

The South Now—Who Triumpha?

The Richmond Enquirer has not yet been able to ascertain which party won the last Presidential election, the pro-slavery or Republican party. True, the Enquirer, we elected our candidate, and we believe Mr Buchanan will receive his plaudits in each and every letter of the platform; but adds the Enquirer:

"In a moral sense, the recent election seems barren of any permanent effect. For a moment, perhaps the Black Republican sentiment of the North suffered some shock and recoil; but we do not perceive that the party has any disposition to abandon the fight, or even to prosecute the war with less spirit and vigor. Its organization exists with a stronger vitality; and its members are already projecting a plan of campaign for 1863. If they understood their recent defeat to be equivalent to a popular verdict against their principles, and to be decisive of the contest, they would not exhibit as much of energy and defiance, in their preparation for another trial of the issue. A party which feels itself smitten by the wrath of the people, does not carry so proud a front and so lately a crest, but, like the miserable fragment of Fillmore's followers, is apt to hang its head in shame and to shrink obscurely from the struggle.

"Again, if the consequences of the recent victory be computed by a more material standard, they will scarcely appear of greater promise to the security of the South. Since the election of Mr. Buchanan the Black Republican party have been busily engaged in consolidating their own successes, and in breaking the force of our partial triumphs in the North. In Indiana they have postponed the election of senator; and have thus wronged the prize of victory from our grasp, and secured for themselves the chance of another appeal to the people. In Pennsylvania, the home of our candidate and the theatre of his most signal success, they have contrived to neutralize the popular verdict of November, and to send a representative of their interests to the Senate of the United States. Thus does the administration lose the incalculable advantage of a steady and reliable support from Pennsylvania—a state of whose sympathy the South deemed itself secure, and to whose co-operation Mr. Buchanan was entitled by every consideration of justice and propriety. Then, too, contemplate the overthrow of the venerable Cass in Michigan, and the succession of an out-and-out Black Republican to the Senate; the almost unanimous re-election of Sumner, Hamlin and Norcross elected by acclamation from the old democratic state of Maine, and Sumner sent to supersede James Bay of Rhode Island; contemplate these circumstances of defeat and discouragement; but a wise and fearless man always wants an exact measure of the strength of his adversary. Only the weak and the foolish avert their faces from the unpleasant spectacle. Above all things it is the duty of the southern journalist to furnish a truthful statement of the forces of the Black Republican party, and to utter a timely admonition against a too great confidence of peace and security."

FOUR MILLION WORTH OF HUMANITY.—The Richmond (Va.) Whig has the following paragraph: The editor of the Warrentown Whig, who was recently on a visit to Richmond, was informed by Messrs. Dickenson, Hill & Co., auctioneers of this city, that the gross amount of their sales of negroes last year, reached the enormous sum of two millions! The entire sales of other houses of a similar kind in Richmond, would make the amount go over four millions.

RESCUE OF A PRINTER'S BOY.—The Washington Star says that their office boy, while on his way from the post office during Monday's storm, was buried under an avalanche from the roof of the Intelligence office. John decided it no use to try to get out, and he accordingly laid back patiently to wait for a general thaw. By the next evening in the word of the attention of a compositor (working by gas light) in the Intelligence office, was attracted by the phenomenon of a No. 10 broguing nestling in the window-pane (see next story) near his case. To ascertain in what way was attached to the brog, he to snaked him through the window, to shake him and "get him up," was but the work of a moment.

It is said that a small piece of rosin dipped in the water which is placed in the gutter here of the room which will give great relief to persons troubled with cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to "grow off" the rosin.

THE JOURNAL

COMMERCIAL, PA. THURSDAY MORNING FEB 19, 1857. 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 take subscriptions and advertisements at the rates required by us. His offices will be regarded as follows:—Boston, South Boston Buildings; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A County Convention for the nomination of Delegates to the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, will be held in the Court Room on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 19th, 1857. By order of Committee. A. G. OLMSTED, Sec.

