

News Items.

—Old Bullion is in exultation at the result of the recent elections, and rejoices especially over the election of Mace, and the signal overthrow of the impartial Chairman, Mr. Oids. He thinks the Nebraska inquiry is not popular either in the Great Valley or in the country. His language is, "It is not popular, Sir, I thought so in the beginning, Sir—My opinion is confirmed, Sir. It is not popular. The voice of the people must be obeyed. It must be bowed to, Sir."

—The Harrisburg Herald states that on the 3d instant a drover undertook to drive about nine hundred sheep across the Susquehanna river, near Liverpool, Pa., and lost seven hundred of them. The citizens went to the rescue with boats, and with a great deal of difficulty succeeded in rescuing about 200.

—The War Taxes now imposed directly upon the British people, and paid for it in hard cash, amount to fifty millions of dollars annually. This is about equal to the whole amount of annual taxes levied by the United States Government on its revenue duties.

—In front of a fine dwelling in Marlboro', Mass. there are six majestic elms, which the owner keeps insured against injury from lightning or fire, in the sum of five hundred dollars!

—There were 633 deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans during the month of September.

—A party of thirty-two men and two women from Maryland, provided with hunting materials, bound for Nebraska, passed over the Orange Railroad on Tuesday. They were to be joined by another party at Culpeper Court house, for the same destination.

—The Reading press states that three women from that place of doubtful reputation, attended the Volunteer Battalion, at Bernville, Pa., and out of some very tall capers. The citizens procured a drum and fife, captured the ladies, and drummed them out of town to the tune of the regu's march.

—A letter from an officer of the United States steamer Sarnac, dated at Spezia, September 18, states that when she was at Constantinople, the combined English and French forces had lost some thirty thousand men by cholera, and they were still dying in great numbers. The English frigate had lost one hundred and seventy men during the night.

—A Cincinnati paper says that a sparring match has been arranged between Tom Hyer of New York, and McGowan, of St. Louis. The stake is \$3000. The parties are to meet midway between St. Louis and New York.

—Fanny Fern is writing a domestic tale—a novel with an old-fashioned, homely name, "Ruth Hall." It is intended that in the heroine, some glimpses of Fanny's own veiled history will be divulged.

—A cigar maker named Reynolds, of Corning, was assaulted by a young blood from Rochester. The "blood" was sentenced to ninety days in jail, and fined \$50.

—A Grand Jury in Charleston, S. C., recommends that the Slave Trade be legalized, by repealing all existing laws against it. The grand jury are, no doubt, sincere, but their slavery fanaticism exceeds any display of that quality yet exhibited by the most rabid abolitionist. We shall expect the Grand jury recommending piracy as a very honorable pursuit.

—It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railroad in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is seven hundred and thirty-one miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

—The United States frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry, from Japan and Loo Choo, arrived at Hong Kong on the 3d of July. It is said that the Commodore has secured certain privileges at Loo Choo for citizens of the United States.

—There were six barrels of flour shipped from the port of New York to Liverpool during all last week. But little wheat and corn are going, and the packets have to go almost a begging for freight.

—The China, which arrived at Quebec lately, reports seeing off Cape Race, on the 30th ult., a quantity of wreck and a great number of chests. They probably belonged to the unfortunate steamer Arctic which met her disaster but three days before.

—The ladies of New York have it in contemplation to present the survivors of the crew of the Arctic with a life preserver and a leather medal each, as the most appropriate memorials of their late achievements.

—The Niagara Falls Gazette says, that workmen are busily engaged in rebuilding Brock's monument on Queenstown Heights. It is placed a short distance from the former site, nearer the brow of the mountain, and in a more conspicuous position. From the view obtained from the American side it looks as if it would be much larger and more beautiful than the old one.

—The Life Insurance Companies of New York city suffer to the extent of \$80,000 from the loss of the Arctic. Of this sum \$15,000 was on the life of Edward Saxford, of N. Y., and \$5,000 on the life of W. W. Comstock, of Providence, Rhode Island. The latter effected the insurance, for the benefit of his family, just before starting for Europe.

