

We give place to the following article with pleasure, and invite our German friends in this section to give it a careful perusal;

[From the Pittsburg Weekly Dispatch.]

The political struggle which has agitated our country more than in any previous Presidential campaign, has ended in the election of the "Democratic" candidates. Once more the friends of freedom had to give way before Slavery and its abettors in the free North—but for the last time, we trust, if every lover of liberty will do his utmost for the propagation of Republican principles. They need not be ashamed of the defeat of their party, which in the short time of its existence, with discord in its own ranks and a powerful, well-disciplined and unconquerable foe to contend against, has accomplished greater things than any of its most sanguine followers had to expect.

One of the features of the late Presidential contest, which tends to swell the heart of every freedom-loving American with gladness and hope, is the noble stand taken by a great part of our adopted German fellow-citizens. In all the free States, but principally in the Western section of the Union, they stood up like men, and fought shoulder to shoulder against their once beloved Democracy, for free speech, free press, free soil and free men. It is generally conceded that they have done essential service for the good cause, and that without their support the Republicans could not have carried the Western States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. Much has been done to loosen the shackles which fastened this part of our population to the Democratic party. Much remains yet to be done in this respect, especially in the country, which can be accomplished to a great extent by the spreading of tried Republican papers in the German language—such a paper, for instance, as the "Freedom's Friend," (Freiheit's Freund,) published by L. & W. Nech, Third street Pittsburg, Pa. This old, respectable and most influential paper has proved itself true to the cause of freedom from the beginning of the campaign to the end. It contributed much to enlighten its readers on the political issues before the people, to lead them to the right course, and to secure the triumph which the Republican party in the Western part of this State has achieved. In Pittsburg and vicinity its influence was heavily felt, and the more so, as it circulates among all classes of our German fellow citizens. Its paper ought to have a still greater number of readers. Our friends in the country should urge their German friends and neighbors to become subscribers to the "Freedom's Friend," and do all in their power to spread its circulation. The terms are very moderate and liberal. The weekly edition, a large double-medium sheet, with reading matter full of interest, is delivered at one dollar and fifty cents per year in advance, and clubs of over five copies at one dollar twenty five each.

It is an undeniable fact that Germans generally read more, think more, and are on the whole far better educated than the bulk of the other European emigration. They are always willing to yield to reason, and need only to be enlightened about the real character of the great political issues now before us, to be converted from the false to the true Democracy. Wherever they have been within the reach of well conducted Republican papers of their own language, the great majority of them have embraced the Republican principles, with earnestness and zeal. This has been the case in all the Western cities, and shows that the more remote parts of the country have only to be worked in a singular manner to win hosts of new supporters to that party, not only for the next Presidential campaign, but also for the State, county and municipal elections.

Every Republican in the country should act as an agent of the "Freedom's Friend," induce his German friends to become subscribers to that paper, or do so himself, and distribute the numbers subscribed for gratuitously and regularly amongst his neighbors and friends. A small amount of money expended systematically in this way will bear good interest, and will do to the cause more good than thousands of dollars wasted a few weeks before the election, when the citizens generally are more obtuse and far less influenced by reason, than in usual and more quiet times.

There are a great number of German citizens in this State who need only to be reached by the right kind of political intelligence and argument in their own language, to become soldiers in the army of freedom. That this may be done, every friend of freedom should do his best to, enlarge the circulation of that ably conducted German weekly, the "Pittsburg Freedom's Friend," and our friends of the county press should aid in the work by supplying through their columns to the friends of free principles to extend its influence.

The communication of "H." from Harrisburg, will find a place in our next issue. It will pay, H.

CONDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning Nov. 27, 1856. JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR

V. B. PALMER, the American newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His offices are—Boston, Seaver's Buildings; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

We are indebted to the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell for a copy of the "Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Proposed Reduction of the Tariff on Duties." It is an able document, and valuable to political economists.

The Lancaster Bank, of Lancaster, has suspended payments in consequence of a heavy "run" recently made by depositors. This was supposed to be one of the soundest banks in the State, and will doubtless soon recover from the shock it has received.

STATS CONVENTION—A SUGGESTION.

As the Republican party is a living, substantive thing, strong and enduring by reason of the eternal truths embraced in its platform; and as, moreover, early organization for the Governor's election to take place in Pennsylvania next year, will inevitably contribute to the Republican strength, and render success easier of accomplishment, we beg leave to recommend the call of a State Convention at Harrisburg during the 2nd week of January, for the purpose of taking steps in this direction. The Convention might or might not, just as the wisdom of the majority might determine, nominate candidates for Governor, &c. For our part we should be willing to commence the battle then, or even now, in the name of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, David Wilmot, or any other well-tried champion of Human Rights. Judge Kelley combines in an eminent degree the needful elements of character. He possesses the first order of talents; is an accomplished public speaker; a bold and fearless advocate of the principles which underlie the Republican party; a man of courage, of moral worth, of political rectitude, of shining talents. In the range of prominent Republicans, there is not one who, in our judgment, would command a stronger support. His attractive qualities as an orator would draw thousands to hear him on the stump, while his powerful presentation of the issues of the struggle would carry conviction to the mind of every candid and unprejudiced listener.