Congress is still engaged in the investigation of its corruptions. The witnesses have finally been brought to their senses, and have concluded to answer such questions as are relevant to the matter in question, without further ex post facto laws of compulsion. We fear that, if the Investigating Committee are faithful to their trust, they have got an endless job before them. The corruptions of our National Legislature are not such as can be investigated and exposed in a short time.

In the Bond Street, New York, tragedy case, Eckel and Nts. Cunningham have been committed for trial, finally. Eckel is supposed to have killed Doctor Burdell under the direction of the crafty widow. They were committed on the testimony of a man named Farrell, who, while sitting on the steps of that house or one near by, saw a man go in with a night-key, shortly afterwards heard the cry of murder, and immediately afterwards saw a man whom he now recognizes as Eckel, come to the door and look up and down the street in a hurried manner, and immediately close the door.

The New York Tribune.

In another column of our paper may be seen the Prospectus of this great Champion of Republican principles. A few weeks since we urged upon our readers the importance of renewing their subscriptions to the Tribune in good time, so that they would not lose a single number of the paper. We urged it then because many of the clubs throughout the country, we believed to be about up to their time. Those clubs, so far as we are able to learn are all renewed; and we now urge those whose clubs are about to expire to renew at once. No paper published in the United States wields so great an influence upon the minds of the people as the Tribune, and none is so widely circulated—none conducted with so much ability and energy. But we prefer our readers to receive their impression from its columns, and therefore request them to give the Prospectus of the Tribune a cool and reflecting perusal, and subscribe for it if they are not already its patrons.

The State Convention.

Our Republican friends should remember that it is but a short time until the 25th of March, at which time the State Central Committee have called a Convention at Harrisburg, to place in nomination candidates for Governor, Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner. These offices are such as require men, not only of capacity and talent, but of the most unimpeachable integrity; qualifications which can rarely be found among strict politicians. We therefore, must endeavor to place in nomination men who are fresh from the association of the people, and who have not been jaded and worn out upon the office-seekers' race course, with out a successful "heat." We do not, however, propose to nominate men who are entirely new to political fame, but we want those who are not contaminated by long association—who have not a multiplicity of unadmitted pledges to prey upon what little there is left of their consciences—who are not so bound down by personal patronage as to be unfit for the positions they may be called upon to occupy. Such men there are in the ranks of the Republican party—a party which, though young in years, is already venerable for its works, which has already won the admiration of its friends,

and impressed its foes with a feeling of awe which has commanded their respect. Our works are carefully noted by all men of the civilized world, and it behoves us to have a care for every step we take, lest by some false movement we lose that admiration and respect which has thus early been awarded us. Therefore let us place in nomination men of the right stamp, in order that the victory of 1857 may be the more complete. Let our preparations for the battle-field be without a baulk, and if we fail, it will then be upon the merit of our cause. Twice we have reaped victory and failed, simply because our leaders were not so energetic as our cause required. The third trial is the charm—let the victory, then, be ours. Once victorious and ours is the victory for all future time, and our State will be redeemed from ignorance and impotence.

The last Harrisburg Telegraph contains an excellent article on the position of the democracy. It contains some wise advice and suggestions which if adopted would save us the "time" of the year. The editor of some of the Republican Journals fear here is but idle hope that the efforts of the Telegraph will be successful, or that a union will be effected. But "we shall see what we shall see."—Money Luminary.

We know of no Republican Journal in this state, that is opposed to a union of the people who agree on principle. But a union of parties, that do not agree in principles such as was attempted last year and the year before, we do oppose. A union of the people, like that effected in New Hampshire and Connecticut, we most ardently desire—because that would be a natural and therefore a successful union. But we shall not again place ourselves in a position to be sold out by pro-slavery Know-Nothing—as was done last fall by the clique which controlled the Philadelphia Daily News.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

We give below such of the proceedings of the Legislature as we deem most interesting to the readers of the Journal. By the following, it will be seen that our "O. I. B." Representative has been called upon to act in behalf of the ladies, together with his twelve benighted colleagues, and which will no doubt impress upon with a due sense of their "bodily condition."

