

There are several other circumstances besides those mentioned by us yesterday, which mitigate the disappointment of an incomplete success in the elections of Tuesday. If the enemies of the extension of slavery have been beaten in the competition for the Presidency, they have gained many illustrious local triumphs.

In New Hampshire, Pierce's own state, the brand of popular censure has been applied to his administration. He closes his public career with five or six famous and majority against him in a state which, at first, was almost unanimous in his favor. Even in Concord, where the nomination for the Presidency found him, his old neighbors give a large majority against the party by which he is supported. He owes this disgrace almost wholly to the disgust caused by his abject subservience to the slaveholding class.

In Michigan, Mr. Cass, so long a nuisance in the Senate, sees the power wrested from the hand of his friends. Michigan rolls up a large majority for Fremont, and returns a majority of Republicans to her legislature, one of whose first cares will be to choose a United States Senator in place of Cass, who must be content to pass what of life remains to him in retirement. After this winter, we shall have him no longer in the Senate, prating about popular sovereignty in the territories at the same time that he supports measures which stifle the popular voice and deliver the people of the territory, bound hand and foot, into the power of brutal mobs from a neighboring state.

In the state of Illinois, Douglas and Richardson receive the reward of their doings in the defeat of their party. There is no state, with the exception of Pennsylvania, which the friends of Buchanan have taken so much pains to secure for their candidate. They brought into the state their most distinguished and persuasive speakers, who pleaded the cause of the authors and champions of the Nebraska bill before the people, and after all their efforts the verdict of the people is against them. Douglas is condemned by his constituents, after the fullest hearing; his follower as a trotter, Richardson, is condemned with him; for the Presidency is rejected, along with their candidate for the Vice Presidency, who stumped the state, soliciting the votes of the citizens. The southern extremity of Illinois runs down between Missouri on the west and Kentucky on the east to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, and that part of the state derives its inhabitants chiefly from the slave states, a great advantage certainly for the friends of Buchanan, and one on which they confidently relied, yet they have been beaten. Douglas and his Nebraska bill are left without support in his own state.

Thus far the elections of Tuesday have been an emphatic expression of the popular feeling in the free states. It is worth all the labors and anxieties of the campaign which has just closed, to obtain so full and commanding a declaration of public opinion against the great crime of the day—so decided a condemnation of those who have been actors in it. The delinquents have been heard and condemned; the faithful ser-

vants of the people who resisted the wrong have been sustained and honored by the people. It is only in those parts of the free states in which the people are slowest to perceive the real tendency of public measures; in which the great question of the time has been artfully darkened and kept out of sight by false interpretations and the interposition of impertinent issues, that this expression of the popular feeling has been at all faltering and imperfect.

From all other parts of the North, it comes in the clearest trumpet tones. All the New England states send to Congress entire delegations hostile to the extension of slavery. Not a single friend of Buchanan is returned to the House of Representatives from all the popular region east of New York. From all the other states the friends of liberty in Congress will present a strong phalanx, only broken here and there by a few who wear the livery of slavery.

THE JOURNAL.

COUDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning Nov. 12, 1856. JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR

"NOBLE LITTLE POTTER" The above exclamation appeared in an exchange paper in a neighboring county shortly after the State Election. How much more deserving are the Republicans of this county now with 601 majority in their favor. With the same ratio of increase a Shamoer will soon become as much of a curiosity in this county as a Rocky Mountain Indian in Boston. We learn that it is the intention of the Democratic Legislature to annex Potter to Berks county, during the next session of that body, in order to remove the dazzling influence of her "light" from their political visions. We advise them not to take this step, as they will lose Berks too. The people of this county will read and reflect, and probably, had they the opportunity, would induce the faithful in that benighted region to do likewise.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Fro., Buch., Fill. Total. Lists names like Abbott, Aegony, Bingham, etc.