But whatever may or may not be done in this respect, we trust a Convention will be held as early as the period mentioned to take measures for a thorough and effective organization of the Republican party. Speaking for the N. W. counties, we feel authorized to say they are ready, and that their Republican sons are more anxious than ever to engage in the great fight which seems inevitable between Slavery and Freedom.—Eric Gazette.

We second the above suggestion for a Republican State Convention, with all our might, and are right glad the Gazette has moved in the matter. Let us complete our organization by all means. Let us have a Republican party in Pennsylvania acting in harmony with the party of Freedom in the other Free States. But we prefer March as the time of meeting. That will give more time for a thorough correspondence, and will secure a better attendance.

We also prefer that the Convention should be called for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. We cannot afford to hold two State Conventions, when one will answer the same purpose. Let us have the Convention at Harrisburg.

BUCHANAN DEMOCRACY.

We ask the working men of this county who voted for James Buchanan, to look at the following extract taken from a leader in the N. Y. Day Book. Speaking of poor white people that paper says:

"Sell the parents of these children into SLAVERY. Let our Legislature pass a law that whoever will take these parents and take care of them and their OFFSPRING, in sickness and in health—clothe them, feed them, and house them, shall be legally entitled to their services; and let the same Legislature decree that whenever receives these parents and their CHILDREN, and obtains their services, shall take care of them AS LONG AS THEY LIVE."

A large number—hundreds at least—of the Day Book were circulated from this village during the campaign, by the leaders of proslavery Democracy here.

Each one of the few numbers which we read contained sentiments quite as repugnant to freedom as the above, so it is fair to presume that the Buchanan leaders, even in this latitude, are in favor of selling poor white people. In fact, at least one prominent Buchanan man of this village, has been heard to say that he thought all the poor whites ought to be owned by men of wealth. We presume all the leaders are of the same opinion, but dare not say it. Why not?

How much lower must a man go who aids and supports the Border Ruffians in robbing and murdering the Free State men, before he will favor the selling of all poor people!

Gov. Wise at Wausland.

We last week put our readers in possession of a plan by which the Southern Disunionists intended to compel the President elect to submit to their counsel, or submit to the mortification of a defeat. This scheme was made public through a special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, and we did not place much confidence in it; but a more recent event tends to give that report some credibility. That event is no more nor less than a recent visit of Henry A. Wise, the fire-eating, disunion scheming Governor of the F. V. S., to James Buchanan, at Wausland. Now, Gov. Wise may be the bearer of, or rather the embodiment of those conditions upon which the South purposes to cast its electoral votes for President. He may be there on less important business, which we doubt very much, as Wise is a man who would not run all the way from Richmond to Lancaster, unless he had business which would render his trip very interesting—and nothing short of a grand disunion scheme is in any manner interesting to him.

Now, we propose to the Democrats of the North, that in the event of Mr. Buchanan's acceptance of the Southern creed, they shall instruct those electors who have been elected in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, to cast their votes for Fremont, and thus elect him, and defeat the scheme of Wise & Co., which is to cast a sufficient number of Southern votes for some other candidate than Buchanan, and thus throw the election into the House, where Fillmore stands a better chance than Buchanan. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Buchanan will refuse to come up to the Southern scratch; and we view his election under such circumstances as a great violation of the wishes of his Northern political friends. We do believe that Northern Democrats are friendly to the cause of Freedom, and will not allow themselves to be extinguished by Southern threats. Mr. Buchanan is entirely too sensitive on the Presidential question to resist the pompous threats of Wise, Pryor, & Co., and will accept almost any terms they may suggest, for the sake of making a sure thing of his White House prospects. Therefore we regard it as the duty of Northern Democrats to take a bold stand against these Southern schemes, if they are countenanced by Mr. Buchanan, and secure the election of a man who is the avowed standard bearer of Freedom against Oppression.

GEN. DIKE DESIRES BEING A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Erie Constitution and other papers in the Western Counties, having nominated H. M. John Dick, of Crawford, for Governor in 1857, we concluded that before giving our willing voice to his support, we would obtain from him his views of the matter. We therefore addressed him a letter upon the subject, and on Friday evening last received the following reply, by which it will be seen that he declines the honor of a nomination. We regret this determination of Mr. Dick very much; but an intimate acquaintance with the man assures us that all endeavors to induce him to forego that conclusion, will be useless. We hope, therefore, that those papers will withdraw their nomination. The following is his reply:

MEADVILLE, Nov. 17, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I received your very friendly letter some time since, and give you an apology for not answering it sooner. I feel very grateful to my friends for the high opinion expressed of my qualifications and popularity for the office of Governor. In the late election I certainly cannot but feel flattered at the handsome vote I received; but I assure you I have no aspirations to be Governor of Pennsylvania, nor do I consider myself qualified to fill so responsible a trust; and if I did, my feeble health admonishes me that it would be the height of folly to undertake so great a responsibility—I therefore most respectfully decline to honor my friends would be willing to confer upon me.