—The Wild Cat Banks in the West are exploding like soap bubbles. A large amount of the bills of these banks are circulating in New York, being pushed off as far from home as possible. The consequence is, that the people of New York have their pockets shamefully picked.

—An American citizen, named Phillips, was recently arrested at Basle, Switzerland, on the supposition that he was Mazzini. Mr. Phillips was treated very harshly, and confined in jail for several days. He asks \$25,000 francs as damages, and an apology from the Swiss Central Government. This has been refused, and Mr. Phillips comes home to get the Federal Government to interfere in his behalf.

—Ida Pfeiffer was one night last week, publicly presented to the Bostonians, by her Mayor, at Faneuil Hall. A native of Vienna, she is about fifty-eight years of age, with a dark complexion and a fine black eye. In thirteen years, entirely alone, she has traversed nearly the whole of Asia, crossed the deserts of Africa, been in Hindostan, in the islands of the Pacific, and in Peru, and in Iceland, and lastly in California.

—Among the ladies who have achieved the ascension of Mont Blanc the past season, was a French woman, who, after reaching the summit, caused herself to be lifted upon the shoulders of her guides, so that she might be able to boast of having been higher than any man in Europe.

—Texan negroes, of late, are in the habit of running off to Mexico in droves—tempted thither by wandering tribes of women, wandering about like gypsies. So it is said. The slaveholders, however, are organizing, to prevent a continuance of the stampede.

—Hon. John (Long John) Wentworth closes his report of the recent election returns in the Chicago Democrat, as follows: "Taking Judge Douglas's course as the Democratic platform, about what year of our Lord will he be sworn into the Presidential chair?"

—An old man aged 60 years, ran away from Cincinnati last week, and carried with him a "sweet sixteen," the daughter of one of his neighbors.

—It is stated that Dr. Townsend, of New York, has donated four lots of ground, valued, in the aggregate, at \$10,000, as a site whereupon to erect a building for the "Christian Home for Female Servants," in that city.

—Among the names of those who were lost by the destruction of the Arctic, few are more widely known than that of Mahlon Day, for many years the only publisher of children's books in the United States, whose name is known in every corner of the land, and whose toy books have passed through so many editions.

—Two inches was covered with snow to the depth of two inches in Montreal last Monday morning. The hills of Vermont were likewise white with snow on the same day.

—Gov. Bigler was at Washington, on Saturday last, stopping at Willard's.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Probable Discovery of the Remains of his Party.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21, 1854.
The Herald of this morning has the following—
"An extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public that a rumor was current in town, that the remains of Sir John Franklin and of his crew and their ship had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's House, at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae."

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir Geo. Simpson, via the Red River Settlement.

After briefly reviewing the result of his own explorations, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeded to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin, who had been started to death, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish River of Buck near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not desired from the Esquimaux, who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band who obtained the details *en route* may yet be relied upon. No doubt is left of it in the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are several silver spoons, forks, etc., one of which is engraved Sir John Franklin, K. C. B., while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the Spring of 1850.

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known.

Additional Particulars.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 23.
Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party, obtained by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows:
In the Spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Keluk by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom except one chief officer looked thin, they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives.

