
Townshend, H L Aiken, w	177	69	27
Vernon, J F Burrows, L	56	72	4
Wardsboro, none	99	74	51
Whitingham, R Brown, w	157	145	10
Wilmington, none l y l	92	112	84
Westminster, J Mc'Neil, w	176	137	
Windham, A Emory, w			
Halifax, N Clark, w gain			
Jamaica, none, l y l	193	95	35
Londonderry,	144	72	35
Somersett,	3	17	17
Stratton, w			

Caledodonia County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Abol.
Barnet, W Harvey, w	195	140	
Burke, E Darling, w	154	52	2
Cabot, Goodno, l g	80	139	30
Danville, T Howard, l	182	264	19
Groton, M Buchanan, l g	87	90	
Hardwick, W Blair, l	82	126	31
Kirby, Nutter, l g	48	66	
Lyndon, A Willmarth, l	157	188	21
Newark, F Davis, w	53	26	
Peacham, S Blanchard, w	138	118	
Ryegate, R Whitelaw, w	98	101	
Sheffield, J P Ingalls, l	49	89	8
St. Johnsbury, J Bacon, w	271	156	11
Sutton, David Griffin, l	53	133	12
Walden, W Farrington, l	54	97	40
Waterford, Carpenter, w	146	28	
Wheelock, S Bradley, l	18	71	37

Orange County.

	Slade,	Shaf.	Abol.
Bradford, none, l y l	164	179	20
Braintree, Ira Kidder, l	82	125	46
Brookfield, none since '40,	118	97	105
Chelsea, none, l y l	168	214	36
Corinth, S Darling, l	170	201	19
Fairlee, D Waterman, l	42	66	7
Newbury, J Atwood, Jr. w g	265	253	14
Orange, T Hancock, w	115	90	10
Randolph, none, n l y	222	201	117
Strafford, W Sendborn, l	143	175	26
Thetford, W Kingman, l	190	228	38
Topsham, M Jones, l	75	200	26
Tunbridge, E H Foster, w	210	126	43
Vershire, none, l y l	105	125	24
Washington, B Bartholomew,	162	128	
West Fairlee, E May, l n l y	44	86	34
Williamstown, none, l y l	129	136	40

Lamoille County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Abol.
Belvidere, Whittemore, l n l y	10	21	
Cambridge, none, l y l	120	152	33
Elmore, " "	30	37	25
Hyde Park, " "	53	138	31
Johnson, " since 1840	85	77	81
Massfield, M Luce, l		27	20
Morristown, V W Waterman, l	58	152	79
Sterling, M Vilas, l n l y	14	11	18
Stow, Benson, l a	40	147	144
Eden, none, w l y	40	60	22
Waterville, W Wilber, a	28	51	35
Wolcott, none, n l y	67	69	26

Essex County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Abol.
Guildhall, w g	58	36	5
Lunenburgh, w	127	78	12
Concord,	129	71	

Orleans County.

CONGRESS VOTES.

	W	L	Ab
Albany, a	35	65	65
Barton, B Smith, w	108	78	19
Browningtion, White, w	72	22	3
Charleston, A Parlin, w	96	21	31
Coventry, Wheelock, w	115	23	7
Craftsbury, none since '42	60	71	50
Derby A Wilder, w	183	100	9
Glover, A P Bean, l	94	112	19
Greensboro, none.	57	73	34
Holland, Goddard, w			
Irasburgh, G Bryant, w	86	45	38
Jay, l n l y	4	17	28
Lowell, n l y l			
Morgan, Bartlett, w			
Newport, Kidder, w			
Salem, Lyon, w n l y	32	13	3
Troy, w n l y	92	69	20
Westfield, a	31	48	5
Westmore,	10	15	1

Washington County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Shaft.
Barre, D D Wing, l	119	287	7
Berlin, O Dewey, w	166	141	25
Calais, C Dudley, l	29	194	21
Duxbury, Calvin Clark, l	50	39	37
Fayston, Bruce, l			
Marshfield, Ira Smith, l	116	119	10
Middlesex, L Warren, w	133	120	12
Montpelier, J T Marston, l	318	420	70
Moretown, n l y l	72	112	19
Northfield, J L Buck, w g	218	169	39
Plainfield, E Kidder, l	41	100	27
Roxbury, n l y l	67	80	24
Waitsfield, none since 1842	88	72	24
Warren, L Cardell, w	118	40	44
Waterbury, W Carpenter, l	129	170	41
Worcester, n l y l a	59	53	17
Woodbury, Ira M'Cloud, l	36	161	7

Bennington County.