In the late contest for President, Crawford county has done nobly, and I think better than any county in the State, considering her population and her antecedents. I think we shall be able to maintain our majority the next year, and by 1860 will give 3000 majority. Our friends are in fine spirits, and feel that we have really gained a victory, although we have lost to election. Very respectfully yours, JOHN DICK.

T. T. S. CHASR, E. q.

Newspaper Publication of General State Laws.

The idea has frequently struck us that a general publication of Legislative Acts of our Commonwealth, would be peculiarly beneficial to all classes of citizens; but the absolute necessity of such a measure was most emphatically presented to us upon looking over an Ohio paper recently. In that State, the laws are simultaneously published throughout the State during the year following the session of the Legislature at which they were passed. They are deposited with the Auditor in each county, and certified copies of the same are distributed by him to the different newspapers in his jurisdiction, though we believe his distribution is allowed to be of a partial nature—the law authorizing their publication in one or more papers in each county, at the discretion of the Auditor. They are published, we think, at the rate of one dollar per square of ten lines for the three insertions required by law. (Will some of our Ohio exchanges correct us if we are wrong?) In this manner the laws are within the reach of every reading citizen of the State.

Why cannot we, the people of Pennsylvania enjoy the same glorious privilege of a knowledge of the Laws by which we are governed? We are certainly as competent to judge of the actions of our legislators as they are to make laws for us; and we believe that a publication in the newspapers of their acts would have a great tendency to prevent much of the abuse of power for which the legislators of Pennsylvania are so renowned. The people of this State, as matters now are, know no more of the laws by which they are governed than do the peasants of France of the secret operations of Napoleon III. We have a right to know when we do a wrong, and what is the penalty thereof; and we have a right also to demand that knowledge from our lawmakers. People cannot be expected to fear or obey a law of the existence of which they have not or cannot have a knowledge. Therefore, we argue that, did our people know more of the laws, they would not be so apt to violate them; and the only available means of placing those laws in the hands of every one is through the universal medium of the public Press.

Therefore we say let our laws be stripped of all that formal and legal jargon, which render them incomprehensible even to learned judges—let them be made brief and comprehensible, and give them a general reading, and we will wager our old hat against a "jimmie" that they will be more effective and more reasonable than they are now.

What say your brethren of the Press about a general publication of the "General Laws of the Commonwealth"? Give us your views, and let us have the matter brought before the Legislature in a proper shape this winter.

MR. FOWLER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A course of scientific and popular Lectures on Phrenology and Physiology is announced by Mr. Fowler of New York, to be given in Philadelphia, commencing early in December. All who are interested will find the present opportunity most favorable to obtain full and accurate information on these interesting and important subjects. Mr. Fowler stands at the head of his profession, and will instruct and interest his hearers.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Editors JOURNAL: The time has again arrived when the people of Pennsylvania are beginning to be interested in selecting a proper candidate to succeed James Pollock as Governor of the Commonwealth. This is a high and responsible trust; and its duties onerous, and difficult to perform. No person without great experience and administrative ability, should be thought of in connection with this office. The result of the recent election in the State, shows a large preponderance of the Republican vote in the north and north-western counties. It would seem appropriate that the Republican candidate for the gubernatorial campaign of 1857, should be selected from one of these localities. No person is known to the writer, whose nomination would be hailed through out the Commonwealth with more enthusiasm than that of the Hon. R. G. WHITE, President Judge of this Judicial District. His eminent talents, learning, and unbending integrity, won a secure and a strong vote and a sure guarantee of faithfulness to the distinguished trust.

REPUBLICAN.

Condorsport, Nov. 25, 1856.

LITERARY GREETINGS.

"Mrs. Stephen's Illustrated New Monthly," is the title of a new Magazine which has been laid out on table by the publisher, Mr. Edward Stephens, 126 Nassau St., N. Y. It came into existence in July last, and commences its second semi-annual volume with the January number. We find it full of choice literature and miscellaneous matter, and for the price consider it a very cheap and desirable publication—single numbers 12 1/2 cents, or \$1.50 per annum; three copies for \$4; four copies for \$5; and ten copies for \$12, and one to the getter up of the club. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, one of our country's most gifted writers, is the editor. Next week we will publish its Prospectus.