Four votes were cast for the Fillmore ticket, viz: Coudersport, 1; Eulalia, 1; Genesee, 1; Ulysses, 1—making the Union Fremont majority over Buchanan, less 4 votes, 597—total Union majority 601.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Philadelphia Argus, of recent date, nominates the Hon. Ellis B. Schnable, as the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, and says, "Such a selection would meet a hearty and enthusiastic response from every section of the State, for no man stands higher with the masses of the people than does this young and singularly gifted Democratic Champion." Does the Argus ground his popularity "with the masses" on the effect of his eloquent powers in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, during the late campaign? That he is "singularly gifted" we will not pretend to dispute—for he is most amply provided with that very necessary qualification for Democratic champions, in common parlance designated as wholesale lying, and is particularly qualified to stand in the same debasing and unmanly position now so ably occupied by Bigler. Did we wish our State to be totally mis-represented in the United

States Senate, we could not ask a better colleague for Beef Bigler.

Our party have designated as their choice, the Hon. David Wilmot or Hon. Simon Cameron. While both are equally endowed with ability for that high and responsible post, we deem Mr. Cameron the most available man for the present honor. If we deemed the election of Wilmot at all possible, he would be our choice, most decidedly; but we consider the success of our party necessary to the welfare of our State, and we cheerfully set aside all private preferences in order to further that success. We believe however, that in the event of the formal nomination of Schnable, either of the above-named gentlemen would defeat him, notwithstanding his party have a majority on joint ballot.

HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON,

Of Delaware, died on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., as we learn by a telegraphic dispatch to the New York papers. In his death our country loses one of its most able Statesmen, and the Supreme Court one of the ablest members of its bar. He was twice elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of his State, and was Secretary of State in Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. He had long been ailing from a disease resulting from too arduous application to public duties, but was very recently before his death confined to his bed. What little of his attention was given to politics during the late campaign, was, we believe, devoted to the interests of Mr. Fillmore.

THE RESULT.

Never before have the people of the United States had so severe a test of their principles—never have they been so directly confronted by sectional issues and political jealousies—and never before has the system of popular sovereignty withstood so severe a shock, yet come out from the smoke of the battle with so little injury as the result of the campaign which closed yesterday has manifested. No other nation of people could have withstood the test and maintained the sovereignty of its masses. And when we consider that through all this struggle for political power, the different parties have brought everything to bear upon the public mind—which ingenuity could invent—intrigue and bargains without any previous parallel—we cannot otherwise than regard it as a great victory for Republican principles, and a lasting memento of the supreme power of free suffrage. To be sure, sections of the Union are held in the very grasp of tyrannical subjection—a tyranny more debasing and revolting than the autocracy of Russia; and if there is incompleteness in the triumph of the ballot-box, it rests upon the shoulders of the Southern spirit of aggression and oppression.

The Republican party is but a little more than a year in its national organization; yet it comes out of this great struggle victorious, if not in point of political power, at least in principle—triumphant even in its defeat. It now stands more firmly upon its own basis (its first national declaration of principles), a radiant beacon of hope for the forlorn, and a pillar of strength to the friends of Freedom everywhere. It has accomplished in one short year a complete change in the political principles of two-thirds of the northern masses. It has awakened our people to a true sense of the danger in which the apathy of a quarter of a century had nearly involved them, and which threatened to destroy their nationality. It has arrested the quiet progress of a political degeneracy in the American people which would have ended in a purely and perhaps finally in the overthrow of our elective franchise. It has nobly rebuked the presumption of demagogues who would revoke principle for the sake of office. It has manifested that there is a North, and that that North has principles which it will not sacrifice to the encroachments of a bombastic aristocracy. It has lost the battle only—the field, and the greater triumph belong to it. The vote for Mr. Fremont is certainly a proud one for him as the first candidate of a new party. It paves his way to a final triumph, should he be again presented for the office. It is gratifying also to those who presented his name, that he run so favorably in the midst of so great difficul-

ties, and whatever may have been his personal disappointments, he has the pleasure of knowing that he has tried and true friends in the North, whose banner he bore in this great battle for principles. His defeat is a national loss, and we doubt not that many who voted against him will ever regret the step they have taken.