At a later date during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island near it, about a long day's journey—say 35 or 40 miles—to the northwest of a large stream which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, as its description, and that of the low shore to the neighborhood of Point Quid and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back's. Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope over his shoulder, and his double barrel gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the keel, it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource, "Cannibalism," as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the keels or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. Rae saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks, as many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relics found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION.—A letter from Dr. Hayes, of Chester county, one of the second Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, has been received in New York. It is dated the 20th of July, 1853, at Proven, one of the most northerly of the Danish settlements on the Greenland coast. The expedition was just about to start on its exploration. The most active preparations had been made for the search; which would begin at the point where the vessels could not penetrate further on account of the ice. A boat and sleighing party were to conduct the search. The great object of this expedition would be to pave the way for future operations in the spring. For this purpose they carry with them a stock of provisions, consisting of pemican, preserved meat, meal, biscuit, &c., with a few luxuries, to be taken at different points. The boat, "The Forlorn Hope," for so she is called, was so constructed as to propel either on ice or water—on ice by eight men operating against wooden bars lashed all round the boat, while the Doctor would lead off in advance to explore the track. The stern is covered with an India rubber cloth tent, to serve as protection by night and cooking apparatus by day. Having reached the termination of their journey, leaving the Forlorn Hope and provisions to the mercy of the wolverines and bears, they will return to the brig on foot, in the darkness of the polar night, guided by their compass and the stars. The party will endeavor to prevent attacks of the scurvy, caused by living entirely on animal diet, by active exercise and daily ablutions in the sea. A large supply of ducks and other birds abounding in that region, is to serve for the principal articles of food and luxury during the winter. Mr. Bousalt has a number of Daugerrot type sketches of the country, the chemicals working fine in that high latitude. This is probably the last intelligence which will be received from the expedition till the arrival of the Advance at New York, next month, where she is expected. Should she fail to reach port within that time, it will probably be because Capt. Kane had determined to continue his researches in the Arctic regions for another season.

SAM HOUSTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Democratic general committee, representing the Burke and anti-Nebraska section of the party in New Hampshire, have adopted an address to the people of the United States, recommending them to support Gen. Houston for the Presidency, in opposition to any nominee of a convention. The address is said to have been written by the Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly commissioner of patents, and who recently commended the doctrines of the Know-Nothing.

To politicians this movement is worthy of more than passing consideration, for if the suggestion be successfully matured and developed, it may destroy the Presidential prospects and ardent aspirations of certain gentlemen who have been playing desperate games to come up "trump."

—A PENSION OF £100 a year has been awarded by the Queen to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the well-known discoverer in steam navigation.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, October 28, 1854.

Terms of the Reporter.
\$3.50 per annum—if paid within the year \$5.00 will be deducted—for cash paid actually in advance \$1.00 will be deducted. No paper sent out over two years, unless paid for. Advertisers, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Office in the "Union Block" north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams and Elwell's law offices.

The Result.

The overwhelming defeat which the Democratic party has sustained in the late election, furnishes matter for much speculation, and is worthy the consideration of every voter. But two years since, the Democracy emerged from a Presidential contest victorious—more than victorious. That party was then thoroughly united, and gave to their opponents such a Waterloo defeat, that it was a subject of serious consideration with many of the Whig leaders, whether their party was not totally and irremediably annihilated.

The administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE was inaugurated under auspices more brilliant than any preceding it. The policy of the country seemed settled; peace spread her blessings over the land plenty was within our borders, and general prosperity prevailed. Yet in every election which has taken place during the summer and autumn, a special rebuke has been administered to his Administration, its friends have been stricken down, and disaster and defeat seem yet in store. What has wrought this great and humiliating change? What has demolished and prostrated the Democratic party, until it can hardly be said to exist, except in name?

In our judgment the question admits of no argument. It is as plain, as the most self evident truth. The most potent measure in producing this result, has been the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That measure shocked and alarmed the whole country. The most indifferent to the encroachments of slavery, saw in that unjust and uncalculated Repeal, a degree of moral and political turpitude, a disregard of Compromises, and solemn obligations, which awakened the fears of the least timid, and aroused a state of public sentiment such as never before existed in this Country. Men, who in the struggles of the past, have been arrayed against the efforts of the friends of Freedom, became alarmed at the extent to which Southern arrogance and Northern ambition and treachery dare go, and denounced the aggression with as much zeal as those who have been endeavoring for years to curb the progress of Slavery.

We are content that the results which have astonished politicians, should be ascribed to any organization or sentiment, they see proper. If the friends of Judge Douglas find comfort, in endeavoring to convince themselves that the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise did not enter into the contest, but that the overthrow the Democratic party has sustained is owing to the agency of that mysterious organization, known as "Know Nothings," we are content. Because there must be some great and powerful cause, underlying all, which can give to any organization for such purposes, any great degree of potency and strength. There must be some weakening of the bands of party, some loosening of party ties, before such an element can become powerful.

