

Political.

AN EPIGRAM
over a favorite mental of the President of the United States, recently deceased.

Republican victories in Pennsylvania are by no means a novelty. They date back to half a century ago.

It is certain that the Republican majority in each branch of the new Pennsylvania Legislature will exceed, at the approaching session, the majorities of late years.

Pennsylvania Election. List of Leocompton Democrats Left at Home.

Table with 2 columns: District and Name. Lists names like James Landy, H. M. Phillips, Owen Jones, etc.

It is clearly certain that these are all defeated. In addition to them, John F. Ahl, of the Sixteenth district, and Paul Leidy, of the Twelfth, failed to get nominations.

THE RESULT. Spirit of the Press.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE ELECTIONS OF TUESDAY. Tuesday was a day to be designated with a mark in charcoal by Mr. Buchanan's administration and the party which supports it.

Table comparing 1856 and 1858 election results for Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

1856, Opp. Dem. 10 15, 1858, Opp. Dem. 20 35. Ohio, 15 97, 1858, 14 67. Indiana, 15 6, 1858, 8 3. Iowa, 2 0, 1858, 1 0.

THE RESULT. The election on Tuesday resulted in a more complete and thorough overthrow of the Leocompton forces in Pennsylvania than has ever overtaken any set of men who had received Democratic nominations.

From the completion of the vote as far as returned, we think the following candidates are most probably elected: 1st District, Thomas B. Florence, Leocompton.

In the Seventh district there can be no Leocompton victory in any event, as the ultra Leocompton candidate was defeated for nomination, by S. L. Roberts.

Two years ago, Pennsylvania and Indiana, at their October State Elections, stopped the victorious career of the Republicans and secured the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency.

In the Nineteenth district Foster, the Democratic candidate, is not a Leocomptonite. In the Twenty-first and Twenty-second districts no Leocompton man can be elected.

Out of the 25 districts the People's party have probably elected 17, or perhaps 19, out of the 25 Congressmen.

The anti-Leocompton Democrats three, Hickman, Montgomery, and Schwartz. The Leocomptonites, two—Florence and Dimmick.

Damaging Disclosure.

The Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas under Gov. Walker, in a late speech at Lawrence made the following statement: He (Mr. Stanton) came to Kansas in '57, believing it to be the intention of Mr. Buchanan to deal fairly with the people.

From Kansas. St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1858.—The Central Committee of Kansas have called a Free-State Delegate Convention to be held at Lawrence, Nov. 10, for the purpose of discussing the various questions connected with the present political organizations in the Territory.

The Hon. JACOB BROOME of Philadelphia was in Boston on Friday evening, making a speech in Faneuil Hall to the "Americans" assembled to ratify their nomination for Governor.

CHAPIN HALL ELECTED. In Monday Evening's edition of the N. Y. Tribune we find the following item of interest in regard to the election.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Oct. 21, 1858. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The wife of Hon. John Hickman, of Chester, died at noon of election day, from hemorrhage of the lungs. She was an estimable woman. The victor in the political field is thus made to mourn by this great domestic bereavement while his exulting friends are congratulating on his great triumph.

The "Quaker vote," so eminently missed in 1856, has just come around. We welcome its 20,000 strength with all our might. Ten thousand thousand cheers for the Quakers of the Keystone State!

By a telegraphic dispatch received at this place from Bellefonte, we are able to give the following official majorities in the several counties of this Congressional District:

Table with 3 columns: County, White, and Hale. Lists counties like Lycoming, Clinton, Center, Sullivan, Mifflin, Potter.

This is a most glorious victory of right over wrong—a most decisive rejection of the Leocompton policy of President Buchanan. In 1856, Allison White was elected to Congress from this District by a majority of over 500, and to take the seat of an American Republican, the Hon. J. J. Pearce (by whom he was defeated in 1854).

There are few good, honest, thinking men in Pennsylvania but will read the above extract with some sense of exultation and pleasure. We care not what political party he may affiliate with, or what code of principles he may profess to adhere to—if he be honest in his devotion to Pennsylvania interests and Pennsylvania honor, he will feel a thrill of pleasure on reading that the principles of Jefferson and his compatriots of 1776 have been so nobly sustained by the vote of Tuesday.

