

Political.

Senator Bigler.

The Senatorial term of William Bigler will expire on the 4th of March, 1861, and the Legislature of 1861 will have no elect a successor to him. No one will be able to bear that there is not the slightest shadow of re-election. His doom was sealed at the election of Tuesday last.

Before that election the faithful were appealed to to vote with their whole strength for the Democratic nominees, particularly the candidates for State Senators, because two-thirds of the Senate of the new Legislature will be in the Legislature to elect a United States Senator. The mighty mind, the exalted character, the lofty position and the popularity of Senator Bigler, were referred to, and the election was to result in a Democratic victory and an endorsement of his course.

Mark the result. Not one Democratic candidate for the Senate was elected. The three elected districts were carried by the Opposition. This is itself a great Opposition victory in the Senate of 1861, but at the election of October, 1860, the Opposition will also carry enough Senators to secure a still greater majority in the Legislature than is to choose a United States Senator. The Senate of next winter will consist of 22 Opposition and 11 Democrats. Of this number 7 Opposition and 7 Democrats go out at the end of the session, leaving the number holding over for 1861, 18 Opposition and 4 Democrats. At the election of October, 1860, the Opposition will certainly carry 6 Senators and may carry 7. So that the Senate of 1861 will probably be composed of 24 Opposition and 9 Democrats—a strong majority against any Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and particularly against William Bigler, in whose behalf such earnest appeals were made in various districts this Fall. The Cabinet at Washington did all they could to aid the Senator to get his men elected in certain districts; but the failure was total. Not a single Democrat was elected to the Senate, and William Bigler will have leave to retire permanently to private life, on the 4th of March, 1861, going out in company with his friend and mentor, James Buchanan.—*Phil. Bulletin.* 1860.

The Elections.

We take the following election returns from the *Daily Tribune* of the 13th, 14th & 15th inst.

Ohio has again proclaimed her devotion to the principle of the immortal Ordinance which consecrated her soil to Free Labor. The contest has been animated; the rival candidates for Governor—both able and personally worthy men—have addressed assembled thousands from the same stump. Mr. Douglass has spread his "Popular Sovereignty" net in several of the chief cities and fraternized fully with the Lecomptonites in their efforts to re-elect Pugh; but all to no purpose. WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr., of Columbus, a fully-armed and thorough-going champion of Republicanism, is chosen Governor, with the entire State Ticket, and the new Legislature is Republican in both branches, as the last (chosen 10/5) was Democratic. Mr. Pugh retires from the U. S. Senate in March, 1861, and it is generally supposed that JAMES P. CHASE will succeed him.—(Gov.) Chase gave way to Pugh four years ago; Garrison, G. Blake (Rep.), is chosen to Congress from the XIV (Wayne) District; to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Cyrus Spinck. Politically, no change. The Republican majorities reported stand—State Ticket, 16,000; Senate 9; House 12; to 16.

Mr. Chase has held the post of Governor through two terms of two years each, having been first chosen in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. The people of Ohio were never served more ably, wisely and uprightly. We rejoice in the faith that his services are not to be lost to the country, and wish that men of similar character and caliber could often be chosen to stations of like eminence and responsibility.—*Tribune* 13th.

In Ohio, the Republican triumph is more sweeping than has hitherto been reported. Denison's majority for Governor is about 17,000, and the whole Republican State Ticket has about the same. Judge Gholson, who was the especial target of assault, is hardly behind them. The new Legislature stands almost entirely Republicans, 25; Democrats 10; Whigs 1; Republicans 64; Democrats 140. That will do.—*Tribune*.

At the State Convention, which met at Kansas City on the 12th inst., nominated CHARLES ROBISON for Governor, G. F. Root for Lieutenant, and MASON McCONAUGHEY for Congress. We believe each of these was nominated on the first ballot. The election takes place early in December, and we trust Mr. Conaway will be in Washington with his constituents not long after.—*Tribune*.

John Peet was born in the city of New York on the 4th of April, 1772. Four years afterwards was taken to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to Potter county, and arrived at the place where he died, on the 23d of May, 1811. He had two children at that time, and seven others were in due time presented to him. These nine chil-

dren, the youngest thirty-six years old, are all living, eight of them in this country—and these have forty-three children, thirty-seven of whom are in this country.

What the deceased owned here in '81, there were but four other families in Brooklyn Heights, and beneath their united hands, as under their double benediction stood one of God's hundred, whose bonds were newly broken, and whose head was newly crowned with liberty—while high over all stood the great Father and Head of the Church, who looked down and said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto me!" That is the Broad Church!

And I am happy to introduce a man who is broad enough to be one of its ministers!

The Lesson.

Our excellent candidate for Sheriff is defeated while the State ticket has some four hundred majority. How is this humiliating fact to be accounted for, and what is the lesson to be learned from it? We answer, the last question first; and it is thus we read the lesson of Mr. Jones' defeat.

The Republican party of this county is made up of somewhat discordant materials, and contains quite a number of voters who are influenced more by personal considerations in their support of county officers, than by any attachment to principle. Hence we must learn that good character, the requisite qualifications, and years of service in the cause of freedom, and good order, are not sufficient recommendations in our candidates. Something more is required.

We also learn from this defeat, the folly of being over anxious for a nomination. It is a safe rule to adopt, that a nomination secured by effort and management, will prove an injury to the party, and to the candidate. The campaign a year ago ought to have taught our friends this lesson. If they disregard the experience of the late campaign, then they must be blind indeed.