Enough is already known to indicate that Mr. Buchanan is elected President, by a majority of electoral votes. The telegraphic and private information of the New York Tribune, places the following construction upon the vote:

Table with 3 columns: State, Buch., Fremt., Fillm'o. Lists states like Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, etc.

Total 161 129 8

California is yet to hear from, on is generally conceded to Fremont. In the above we give Buchanan Kentucky, Louisiana and Florida, in all 21 votes, which are still doubtful—and only California, 4, to Fremont. Necessary to a choice 149, so that should Mr. Buchanan have failed to get the votes of the three states above-named, his vote will fall below the number and the election will go to the House. New York gave Fremont a popular majority of over 60,000, while Pennsylvania gave 30,000 to the other way. In the New England States Fremont's majorities are all large. Ohio gives about 30,000 majority for Fremont. Next week we hope to be able to present the popular votes of all the states.

POOR PIERCE!—We clip the following item from the Manchester (N. Y.) Democrat, of the 6th inst. Comments are unnecessary, as it speaks for itself. Concord is Pierce's own election district. The Republican majority in the State is 6,000. Oh, doughface!

PENNSYLVANIA.

We are Pennsylvanians. We love our native State. We are proud of her past history and her sterling virtues. If anybody from abroad should presume to say one word to her disparagement, we should instantly take up the cudgels in her behalf. But although a very dutiful child may love his parent dearly, and vastly respect her, yet it is possible that he feel a little morose if a some exhibition of awkwardness, or ignorance. This is our present feeling touching our maternal Commonwealth. We are pained that Pennsylvania has seemed so indifferent to the fate of the Western Territories, and to the wrongs of Kansas. Better things were expected of her, for she was the first State, except Vermont, to take measures to relieve herself of human bondage. She protested earnestly against the spread of slavery in 1819; she went for the Wilmot proviso in 1847; her Democratic party pledged her against slavery extension in 1849; and in 1854 she emphatically condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by an overwhelming majority. Most of the leaders of the Democracy gave themselves up, in 1856, to the Calhounism that dominates in the South, and over the opposite Democratic party. The sequel shows that these leaders did not over estimate the habit of facile acquiescence which has distinguished so many portions of the Democratic party in this State. The Democrats of Pennsylvania readily take to whatever is labeled Democratic. They were disturbed and a little indignant at the Nebraska Kansas inquiry. Many Democrats, especially in the North and West of this State, permanently disgusted, have swung to the Republican ranks; but in the Eastern and Southwestern counties they seem to have subsided into their usual slumber. They seem to have as much confidence in the Douglasses and Forneys, as the respectable parishioner had who always slept in church, because he knew the parson was sure to preach sound doctrine.

Philadelphia is an eminently staid, virtuous, respectable, and proper city. She is full of churches, schools, newspapers, and books. It is, therefore, the more surprising that she could be induced to justify all the calcu-

lations of all honest observers, by giving a large, clear, majority for the slave-spreading Democracy. Philadelphia is not cursed with as much corruption and villainy as alloys New York city. Can it be that cotton so fills her ears that she is deaf to the cries of outraged Kansas; that cotton so blinds her eyes that she has no sight for the dangers that menace the Territories of the West, and for the dangers of a filibustering Administration?

But the word does move. Things are coming along slowly, indeed, but surely. A year ago, there was no Republican party in Pennsylvania. Republicanism now stands forth, full fledged, distinct, tolerably organized, and even flushed with its large vote. It controls Northern and Western Pennsylvania; it is beginning to pour over the Alleghenies; it is approaching the heart and conscience, and liberating the well-poised intellect of this State. It will surely win the enthusiasm of the masses. It now polls at least 150,000 votes.