The "King and his friends" are sorely troubled with the stubbornness of the People at times; but they will find it difficult to remember when they have shown it so eminently as they did in their revolt of the 12th of October, 1858. What grand and solemn funerals of the putrid remains of defunct "Buchanism" (we cannot honor it with the distinction of democracy) came off on that day!

"Sic semper tyrannis" is the long-honored, but unhappily rendered motto of Virginia—and so did the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa declare in regard to the present national Administration on Tuesday of last week—and in closing they greet them with a simple "ad libitum," as to the effects of the glorious result, good people. May your intelligence and integrity never come down from its high position.

Lingering Honesty. The last Clinton Democrat speaking of the election says: "In short, their victory is complete and overwhelming. It is too soon yet to speculate upon this extraordinary result. The primary cause will not fail to suggest itself to every one, and the small vote cast has contributed much to this Opposition victory. But there is no use in disguising the palpable fact, that the great cause of defeat is the deep seated conviction that the Democratic party was not true to its pledges of '56. However much of error there may be about this conviction, it certainly existed and as certainly is the cause of the defeat."

Henceforth the character of American politics is changed. Another power takes possession of the legislation of the federal government, and will hold it hereafter. The element of public opinion, which has so long struggled with the ascendancy of a powerful local institution, is at length triumphant; the local influence is defeated; slavery is beaten in its last strongholds at the North, and the large, liberal spirit in which the plan of our government was at first conceived—a spirit truly national and republican—is again enthroned.

We have much more to say, for which the crowded state of our columns leaves no room at present, but we shall take an early opportunity to return to this fruitful topic.

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Enough is known to establish the election of John M. Read over Wm. A. Porter for Supreme Judge, and of Wm. E. Frazer over Wesley Frost for Canal Commissioner by a large majority. We should not be surprised if it reached 40,000.

This result in a State which always elects Democratic nominees, and which, when it defeats them, does so generally by very small majorities, is a most significant rebuke to the Leocompton policy, which has so heartily disgusted the honest voters of our State.

Judging from the returns received, the vote polled on Tuesday, in the city, shows a large increase upon that given at the municipal election last spring. Although the election progressed very quietly, there was a very deep and wide-spread interest felt in the result, and the large reserve of voters, who never come out to the polls except in times of strong political excitement, appear to have made their sentiments sensibly manifest at the ballot-box.

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The "King and his friends" are sorely troubled with the stubbornness of the People at times; but they will find it difficult to remember when they have shown it so eminently as they did in their revolt of the 12th of October, 1858. What grand and solemn funerals of the putrid remains of defunct "Buchanism" (we cannot honor it with the distinction of democracy) came off on that day!

"Sic semper tyrannis" is the long-honored, but unhappily rendered motto of Virginia—and so did the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa declare in regard to the present national Administration on Tuesday of last week—and in closing they greet them with a simple "ad libitum," as to the effects of the glorious result, good people. May your intelligence and integrity never come down from its high position.

Lingering Honesty. The last Clinton Democrat speaking of the election says: "In short, their victory is complete and overwhelming. It is too soon yet to speculate upon this extraordinary result. The primary cause will not fail to suggest itself to every one, and the small vote cast has contributed much to this Opposition victory. But there is no use in disguising the palpable fact, that the great cause of defeat is the deep seated conviction that the Democratic party was not true to its pledges of '56. However much of error there may be about this conviction, it certainly existed and as certainly is the cause of the defeat."

An honest confession does the good, but we fear the editor of the Democrat does not fully appreciate the weight he utters above. Had he maintained the honest and independent position he has assumed in regard to the Kansas issue he would not now be whining over the rebuke which he and his kind receive from the people last week. If he had refused to lick the hand when it smote him he would not have received this second great blow. We trust his latest experience will chasten his political character.

Letter from Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1858. EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—The people of Pennsylvania have vindicated the intelligence and independence of the press. They have rebuked the President and his advisers, as no President was ever rebuked before. The triumph of the people over party leaders, and party trammels is more complete and glorious than the most sanguine expected. Let all friends of freedom thank God and take courage. The world does move, for even old Berks has refused to follow pro-slavery democracy in its descending course.