Leave the selection of candidates to the free choice of the people, without strife or contention before the convention, and the work of the canvass after the ticket is made, will be pleasant and successful.

This is the lesson as we read it, taught by the defeat of as good a Republican as our ranks contain; and it is because we overlooked these facts in the nomination of a ticket, that the hunker leaders of this Boro' were able to trade off enough of Miles White's votes to defeat A. F. Jones, which trade was accomplished something like this.

Directions were sent from this Boro' by the hunker leaders, a few days before the election, to their associates in every township in the county, to approach as many thoughtless Republicans as could be found with this proposition: "If you will vote for Burt and Hendryx, we will vote for Benson or Mann, (according to the particularities of the person addressed.)" Three votes for Burt, in each election district, obtained in this way, will account for his election. It is evident from the returns, that he obtained even more than the requisite number in this way. We hope most of this trading was done thoughtlessly; and we refer to it now, merely for the purpose of showing how a good man was struck down when his party is largely in the majority.

If the JOURNAL had such a circulation in the county as it deserves, we believe it would be impossible to sell out a candidate in this way; and if the money spent in canvassing the county just before election, was used to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL six months or a year before, we are confident it would accomplish much more good. Now, instead of complaining of the errors of others, and thereby increasing dissatisfaction, let us commence the work of the next campaign at once. Let us do this, not by figuring for candidates, but by advocating our principles. Let us hold meetings—increase the circulation of our county paper, and thus show that we are working for the cause, and not for office.

A Broad Church.

Dr. Bellows, a pro-slavery Unitarian minister, has been making a great effort to elevate forms and ceremonies above truth and righteousness, as the foundation for a broader church than any now in existence. Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the *N. Y. Independent*, in introducing the Rev. E. H. Chapin to an audience at the church of Rev. H. W. Beecher, hit Dr. Bellows in the following unanswerable manner:

"It was expected that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would be present to introduce his friend, but he is unavoidably away this evening. This is unfortunate, for I think that with two such men in one pulpit we would have a spectacle what Dr. Bellows calls the Broad Church. [Laughter.] How far apart two men stand to make a Broad Church! I do not know; but this, I know, that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Chapin, standing in two opposite theologies, are so divided in their opinions that they have never yet come together, even to *drink a glass of wine*. [Laughter.] But I think I know their idea of a Broad Church. Some months ago a slave woman from Virginia came to this congregation to plead for the purchase of her freedom, and of her little children. Mr. Beecher stated the case, and \$300 were raised on the spot. Only \$100 more were needed. What should be done? We sent the woman to Mr. Chapin's church. He, in like manner, mentioned the case to his own people, and the woman and her child—her little boy holding out his cap in his hand—were stationed at the church door to receive the contributions of the congregation as they passed out. When the money was counted it was found to be almost twice

as much as was wanted. So that the Chapel on Brooklyn Height reached out its hand to the Church across the river, and the church across the river reached back its hand to fellowship to the Church on Brooklyn Height, and beneath their united hands, as under their double benediction stood one of God's hundred, whose bonds were newly broken, and whose head was newly crowned with liberty—while high over all stood the great Father and Head of the Church, who looked down and said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto me!" That is the Broad Church!

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The Potter Journal.

LOUDERSPORT, PA.—Thursday Morning, Oct. 20, 1859.

J. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

We rejoice to learn that unlike us, the Republicans of Sullivan county have succeeded in electing their candidate for Sheriff. This is the first time the Buckanites have been defeated for any office there.

The following is the official vote for State Senator, in this (XIIth) District. It will be seen that the vote is very small in all the counties, and that the majority is disgraceful to the party in the District.

Majority, 386. 391. 14. 306.
Total vote for Benson, 4610.
" " " White, 2941.
Total majority for Benson, 1669.

Webster a Believer in the Irrepressible Conflict.

According to Mr. Everett, in his recent oration, Mr. Webster was also a believer in the irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, the first announcement of which has been attributed to Mr. Seward. We quote:

"He [Mr. Webster] not only confidently anticipated what the lapse of seven years since his decease has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly-acquired and newly-organized Territories of the Union would grow up into Free States; but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he believed that Free Labor would ultimately prevail through the country. He thought he saw that, in the operation of the same causes which have produced this result in the Middle and Eastern States, it was visibly taking place in the States north of the cotton-growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there, also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, Free Labor would eventually be found more productive, and would therefore be ultimately established."

The above extract from Mr. Everett's oration having been extensively quoted and noticed by the presses of the country, he has since very cautiously but quietly dropped it when delivering his oration—whether from fear of injuring the character of Mr. Webster in Heaven, or that this Boro' were able to trade off enough of Miles White's votes to defeat A. F. Jones, which trade was accomplished something like this.

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Death of John Peet.

This veteran Pioneer is no more. Being one of the first settlers in this county, and a remarkable man in many respects, it is due to his memory, and it will be profitable for his neighbors, to note briefly his life and labors among us.

JOHN PEET was born in the city of New York on the 4th of April, 1772. Four years afterwards was taken to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to Potter county, and arrived at the place where he died, on the 23d of May, 1811. He had two children at that time, and seven others were in due time presented to him. These nine chil-

dren, the youngest thirty-six years old, are all living, eight of them in this country—and these have forty-three children, thirty-seven of whom are in this country.

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