As early as May last, the Representative in Congress from this District, in the course of his remarks upon the Nebraska bill, amongst other truths, uttered the following prophetic sentence:—

"But, Sir, as an early and constant friend of this Administration, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will, in my judgment, insure beyond a doubt, an anti-Administration majority in the next Congress. As an earnest and devoted friend of the Democratic party, to which I have cheerfully given my best energies from my earliest political action, with all its previous hopes to man, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will tear open wounds not yet healed, lacerated spirits already frenzied, and the bond of confidence which unites the two sections of the Union will be rent asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may intervene before it can be restored, if ever, to its wonted tenor and strength."

How his forebodings have been realized, let New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana answer. Is there in any Northern State anything more than the wreck of a party, and can the fragments be relied upon in a future contest?

But it has been in Pennsylvania that the direct effects of the Nebraska inquiry have been experienced. It was here that the blow has fallen with the most weight. It has defeated the re-election of an Executive, whose Administration of State affairs meets the approbation of men of every party. Better that a hundred DOUGLASSES had been defeated, than that one BIGLER had been stricken down. But he has the proud consolation of knowing that it is for the sake of others that he suffered; that in all the contest through which he has passed no one has dared to say against his reputation, or attempted to arraign his Administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. His name will stand amidst the list of Executives, a bright exemplar—his recommendation and his votes be models for future years.

The feeling of respect for Gov. BIGLER, of administration of his official acts, saved him many votes, which otherwise would have been cast in the manner best calculated to express disapprobation of the Nebraska bill. Democrats voted against him with the utmost reluctance. They acknowledged his worth as a man—they admitted his soundness and wisdom as an Executive—they knew that a change could not better the Administration, and yet they dreaded more that the triumph of the party should be heralded as an endorsement or even acquiescence in the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In vain Gov. BIGLER declared that he wished to be tried upon his own merits alone—in vain his protestations that he was not accountable for the actions of Congress—the People decided that through him and through the Democratic party, the rebuke was to be given.

The loss of a Democratic Executive we deeply deplore—the causes are with that ambition which would betray the interests of our country to propitiate Southern sentiment. Judge DOUGLAS and his coadjutors in political rascality are answerable for the defeat of Gov. Bigler and for the present miserable condition of the Democratic party. That party, will in time, we have no doubt, arise in renewed strength, purged of such despicable excrecences, and one of its first acts will be to vindicate the official and personal character of Gov. BIGLER.

Judge Campbell.

We observe that one or two papers are endeavoring to create the impression that the appointment of Judge CAMPBELL as Attorney General of this State by Gov. BIGLER, and the supposition through his recommendation and influence the former was placed in the Cabinet of Gen. PIERCE, has had great effect in producing the late disastrous result in Pennsylvania. How far this may have affected certain localities we have no means of judging; but as far as we have any knowledge, the assertion is totally without foundation. We speak more particularly of the North, where Gov. BIGLER's vote has fallen off, very materially, and where this cause assigned has not had the slightest influence.

When Judge CAMPBELL was a candidate before the people, the North sustained him nobly, and grieved when treachery struck him down. It is not likely that the same section would now urge his elevation as a reason for opposing Gov. BIGLER. On the contrary, we know many men who have allowed their friendship for Judge CAMPBELL to mitigate their opposition to the Administration of which he is a member, but who utterly and totally condemn his policy.

This charge is not only unjust and unfair, but it is put forward to hide the true causes of our disastrous overthrow. Antipathy to no one man could have produced that result, and though there may have been those who desired the selection of some other man as Post Master General, yet that the present incumbent has faithfully and impartially discharged the duties of his post, all concede, and that done, all just cause of complaint ceases.