Hereafter, it is to be hoped members of Congress from our State, and even from the Leocompton District, will pay some regard to the wishes of their constituents. Allison White, in spite of his wealth, as the patronage of the General Government is spurned by the people, simply because he thought it of more importance to consult the will of the President, than the known wishes of his constituents. Deceit and disgrace were never more richly deserved. If the editor of the Clinton Democrat has any sense of decency in him, he will profit by the lesson taught by the ballot-box. During the whole campaign, his paper was filled with the most insolent abuse of Republicanism that his imagination could invent. A falsehood was too gross for him to publish, nor no insinuation too mean for him to utter. I rejoice that the people of Clinton County, and of this congressional district, have so emphatically and indignantly rejected that kind of teaching, that it will hardly be renewed.

The Democrat is also rebuked for a change of front on the Leocompton question. When the President first proposed to force on the people of Kansas a constitution which they hated and repudiated the Clinton Democrat protested against the outrage. If it had continued in its first position, Allison White would either have represented his constituents, or he could not have been nominated for reelection, and his party would probably have remained in the ascendant in the district. But the Democrat abandoned its principles, for the favor of the President, and lost the confidence of the people. If the editor of that paper will take warning from this lesson, others will and so, I think we shall not again see another member of Congress from our district, disregarding the known will of his constituents. Yes, it is a glorious triumph, more complete and more important than we can yet realize. The vote of Pennsylvania has settled the Kansas question. That Territory will now come into the Union as a free state, whenever a majority of her people desire it. It has been a desperate battle, but freedom has won, as she will always win, when freedom is united and determined to stand by its rights.

I congratulate the "free-soil" guard little Potter, on this happy consummation of their wishes and efforts. J. S. M.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The statement with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph cable which we published on the 7th inst., from Mr. C. F. Varley, Electrician of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, would seem to prove that the eastern half of the cable was pretty much useless when it was laid from the Agamemnon—there being serious leaks in it even then; and owing to the weakness of the currents, no message sent from Newfoundland to Valentia has ever been received by the instrument. The two or three dispatches transmitted being read from the deflections of the galvanometer alone; that in addition to the great leak or fault some 270 miles from Valentia, there is another quite as serious some 500 miles or more from that place; that the copper conductor is too small at any rate, and that the very powerful electric currents required, both by the existence of the leaks and the smallness of the wire, must very soon burn up the galvanometer near every point where the current already penetrates to the wire. Thus, if Varley is to be taken as authority, the cable was little better than worthless when it was put down, and must soon be totally destroyed as a conductor of electricity by the action of the galvanic currents constantly applied to it. It is time to begin to lay another one; but, beforehand, trust the company will not think it beneath them to abandon the reckless, but hazardous method they have thus far pursued, and have the subject thoroughly investigated before setting about the work. Y. Tribune.

Glancy Jones Provided for! PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Reading Gazette announces the appointment of Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria.

Requiescat in pace.

can vote, while the united Opposition have Twenty-One! Pennsylvania forever! [We figure the following majorities for Hall: Warren 796, Jefferson 800, Forest 60, Venango 400, McKean 356; and the following for Gillis: Elk 85, Clarion 600, Clearfield 500; Total for Hall 1972; Total for Gillis, 1185; Hall's net majority, 787. The official returns may differ a little from the above figures, but not more than 100 votes, and those are very likely to be in Hall's favor. Thus does the great ball of Political Reform roll on and crush out the time-serving tools of the craniest President that any sovereign people have ever endured.]

The following dispatch from Mr. Cobb to the Tribune, will also be read with interest by our readers: GROW'S DISTRICT. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Wellsboro', Pa., Oct. 16, 1858. Grow has 2,400 majority in Tioga County. The entire Republican County Ticket elected by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. State Ticket has 1,700 majority. [Grow's majority in the District must exceed 6,000. Ed. Tribune.]

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The Tribune of Monday says of the general result in this State: "The victors in PENNSYLVANIA have ceased computing their majorities on the State ticket, they being so large that a matter of Five or Ten Thousand more or less is no object. A table of official and reported returns from thirty-six Counties now before us, puts John M. Read, for Supreme Court, 35,335 ahead—Berks, Westmoreland, Northampton, Columbia, Luzerne, Montgomery, and nearly all the old Democratic strongholds, being included, as well as many of those of the Opposition, but not including Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer and Somerset. Judging from these, we infer that the majority for Read in the whole State is as likely to reach as to fall below 40,000!"

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