Charles J. Ingersoll once termed Pennsylvania "the blind giant!" Pennsylvania is a giant in size, numbers, industry, resources, and importance. On the side of Republicanism, with her proverbial love of Union and moderation, she could wield a power enough in stopping the march of slavery, and in vindicating the rights of free labor. But it now looks as if she were blind to the very impieties practiced by the South on her own self, and her own children!

The divisions among the opposition have stifled her voice. Had the free Kansas opposition cordially united, James Buchanan would certainly have lost his own State. As it is, he got the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, but not the moral influence of her "voice potential." Pennsylvania is magnanimously patient and has borne everything thus far; but she will be no more. She cannot again be led by the nose: Pennsylvania will be Republican!

From the Philadelphia Journal, Nov. 3. Four Days Later from Kansas.

We saw, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Harvey, for a long time connected with the Free Mission in Kansas, who left Leocompton, K. T., only four days before. He says that the grand jury had found indictments for "murder in the first degree" against most of the numbered and miss Free State prisoners; but he had been discharged for want of evidence. It was reported at Leocompton that Harvey had been pardoned by the military; but he says that he decided to go on a journey in the execution of the writ of habeas corpus. What the result will be, cannot easily be guessed; but if Freeman is released, he people feel pretty confident that a new era will come of it. The prisoners are confined in a most foul and noisome hole, as Mr. Harvey says, "worse than a hog wallow," and are guarded by U. S. band of Missourians.

Mr. Harvey reports that very large numbers of Free State emigrants were entering the Territory. All the wagons, cars, boxes, and carriages, and all the provisions were in constant use between Leavenworth and Lawrence, by emigrants passing up into the Territory. Very few settlers were coming away, and those few chiefly, like himself, on business, intending to return as soon as possible. A number of pro-slavery men taken to the Territory to fight, and vote, were going home. Some of them were returning at the same time Mr. Harvey came away.

The barbarities practiced by these men, Mr. Harvey says, exceed anything that has been said about them. He lived in this State when it was a Territory, and remembers all the outrages perpetrated by the Indians before and during the late war; but he says he never heard of half so many atrocities by the Indians as he knew were committed by these Buchanan ruffians. An old Pawnee Indian, named Burns, said to Mr. Harvey, "You need never talk of the cruelty of Indians; hereafter, these men beat anything the Indians ever did."

Whitfield's election, Mr. Harvey says, was a mere farce. The Free State men did not vote, and the pro-slavery vote was almost nothing. In one precinct which gave Whitfield 700 Missouri votes at his first election, there were but 14 votes cast, and they were all pro-slavery. At another there was a similar falling off, and in four precincts named by Mr. H., where Whitfield's former vote was over 1000, he got at the election but about thirty altogether. Secretary Woodson's estimate that the total vote for Whitfield in the Territory, was 5,000, Mr. H. says is a positive, wholesale lie. Mr. H. is a Quaker, and well known for his long connection with the Indian missions, and his word is worth Woodson's oath, with the affidavits of all the Buchananers in Kansas, any day.

FACTS WHICH REQUIRE EXPLANATION.

The management of the late election in Pennsylvania, particularly in Philadelphia city, is worth some inquiry. Aside from the evidence of fraud practiced by the Buchanians in October, and of preparations for extensive fraud in November, the face of the returns themselves need explanation to satisfy us of fairness in the vote.

By the census of 1850, the county of Philadelphia, including the city, had a population of 408,762, and the city of New York 515,517. The ratio of increase in New York by foreign immigration and otherwise, was from 1840 to 1850 nearly three times that of Philadelphia, and may be supposed fairly to be up to the same figures during the last six years.

The returns from the two cities show, however, that Philadelphia, with a population of more than one hundred thousand less six years ago, and a ratio of increase of two-thirds less in the meantime, has increased her vote of last year about the same as New York. In the absence of other suspicious circumstances, this startling increase demands inquiry.