WORKS' RIGHTS.—The Speaker stated that a resolution had passed the House yesterday to refer a petition from certain ladies, asking for the right of suffrage, to select a committee composed of the bachelor members of the House. It was difficult for him to appoint the committee, not being acquainted with the domestic relations of members. He wished that the bachelor members would rise in their seats, in order that the Clerk might take down their names.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on said committee: Messrs. McCain, Longaker, Backhouse, Hiestand, Hines, Kautz, Vickers, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Benson, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Calhoun and Eyster.

In appointing the Apportionment Committee, the Speaker has shown more courtesy toward our side of the House than we deemed him capable of. But editors are sometimes very generous toward their opponents, even if they are Democrats. Mr. Manning, espousing the mover of the Resolution, was by custom, Chairman of the Committee, but declined the post on the ground that it was but courtesy to give it to the party having the majority in the House. The following are the committee:

The Speaker announced to the House that he had appointed the following committee to prepare a bill appointing the State Int. Senatorial and Representative districts, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect: Messrs. Foster, Manning, Calhoun, Ball, Roberts, P. House, Yearsley, Smith, (Camoria), Longaker, Backhouse, Petriken, Hines, Benson and Hine.

Mr. Benson offered in place a bill declaring the Genesee river in the county of Potter, a public highway. Also a number of petitions in favor of the same.

In the proceedings of the Senate we can find nothing of special interest to our readers. In the House there is considerable discussion going on in regard to resolutions proposing to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the admission of Kan as a Free State. The resolutions originated with Mr. Eyster, of Allegheny county. The Border Ruffian Democracy are rampant and ireful at thus being confronted

with their campaign professions of "Buchanan, Breckenridge and Fremont Kansas;" and would a little rather have their necks out of the halter prepared for them by their leaders last fall. The Republicans may get the resolution through, but the "un-terrified" seem unwilling to subscribe to the proposition, and will only vote for it through fear of their constituency.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—The Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, who was ousted from his place in the U. S. Senate for alleged infidelity in the mode of his election, was promptly re-elected by the Legislature of that State.

James S. Green has been chosen to fill the vacancy which has so long existed in the Senatorial representation of Missouri. He is of the school of Atchison. The Hon. Truman Polk, Governor, has been elected to succeed Geyer, whose term expires on the fourth of March. Col. Benton has again failed to realize his anticipations and is therefore effectually shelved.

James R. Donahue, Republican, was on Friday elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin by 79 votes to 36 for his Democratic opponent. Mr. Donahue is a native of the State of New York, and was a Free-Soil Democrat of the Buffalo Platform school. Zachariah Chandler, Republican, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Gen. Cass, for six years, from the 4th of March next.—Bradford Reporter.

LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

Ada, Mich. Jan. 27, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL: Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from this section, I very kindly venture to inform you how cold the weather is, for fear, when warm weather comes, I shall thaw out like a frozen potato, and be good for nothing, as well as the information I give you.

Perhaps you have quite a fine idea of the mild winters in Michigan. So had I before I began to experience the full benefit of their mildness—frozen toes and spoiled eyes. At this time, now the 7th of January, there have been only three attempts at a thaw, and those, like our anticipations, were nipped in the bud—frozen up before they amounted to anything. The snow is about two feet deep on a level. The thermometer ranges between 15 deg. above zero and 30 deg. below, that is all the thermometer I have any news from; and like the one we read of, if it had only been longer, the weather would certainly have been much colder.