We make these remarks as a simple act of justice to Judge CAMPBELL, we have not received nor shall we ask any favors from him. Our best energies shall be devoted to the overthrow of any administration favoring the designs of Slavery—but in anything affecting their personal character, or standing at home, will ever be ready to do all men justice.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS have appointed W. R. MAFFET, of Luzerne county, Engineer and Superintendent upon the North Branch Canal, in place of M. A. GAMBLE, resigned. Mr. MAFFET has had great experience upon the Canals of the Commonwealth, both as an Engineer and as Supervisor, and has a very high reputation for ability and energy.

Mr. GAMBLE resigns on account of business engagements which demand his undivided time and attention. During his stay here, he has secured the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and will carry him their best wishes for his prosperity.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE.—This institution located within a mile of the village of Binghamton, N. Y., is deservedly one of the most celebrated resorts for invalids in that State. It is delightfully located at the foot of Mt. Prospect, commanding a view of unusual beauty, in a healthy spot, affording admirable facilities for walks, drives and boating, and an abundant supply of the purest spring water for bathing.

The visitors are under the care of Dr. THAYER and Lady, resident physicians, who have a high reputation for experience and skill. The proprietor, Mr. RANNEY, also gives his personal attention to the comforts of the guests. We can confidently recommend this establishment, as offering advantages to be met with at no other place.

APPOINTMENTS BY CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Canal Commissioners will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 14th of November next, for the purpose of making the annual appointments to office, on the Canals and Railroads of the Commonwealth.

A FREE FIGHT.—The Pennsylvania is down upon Judge WILMOT, REAR FRAZER and SIMON CAMERON; the feeble puppy of the Patriot yelps in union; while the Union pitches into BOCHANAN, FORNEY and Judge CAMPBELL. Ain't we the harmonious Democracy!

PROHIBITION.—Complete returns from the State show a majority of about 2000 against a Prohibitory Liquor Law. When the official vote is ascertained we will publish it.

THE OFFICIAL vote of the State and a complete list of members of the Legislature have not yet been published. When they are published, we shall lay them before our readers.

THE NEBRASKA BILL, SINCE THE ELECTION.—There never was a compiler or more disastrous miscellany than the Nebraska bill. It has not only blasted every expectation that was originally formed of it, but it has proved to its authors a positive and unmitigated curse. Instead of giving effect and confirmation to the compromise of 1854, it has blasted that compromise into nothingness. Instead of securing two additional slave States to the Union, it has secured two additional free States. And instead of putting an end to Free Soil doctrine it has given that doctrine a power and a respectability which it never possessed before, and which, we believe, it could never have attained through any other medium than that opened by this bill.—We do not speak of this in exultation. Most certainly not. There is much in the present aspect of things that we deplore—much that we do our utmost to prevent, by joining our utmost against the passage of the bill. But the responsibility is not with us—our duty has been thoroughly discharged. Able to do nothing more, we can only turn the battle over to our former opponents of the Virginia school, and, whilst, enjoy a smile or two at the sight of their obsequious vows before all the stars of high heaven they never submit, yet all the while submitting.—Charlotte News.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS.—A large number of persons in South Wales have left, and others are still preparing to follow, for the Mormon settlement in North America. These persons are principally from the Counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, and many have given up a comfortable home and subsistence in order to seek their paradise on the banks of the Salt Lake. A very large exodus of these deluded people has taken place from South Wales, and the movement appears to be on the increase. The emigrants are principally small farmers, mechanics, iron-workers, colliers, &c., with here and there persons of a better class. They make their way to Liverpool, Bristol, or Plymouth, and thence start for New Orleans, where they ascend the river to their new settlement.

Teacher's Association.

Several objects are to be attained by the occasional meetings of the teachers of a town, or county, a few of which I propose to point out in this communication.

One, and perhaps the first in importance, is to become acquainted with each other. Not to form a speaking acquaintance, so as merely to recognize each other when they meet, but to know one another in their feelings and plans in educational matters—to understand the views upon all subjects connected with school matters. Such an acquaintance, will entirely dispel that spirit of jealousy and distrust, that has hitherto prevailed.