	Slade,	Kel.	Shaft.
Arlington, S Buck, w	165	47	3
Bennington, E D Hubbell, w	419	341	21
Dorset, none last year loco	151	123	51
Landgrove, G Davis, w	34	15	17
Manchester, Baker, w n l y	188	168	36
Peru, w	23 maj		
Pownal, H Merchant, l g	158	212	
Rupert, J Harwood, w	100 maj		
Sandgate, w n l y	94	63	7
Searsburgh, J N Squires, w g	27	17	
Shaftsbury, N Johnson, l	141	227	34
Sunderland, l	26	89	8
Stamford, T Braton, l	46	106	6
Winhall, w	88	32	
Woodford, Wood, w	59	35	5
Glastenbury, I Elwell, l		14	
Readsboro', D Carpenter l	40	99	

Franklin County.

Bakersfield, none l y l			
Berkshire, w g			
Enosburgh, B Eaton, w			
Fairfax, J Learned, w			
Fairfield, none, l y l			
Fletcher, Farnsworth, l			
Franklin, T Warner, l a			
Georgia, S Bliss, w			
Highgate, L K Drury, w g	200	180	
Montgomery, w			
Sheldon, J Wead, w	150	129	12
St. Albans, none, l y w	223	206	43
Swanton, n l y w			

Windsor County.

Andover, J Dodge Jr, w	82	18	66
Baltimore, J M Boynton, w n l y	24	3	
Barnard, O Gambell, w g	206	217	2
Bethel, D Bosworth, w n l y	177	104	78
Bridgewater, O Thomson w	169	126	16
Cavendish, C. Webber, w	261	15	17
Chester, H Weston, w g	249	207	34
Hartford, John Porter, w	259	90	5
Hartland, Lewis Merritt, w	270	153	9
Ludlow, Surey Ross, w	177	31	77
Norwich, Eben. Spear, Jr. l	155	194	30
Plymouth, M Pollard, Jr. w	143	51	17
Pomfret, G Winslow, w	196	119	1
Reading, Rufus Forbush, w	154	77	6
Rochester, T B Martin, w	159	26	113
Royalton, H Brigham, w	220	58	81
Sharon, none, l y l	132	93	33
Springfield, H Harlow, w	384	99	20
Stockbridge, no choice, l y l	107	85	59
Weathersfield, J Spafford, w	263	48	15
Weston, E S Barrett, w	134	32	25
Windsor, T F Hammond, w	362	118	1
Woodstock, Andrew Tracy,	443	155	20

Middlebury College.—The prospects of this institution grow more and more encouraging. The number of Students is rapidly increasing. Twenty-nine or thirty have entered at and since last commencement. Others are expected.

Dartmouth College. The commencement of this institution was celebrated on the 25th ult. There are fifty-nine graduates. The Hon. Degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. B. B. Edwards, Professor at Andover.

OUR ADOPTED FELLOW CITIZENS AGAIN.