There is little doing in this vicinity in anything except drawing logs and talking about the Rail Road that is to pass through Taron-Apple, (that is Ala village which consists of one store, and a couple or so of Blacksmith shops, and an old rattle-trap of a tavern where they sell bad brandy and worse whiskey to drunken Indians and ragged Irishmen, half a dozen houses, and Clement's two mills where they saw logs and grind grain "in lots to suit purchasers." This Railroad is making quite a raise in the prices of land and food, and bringing in hosts of the "Rail road stock" of Irish. Well, there is no very material difference between the prices of most things here and at home. Brooms only are rather cheaper here than with you—probably because the winds do not sweep here so much, or very likely because they raise the broom-corn and manufacture them here.

There was a rumor afloat that sugar would not be so dear after the election of that prince of the Benedictine Order; but like all promised good, it seems a long time coming. Alas! How true it would seem that "pleasure is ever bought with pain."

Potatoes bring \$1 per bushel, and bread stuffs are so high as to need no yeast to raise them; eggs are among the things that were, and will be no more again till spring; butter 25 cts per lb; and cheese, I have not seen any since I came to the State; green apples \$2.50 per bushel, and dried apples bring \$3.00. Various culinary devices are resorted to in order to make nice pies with pumpkin and wild grapes, or vinegar, instead of apples, and to the credit of various goodly dames be it said, their success is surprising. The Pineries of Maskogon and Grand Traverse are the great theater of winter operations, but not having been there, I cannot describe them. I will let you know from time to time how this part of the Peninsula State flourishes—but at present.

Good bye— Yours,

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat. Missouri Legislature in Kansas. Leocompton, K. T., Jan. 22, 1857.

The bogus assemblage which were elected by Missouri to legislate for Kansas, have been in session nine days, and the most of its time, up to this date, has been occupied in incorporating towns, banks, roads and steamboat companies. The 12th section of the infamous code has been repealed. It reads as follows: "If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating, within this Territory any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statement, argument, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce a dangerous, disorderly or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the services of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years."

As soon as the above section was repealed, the passage of the following was effected, and presented to the Governor for his approval: "Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, Section 12th. The District Court, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power and authority to admit to bail any prisoner on charge or under indictment, for any crime or offense of any character, whether such crime or offense shall have been heretofore bailable or not, such courts or Judge on every such application for bail exercising a sound discretion in the premises. This act to take effect from and after its passage."

The Governor vetoed the bill, giving his reasons in a message of considerable length. The message is a very good one, and demonstrates clearly what would be the result of such a law should it be carried into effect. The enactment shows rascality on the face of it, and is a fair exponent of the law which the most of the members desire to pass. With such a law, Free State men could be hung on any charge, while on the other hand, their opponents would be bailed out, as has been shown by the release of Hays, Clark and Stringfellow.

The Supreme Court now sitting at this place, found a bill against W. Clark, ex-Indian agent, for the murder of Barber; bail bonds were entered into and Clark released, to take his seat in the "law and order" convention. Dr. Stringfellow was also indicted for murder or horse stealing, (immoral material which is both are punishable with death) and also released. Previous to his arrest he advocated the introduction of a bill advocating the passage of a law to hang, for the charge preferred against himself, but the enactment leaving it to the discretion of the court to bail in certain cases, would save the Doctor's neck, notwithstanding the unpleasant position it would place those in, who differ from him on the "delicate and exciting question of slavery." The slave oligarchy very well know, that if they can enforce the bogus code, that no man could live in Kansas, unless an ultra pro-slavery man, and the only remaining requisite, to get the Governor to apply the ball and chain, which he says he has suspended by the request of several of the United States Senators, and to be specified by law for convicts to wear ball and chain, shall be served out in prison. Partridge, of Oswego, and Canning, a pro-slavery man, who was convicted by Judge Cole as the murderer of Norton, have made their escape. They were chained together, and carried the chain with them. This is the first instance of a pro-slavery man being found guilty of any crime in Kansas, and Cato should be "marked" by the "self-defensive," notwithstanding the scoundrel is at large.

UNION.

We have received a circular from Rev. Mr. Shurtliff, containing certain information valuable to such as contemplate emigrating to Kansas, from which we condense the following facts:—Vigra Agitator.