At the meetings of these associations, the different methods of teaching the various branches are discussed. The different plans for arranging, classifying and governing schools, are talked about. The duties, responsibilities, trials, troubles and perplexities of the teacher, are made topics of conversation. The numerous text books are criticized; in short, every subject that can interest those engaged in the great work of educating the youth of the country—is brought before the meetings. Upon these various topics, teachers and friends of education experience, give their views and experience, those less experienced learn their plans, and the methods of imparting instruction, by which they have gained a reputation as teachers. Take for instance, the best method, or rather, the various methods of teaching grammar, for a topic of discussion. There are almost as many modes of teaching as there are teachers—all cannot be equally successful. It is true, that no one way will be the best for every teacher, under all circumstances—still, there are some methods of teaching this important branch, which will always be more successful than others. Now it is important for the teachers to know what those methods of communicating instructions are. How scholars can be made to love to study that which has been considered so very dry and dull; how they can rapidly acquire a correct and critical knowledge of their own language. Young persons, who have never taught, but who intend to take upon themselves the duties of the teacher, would gain very much in their teaching life, if they could know, when they commence, how others have been successful in teaching grammar. Let this matter be discussed at a meeting where the teachers of the county are collected; let the experienced give their views and plans—each one, of course, differing in some of their details, from any other. From these statements when fully presented and rigidly criticized, the inexperienced will be enabled to adopt a plan for themselves, by which they can teach grammar more successfully, than if they had spent one or two terms in trying experiments.

Again, those who may have very good methods of teaching, will be likely to find, by hearing the plans of others, that theirs can be modified and improved, by adopting a part of others. What is true of teaching English Grammar, is equally true with the regard to each of the other sciences. The alphabet, the corner stone of all our education, is taught to little children in much less time by some teachers than by others. In some schools, the small scholars, if they have not been taught the alphabet at home—as all children should be—will be kept drilling at their letters three months, while in others, all the letters would be taught to the same scholar, in as many weeks. This is not because the first teachers are not as anxious as the last, to have their pupils do well, and learn rapidly; but because one has hit upon a better method of teaching the letters than the other—both are doing the very best they can—but one knows how to do better than the other.

Now if so much time can be gained, by some teachers, in teaching the first principles of all science, is it not worth while to take some measures to save it. If by getting together occasionally, and comparing notes, and exchanging sentiments upon this department alone, all could adopt some expedient mode of learning their small scholars the names of the several characters which represent the sounds of the English language—would not this compensate for all the trouble and expense it might cost for one year? But this is one only of the many interesting subjects that should be brought up for consideration—one only of the many things that are to be taught by our teachers, and that the most elementary of all. In others, there might be as much time gained by some teachers as in this, if they knew the best way to teach.

C. R. COBURN.

Is Senator Douglas a Slaveholder?

The editor of the Dealer recently denied that Arnold Douglas owned any slaves, directly or indirectly, and offered to make a bet of \$1,000 to that effect. We have been furnished with the following facts from a personal acquaintance of Douglas who has them directly from his own mouth.

Some twelve years ago Douglas married the daughter of a North Carolina slaveholder. The father-in-law possessed a worn out plantation in North Carolina, and on 150 half-starved negroes, besides some \$50,000 of Bank stock. Some time after his daughter's marriage to Douglas, he purchased two tracts of land in Mississippi, and stocked one with 80 and the other with 40 negroes, the residue of his "peculiar property" remaining at the dilapidated homestead. A few years afterwards the father-in-law offered to make a gift of the larger Mississippi plantation to Douglas. But fear of public sentiment in Illinois and the North deterred him from receiving the "live stock" in his own name. He suggested to the old man that under the circumstances it were better that the "niggers" should be settled upon his wife, which accordingly was done. Shortly afterwards the old gentleman gave up the ghost, and was gathered to his fathers; the other daughter also deceased; and three children, the oldest of whom is six years old.