The late arrests for fraud in Philadelphia, throw some little light upon this whole matter. It seems that one Derringer, a Democratic county office holder, was detected in uttering false

and forged naturalization papers to persons not entitled to naturalization under the law. He was arrested, and at once one McMullin, a notorious trader in Irish votes for years past, proceeded to make affidavit of an attempt to bribe him, purporting to have been made by a most respectable gentleman of Philadelphia, known to be friendly to Mr. Fremont.

The charge against Derringer, proven by the forged papers themselves, in making new voters, which throws light upon the unprecedented increase in the vote. The charge against the other party, based upon the oath of a notorious fellow, is only of trying to change the character of a vote already existing, according to law. In Philadelphia, naturalizations were going on with great rapidity the day before election, and we have no doubt if a vote in Tipperary, of last year, could be had and compared with the present vote in Philadelphia, for all increase in the latter, a comparative falling off would be found in the former.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Violent Hurricanes in Illinois—Singular Effects of the Storm.

On Friday afternoon last, a wind storm fell with pitiless fury upon the neighborhood residing about four miles east of the city, on the old railroad track. The cloud from which the wind came, was of a dark and black as midnight, and was blowing and revolving in a most terrific manner, spreading devastation and ruin along its path. The storm fell with great fury upon the premises of Simon Lewis. It tore the roof from his dwelling, and scattered the shingles along the track for miles—burst out one of the windows of the house—blew down his carriage house, and the last that was seen of his carriage it was some three thousand feet high in the air, traveling as a land vehicle never traveled before. It is yet missing.

On the place of Henry Kemp, which adjoins that of Mr. Laughlin, the outcrops were levelled, and the shingles scattered over the fields in all directions. The corn stalks were torn and twisted up by the roots, and the whole field was shorn as smooth as if a reaper had been over it.

At Mr. John Powell's place, large bearing apple trees were torn up by the roots.

The fencing for miles along the path of the storm, was entirely swept away. The large pond of water on the railroad track near Henry Kemp's farm, covering an area of about two acres, was entirely scooped out—scarcely a drop was left. It was remarked by those who were watching the cloud, that instantly after passing the pond, its color changed from inky black to pure white.

This region has not been visited with so desolating a storm for many years. There was no destruction of life that we have heard of.—Quincy Whig, Oct. 28.

From the National Intelligencer of Oct. 21. The Ceiling of the New House of Representatives.

Sufficient progress has been made with the ceiling of the House of Representatives in the new south wing of the Capitol to give an idea of its surpassing gorgeousness. In the northeast angle the massive and elaborate drop pieces, of the form of large inverted pine-apples, have been finished and set in their places; portions of them and the cornice have been painted, also, and adjoining parts of the ceiling frescoed, the whole producing an effect that can be equalled, we suppose, nowhere else on this continent, and excelled scarcely anywhere in the world. These large and most elaborate drops with the surrounding foliage and ornaments, are made of papier mache, and in case of receiving injury from any cause, can at any time be speedily restored.

Whilst the work of ornamentation is thus progressing in the ceiling of the hall of the House, there is no idleness in the new committee rooms. Several of them are paved with the beautiful encaustic tiles, and are ready for frescoing; others are undergoing the process, and so exquisitely beautiful in taste and finish is this work, that every visitor pours forth, upon witnessing it, utterances of astonishment and delight.

In the north wing, to be occupied by the Senate and its officers, several committee rooms are finished, and some are well advanced towards completion. One now in hand, is for the use of the Naval Committee of the Senate, and its ceiling and walls are being most tastefully and fittingly frescoed and painted. Neptune, a Triton, the Tritons, and all the gods and goddesses of the deep, find spirited representations somewhere on the walls of this unique room; the panelings are taken up with wall pictures of several of the most noted naval victories and exploits performed under the American flag.

When finished, this room, with its match for the Military Committee, will be among the chief attractions of the magnificent apartments the country is providing for the use of her legislative agents in the capital.