Companies will leave Buffalo for Kansas on the 15th of March, 1st and 15th of April, and 5th of May, coming. These companies will be conducted by men well acquainted with the route, and who will assist emigrants to locate advantageously.

First class fare will be afforded to all, at \$25 from Buffalo to Leavenworth for each adult, with 100 lbs of baggage. Extra baggage, \$2 per hundred lbs.

The pre-emption law does not require a man to take his family on his claim. It will take about a week to perform this trip. Money can be procured by settlers with which to purchase claims, by giving mortgages on them. Take nothing but beds and bedding, clothing and mechanics' tools, in the way of baggage. March or April is the best time to go. A man with a family should not start with less than \$200. A single man with not less than \$10.

Gen. Simon Cameron. The following article from a political opponent of the U. S. Senate elect from this State, is deserving of attention: From the Middletown Dauphin Journal. Our office was visited on Tuesday afternoon, by the newly-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Gen. Cameron, who bears the honors which have recently been bestowed upon him with all becoming modesty. The General is as fresh and hearty as we have ever seen him—bearing no traces of the fierce campaign through which he has just passed—and looking as though he might live long to enjoy the glories of his late triumph, and labor faithfully for the maintenance of Pennsylvania's interests in the highest legislative body in the world! Though our inclinations have always been the reverse of his present political professions, and as a consequence, our hopes were cast in another ship, it would be useless to deny, that after the smoke of the battle had cleared away, and it was found the fates had gone against us, it gave a heartless pleasure to learn that Gen. Cameron was the lucky victor. Ever since we were a senator by we have maintained the highest regard for the man and never heitated to declare our great personal respect for him. But as a citizen and fellow craftsman, it is to him natural that when so good he is in case; but there are other traits in his character which render this more deserving. His enterprise, benevolence and sociability are too well known in this community to require repetition. Although there may be many instances of being in relation to his election, and all anticipations may prevail on that account, none will hesitate to bear witness to his rare personal character and noble manly disposition. There are not a few individuals in our town who owe their position and fortune their progress to his generous assistance; and it is acts of this kind that have stamped his name indelibly in the hearts of our citizens, whose time cannot efface.

Gen. Cameron, while with us, gave a relation of some of his early experience, employed successively as "devil," compositor, editor of a proprietor of a printing office. Like most young men who start to life with nothing but their own energies to depend upon, he was so without any bitter trials and privations. His first experience as a printer was severe, and would have been too hard for many to endure. But there was some thing in his nature which could not be crushed by adversity of condition, and enable him to press forward until he has attained his present prominent position. It has never forgotten the lowly condition from which he sprang, nor is he ashamed to tell that he was once "only a printer's apprentice." Twenty-nine years have elapsed since Gen. Cameron was connected with a printing establishment, yet his original love for the business is still retained, and he not infrequently steps into a composing-room and astonishes the workmen by picking up type! We have often heard old "types" in Harrisburg relate anecdotes of his agility in handling the tiny "weapons"—"in days gone by."

On the whole, the life of Gen. Cameron furnishes a lesson of no ordinary magnitude. Born a poor lad, he has risen by strength of character, to an eminent place in the land—the envied of all opponents, and admired by all who can appreciate true personal worth. His case is worthy of study by the young men of the country, who need not be ashamed to emulate his example. The history of his career should be wide-spread through the land, to give encouragement to all humble strugglers up life's pathway. How many geniuses lie dormant under a cloud of inaction, that might be roused to energetic efforts, by the reading of such a history as his! The more we ponder over it, the more intense becomes our admiration of its subject, and the prouder we feel, that he is our fellow-citizen!

MARLES and Almanacs for 1856.

Booting Cases, Card Cases, Thermonometers, Children's Books for the Holidays, Chess Men, Drawing paper, Brass of Bard, Monochromatic Board, Hydrophobic Encyclopedia, by Dr. Trail, Family Physician—Dr. Shaw, Family Dentist, Potpourri Papers, at the

JOURNAL BOOK STORE.