The attempt to convert what we said last week in relation to our adopted fellow citizens into a threat to deprive them of employment unless they voted with the Whig party was what might have been expected from those who have so well succeeded in deceiving this portion of our population to sustain a party whose policy is rank ruin to all the labour of the country. We said, and said it truly that if the Whigs of Middlebury should withold their employment from our adopted fellow-citizens and leave them to the tender mercies of their pretended sympathisers, they would find but a slender reliance. We believe we have ourselves given employment during this season to half as many Irishmen as all the locofocos in the village, and that too, without the least inquiry as to their political course, as they will themselves testify. The ability however of any portion of the business men of the country to employ labour and give good pay and good wages must be vastly diminished should locofocoism prevail in the government. The evident policy of this party is to subvert the industrial interests of the country, to transfer our workshops to Europe, to suspend our manufacturing establishments which furnish employment to tens of thousands of foreigners, of all ages and sexes, as well as American citizens, and for want of a home market to palsy the giant arm of agriculturial labour, and blast its proffits. And in short for want of that protection which the locofoco party refuses to home industry to prevent the industry of America from doing the work of America by letting in the products of the pauper labour of Europe, to reduce and destroy the demand for labour in this country. Let our adopted fellow citizens think of these things? Whatever locofoco electioneerers may say, they are true? Irishmen, believe not their empty professions? As a party the locofocos stand in the way of all efficient protection.

IMPROVEMENT.

Something is said about Town as to the improvement of side-walks. The attention of individuals is turned to them by the project to complete those of the common. The present is the best season for such work, and if undertaken to a good extent the result would be felt in the gratification and comfort of all. Delay will not only subject us to the deplorable evil of bad walks during the fall and spring, but lose us the golden moment for repairing them, and throw the work beyond the winter upon the most hurrying time of spring, exposing us to another year of disgrace and inconvenience. Those who have occasion to pass in the streets do not wish to be reminded of the unhappy condition of many of them for foot-men. They are not so distinctly named as they might be, but the short-cut between Pleasant street and the street leading to Salisbury is miserably supplied with a walk on the north side:—so the street leading to the papermill, below Academy lane, the New Haven road beyond Seminary street. The walks from the bridge up, on either side of the publick square, are deficient—that which is the principal thoroughfare for passengers ought especially to be in order; on each side the Congregational church, they are bad; and in almost any quarter may be benefitted by a thorough attempt at improvement. Those who wish for the gratification of recalling the better instances of walks with which we are happily favored, will remember of course those of Mr. I. Stewart—house and store, R. Wainwright, A. Francis and J. Dyar, the neatest among them, and the good works of Messrs. Hagar and Linsley on the south side of the creek. These instances are not too perfect to be imitated, and attention being turned as it fortunately has been to the subject, there is no one who will not examine the great subjects of the Rail-road and Annexation with more grace if his own immediate part of public business is well done before his eyes. It is well to keep an eye on the moon, for there is no telling what may become of it, but to miss our own footing in the mean while is sad for our own noses.

IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The time for which the following members are elected, will expire in March next.

Whigs.	*Locos.*
Phelps, Vermont.	Fairfield, Maine.
Choate, Mass.	Sturgeon, Pa.
Francis, R. I.	Tappan, Ohio.
Tallmadge N. Y.	Benton, Missouri.
Dayton, N. Jersey.	
Bayard, Del.	
Merrick, Md.	
Rives, Va.	
Henderson, Miss.	
Foster Tenn.	
Porter, Mich.	
White, Ind.	
Huntington, Ct.	

Huntington of Connecticut has been reelected. Speight, loco has been elected to fill Henderson's place after March next.—Tallmadge's place is now vacant, having been appointed Gov. of Wisconsin, and his place for the next session of Congress will probably be filled by a loco foco, by the temporary appointment from the Gov. of New York.—Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, Atchison of Missouri, and Semple of Illinois, locos, are holding seats in the senate by appointments from the governors of those states, whose places must be filled by the next legislatures which convenes in Nov. and Dec. By the death of Senator Fulton, another vacancy has occured.

The next class of Senators which expires in March 1847, will probably be 12 whig, and 6 loco focos. In order therefore, to keep a ascendancy in the Senate after 1847, it will require unusual exertions on the part of friends of the protective policy until after that time, unless our pponents get so badly whipt in November that they will conclude to stay whipped.

MIDDLEBURY ELECTION.