"The Saturday Evening Mail," is the title of a handsome weekly literary paper, published in Philadelphia, by J. Patrick, who is also its editor. It is one of our most welcome weekly visitors, and evinces much merit in its original and selected matter. It also gives a large amount of current news of the day, and is emphatically a family newspaper.

The "Farm Journal and Progressive Farmer" one of the ablest agricultural periodicals in the country, commences its Seventh Volume with the January number. It is published monthly, by Samuel Enlen and Co., Northwest Corner of 7th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, at the low price of \$1 per annum, invariably in advance. We bespeak for it a handsome subscription list in this county, for the coming volume.

Have the publishers of "The Nation" tired of our acquaintance already? We have only received the first number, and a certain young lady, attached to our office, kicks up a terrible row because "the rest of that story does not come along." Save us, friend Bigelow.

Cor. FOSTER, of the Pittsburg Dispatch, cherished among other peculiarities a beard of five years growth, but having staked it on the election of Fremont, proceeded to a barber on Friday afternoon and had it cropped. His best friends hardly know him since the change, and could hardly have been more surprised if Harvey Bullman himself had unwhiskered himself after we "heard from New York" in 1844.

What will the Washington Infantry do for a fierce-looking Lieutenant, Colonel?

A LARGE POTATO.—Mr. D. E. Olmsted, of this place, on Monday last, exhibited to us a potato and some corn, which he had received from a farming friend in Onondaga County, N. Y. The potato is the largest we have ever seen, weighing 2 lbs., 3 oz. The ears of corn, some two dozen, are each a foot in length with 14 rows of kernels. Farmers of Potter County, can't you excel "Excelsior"? Try it next year.

The number of foreigners who took out their "last papers" in this County during the past year, were 22, as shown by the County records.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A WHOLE FAMILY DESTROYED.

A private letter from Morgan county, Illinois, informs us that a most distressing casualty, or rather, series of casualties, occurred about three miles from Jacksonville, a few days ago, to which a whole family fell victims. A small girl, daughter of a widow named Ironmanger, while feeding the pigs, having got into the pen where they were confined for the purpose, was attacked by a vicious sow and torn so, shockingly that she died. A large hole was eaten in her side, by the savage beast, and she was otherwise mangled. The shock on the mother at the horrible spectacle, killed her too. The next night a campfire lamp exploded accidentally, in the house, killing one child instantly, and so severely injuring another that it is not expected to recover.—St. Louis News.

CONTRIBUTION FOR KANSAS BY LADY BYRON.

The following letter from the widow of Lord Byron has been received by Mrs. Stowe of Andover; OCTOBER 18, 1856. DEAR Mrs. STOWE: Will you kindly undertake, in transmitting my subscription toward the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, to secure this point—that the money shall not be applied to the purpose of providing arms! It is, however, intended as an expression of sympathy with those who have real opposition at the hazard of life and property; and I cannot but hope that such sympathy is felt as warmly by many here as by Yours most truly, A. T. NOTT, BYRON.

The inclosure was a draft for \$55 sterling.

[Boston Traveller.]

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.—A private letter received in Philadelphia, from the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, by his confidential friends, conveys the important intelligence that he has succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the United States and England, which covers a and settles all the points in dispute between the two countries.

The French iron steam ship La Lyonnais, which left New York for Havre on the 30th of October, with 35 passengers and a crew of 91 men, was run into by a large ship, off Nantuxet Shoals, on the night of the 2d of November, and so badly injured that 100 persons were drowned or are missing. Among the number is Albert Sumner and family, the oldest brother of Mr. Senator Sumner of Massachusetts.

The Governor, on the 6th inst., signed the following acts of the Legislature:—An Act relating to Banks, Savings, Trust and Insurance Companies, an act allowing bills of exception and writs of error in criminal cases; a supplement to the act regulating proceedings in Courts of Justice and for other purposes, approved 6th May, 1841.

Fremont, says the N. Y. Tribune, has a larger electoral vote, with California, than any defeated candidate ever had; and Mr. Buchanan has a smaller proportion of the whole popular vote, than any man who was ever chosen President by the people. New England gave her entire vote to Washington, and now gives it to Fremont. No Presidential candidate intervening shares with them the honor.

AID REACHING KANSAS.—Extract of a letter dated at Lawrence, October 30, 1856: "But aid has reached us. The large streams of Eastern benevolence have at last found their way into our very midst, and thousands are being made glad. Had I time, I could give you some incidents showing the good being done, and how brave hearts, who could meet the enemy at any odds against them, and maintain their ground, now melt as they receive what they so much need."

A NEW "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Mrs. Stowe's New York. DREDD, a tale of the Dismal Swamp, for sale at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE.

DRAFTING Instruments, Water Colors, Drawing Apron, Pencils, and Brushes just received by M. W. MANN.

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