Such a fearful elongation of visages we never saw except in Eastman's Age of which there are so much enamoured, as those of the unterrified democracy of Middlebury after the election. The rank and file of the party had been so completely persuaded of success that the annunciation of Joseph Warner as Representative sounded like the wailings of despair in their ears. No pains were spared and no arts unpracticed to elect Mr. Barber. One of their supercilious and prayrful leaders became so coarse and vulgar as to depreciate the talents of Mr. Warner, a man whose sound sense, general intelligence, and probity of character would not suffer in comparison with that of his ungenerous detractor. To deceive our adopted fellow citizens, a short article in the Galaxy in relation to them was most grossly perverted by the same very corteous and high-minded oracle of the democracy. But with all their misrepresentations, cunning and intrigue, and after trampoosing, drumming up and feasting their followers at a public house to their hearts content, Warner carried it over Barber, Fuller and all by 23 majority. The Democracy of Middlebury for a few years past have excelled in nothing so much as deceiving themselves, or being deceived by their leaders as to their prospects of victory. It is all "*Io Triumphe*" before election, but, "*hark from the tombs a doleful sound*" afterwards? Poor fellows? How rapidly the whole party are going over the dam! They may cry out against the lying Galaxy a little longer? But their wailings will soon be drowned in the great catarack of horrid Whig victories which is soon to swallow them up!!

WEYBRIDGE.

The political conflict was carried out by the Whigs in Weybridge with an indomitable spirit. They had to contend with every sort of excitement, especially that of new light Wesleyan Thirdpartyism, recently blown into a flame by that *religioso politico* incendiary *St.* Clair, who was heard in the streets of Middlebury to boast that "*Weybridge was used up.*" But the Whigs of Weybridge nobly spurned the base yoke. With a very few exceptions these intelligent freemen disdained every attempt to blink them to the great objects of the political contest, which is waged for the country, and all the people whether white or bleck. Neither St. Clairism, or the falsely styled Wesleyan Methodism could shake the solid purpose of men who, tho' disparaged by defeat for a few years past, are among the most staunch Whigs in Addison County. They were not worsted until after six times encountering their opponents at the ballot boxes, and then but by a single vote which they calculated to show the legislature should have been rejected. But never have we seen men coming out of an unsuccessful contest with a more fixed determination to purge out at the next election the miasma which mock Philanthropists have infused into the atmosphere of their good little town? Oh then hang around the Whigs of Weybridge the garlands of praise, which next year are destined to be converted into the laurels of victory.

SILAS WRIGHT.

This gentleman after twice refusing by letter to be regarded as a candidate for Governor of the state of New York, has been nominated by the Syracuse State Loco Convention. The Tribune says truly of this man, "that his life is full of acts in utter and flagrant violation to all democratic principles, and yet he is lauded as the champion of democracy." "He has always held all questions of public policy as subordinate to party ascendancy and has been just as protective and anti-protective as the interests of the party seemed at the time to reqnire." His whole life has been a scene of heartless political struggling, and yet he has played his part so well as at this moment to be the most popular man of his party in the State. His nomination is indeed a hailing sign of distress to the party. Silas is the only man with whom there is any prospect of success.

THE LAST LETTER OF MR. CLAY ON ANNEXATION.

We lay before our readers this week the letter from Mr. Clay about which the Third Party alarmists have made such an outcry, as evidence of an abandonment on the part of Mr. Clay of tha strong grounds which he has taken in his other two letters upon the subject of annexation. It is open and frank, and is far from authorizing the intreptations of these agitators. He remains firmly on the ground upon which he first planted himself, of no personal objection to annexation, and some predilections for it if agreeable to the wishes of the States of this confederacy, and the well-being of the Union. But it must be done if at all, *without dishonor, without war, and with the common consent of the Union upon just and fair terms.* These are the fundamental principles which he lays down in his first letter from Raleigh in which he says:

> "Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in, the assertoion of her rights by actual force of arms, which, if suspended, are intended to renewed. Under these circumstances, if the government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico end Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country; but I do not look upon it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union as an intregral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it."

After stating other obstacles to Annexation, among them the debt of Texas, Mr. Clay concludes:

> "I consider the Annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in its present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion. I am, respectfully,
>
> Your ob't serv't, H. CLAY.

Such were his statements at Raleigh, and what are they now? The same. He says he thought then, and still believes that national dishonor, foreign war, and distraction and division at home, were too great great sacrifices to make for the acquisition of Texas. And further he concludes by saying that if called upon to act upon the subject "*I shall be governed by the paramount duty of presrving the Union entire, and in harmony*, regarding it as I do, as the great guaranty of every political and public blessing under Providence which as a free people we are permitted to enjoy." Thus regardless of every other consideration but the peace prosperity and safety of the Union. Regardless alike of both the confederacy of the South and the ultra Abolitionism of the North, he looks straight ahead to the preservation of the *Union entire*, in every combination of circumstances which may arise in the course of events.

But we have to say to those who are fearful that Mr. Clay might give way to the Texas scheme in some possible event, what can you expect from POLK who has declared himself in favor of immediate annexation, and is ready with his party to press it forward to speedy consummation reckless of consequences however fatal to the welfare of this great nation. The reasons which Mr. Clay urges will possess no cogency with a man who is placed in the Presidential chair for the express purpose of carrying into effect this shameful scheme of annexation.

But another great shield of safety against annexation will be in an anti-Texas Congress which will inevitably come in with the election of Mr. Clay. No Whig Congress will agree to annexation. Such a Congress will never agree that Slavery should thus pour itself through this continent, and extend its existence and strengthen its stakes forever. A Whig Congress would not encourage a plot which would thus swindle the North out of its prosperity, and just weight in the councils of the Union.

Then fellow citizens, Clay and the Whig party interpose the only barrier against annexation and destruction to all that is dear to us. With them you may be safe, but without them, ruin, anarchy, disunion and perhaps civil war are the inevitable results.

DORR AND LOCOFOCOISM.

There is nothing which so characterizes the difference between the two great parties which divide the Union, as the love of order and the deference to the laws and the Constitution of the country displayed by the Whigs, and the contemptuous disregard and repeated infractions of them by their opponents.

A fitter illustration of the truth of these remarks could not be instanced in our history than the Rhode Island rebellion. The following extract from an article on the case of the notorious *Thomas W. Dorr*, is from the Albany Argus, the organ of the Loco-Foco party in the State of New York published in an editorial dress, and endorsed of course by the editor, as his own sentiments: "*If there has ever been a case since the revolution which would justify the people in the surrounding States in taking up arms and going in sufficient force to open the prison, and let a guiltless man free this is it. This should be avoided if possible, but it is not presuming much upon the forbearance on the part of political liberty and equality to suppose they will long rest easy with a case of political oppression before their eyes.*"

Now what can be the tendency, nay the design of this *dout morceau* at the present time but to invite to acts of lawless violence and outrage. This result should indeed be avoided if possible. i. e. if the authority of Rhode Island will take timely warning and basely succumb to the dictation of these disorganizing and levelling demagogues. The same mail which brought the last Argus, also informs us that two steamboats have been chartered by the philanthropic Dorrites to take any quantities of sympathizers to Providence, the place of Dorr,s imprisonment, on the 4th inst. This, in all probability was known to the Argus, and the article in question was doubtlessly intended to cheer on these ruthless anarchists in their premeditated purpose of violence and perhaps bloodshed. This is not all, the outlaws and desperadoes of all the surrounding States are called on to unite in this abominable crusade to put down the sovereign authorities of one of the States of the Union.

But we have no serious apprehensions of the sequel. The hardy and order-loving descendents of Roger Williams will be able to take care of as many Tammany Hall rowdies as the perlieus of New York can find it convenient to delegate. But after all, why this war and that incessant clamor by Loco-Foco papers kept up upon Rhode Island from Maine io Georgia? What are the facts in the case of Dorr? Dorr had undertaken to subvert the government under which the people of Rhode Island had lived for a century and a half happy and prosperous, a government which had carried her safe through the revolution, and from its free and republican featnres challenged the respect, and secured the obedience of the people even beyond that