His wife's sister died without issue, consequently her plantation and forty or fifty niggers fell to Douglas's wife, as also the "family niggers" of the father-in-law, upon his demise; the widowed relic, we believe yet survives, holding a life estate in her husband's property, "mixed" and real—Douglas derives the rents and profits of both the Mississippi plantations, and annually pockets the surplus labor of some hundred and sixty or more slaves. He visits his plantations frequently, and gives his negroes a grand barbecue once a year, and inspects his crop of picniettes of African, American and Senatorial paternity; gives instructions to his overseers, and receipts to them for the cash extracted from the sweat and toil of his human chattels during the preceding year. He will be legally entitled to repeat his barbecues and will come of age, and relieve his father of one-third of the profits derived from the slaves. Douglas does not technically own the Mississippi slave, but he owns their usufruct, as a lawyer would term it, which means, "the right of enjoying a thing which belongs to another, and of deriving from it all the profit or benefit it may produce."

The reader will observe the technical loop-hole through which the Postmaster expected to crawl, in case of his being taken up.—From the Cleve. Land Leader.

The Present State of Parties.

It is surprising how rapidly intelligence is conveyed from one place to another in our country.—The Washington Union, the organ of the administration, has got news of the election in the great free states along the slave border. As an evidence of its prompt attention to the subject, it quotes from a North Carolina print, the Raleigh Standard, an article relating to those elections, to which it gives a conspicuous place in its editorial columns. It begins thus:

"We give, in another column, elections returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The friends and advocates of the constitutional rights of the South in these states have encountered disastrous defeats. Anti-Nebraskaism, or, in other words, abolitionism, and a determination on the part of the free states to circumscribe slavery, if possible, have swept nearly everything. Know Nothingism has had some agency in producing the results; but the main element of evil is abolitionism."

We are happy to perceive this indication that they take the true view of the matter at Washington. Not much of the late election is to be ascribed to Nativism. The unpopularity of the measure introduced at the last session by Senator Douglas, adopted by the administration and carried through the two houses by corrupt means, has done more than any other cause to break down, in all those states, the party which supports the administration. There never was a better choice of terms than made by the Raleigh print in speaking of the great question on which these elections turned. There is a "determination on the part of the free states to circumscribe slavery"—that is to say, to resist its further spread in the United States—a determination to which the late measures of Congress have given a far higher degree of strength and intensity than they ever possessed before. The repugnance of the North to the extension of slavery has been set at defiance and treated with scorn by the politicians at Washington, until what was simple repugnance has been changed by a series of exasperation into the resolute determination of which the Raleigh print speaks. What we have seen in the late election is not the last manifestation of it.

There is one point, in the mean time, to which we wish to draw the attention of those who occupy themselves with what may be called the philosophy of the formation of parties. It is the natural tendency of men in all states of society where the expression of opinion is free, to form themselves into parties; that is to say, people who hold the same views of public policy will associate and act together. There is a gregarious instinct which attracts men to these associations, like that which leads wild horses to wander in droves. Men feel a sense of power and security which they are banding together, and a confidence in the opinions which are defended by men of strong intellect acting with them.

In ordinary times there naturally arise two parties in every free state, one of them in favor of a paternal government and much legislation, the other in favor of a simple government and sparing legislation. The people are satisfied to range themselves with one or the other, so long as the objects for which they are formed are kept in view. When, however, the active men in these parties become corrupt and attempt to effect by the aid of party organization purposes which are not fairly within the scope of their party creed, an element of discord is introduced, many of the old adherents of the party separate from it and form new combinations.

This is the case at the present moment. The men whom the democratic party has placed in power at Washington have been busy, almost ever since they took charge of public affairs, in the work of giving their old supporters a pretext for abandoning them. Thousands of their friends have fallen away, but in separating themselves from the support of the administration they have not given up their habit of party association. It may surprise some of our readers to learn that the Know-Nothing movement, which was a relative of the democratic party, who form some of its most active members. In every part of our state it is certain that numbers of those who were formerly dependent on to cast democratic votes, forming what is called the rank and file of the Know-Nothing lodges or inclined to favor their object.

These men do not find in the measures of the democratic party, as it exists in Washington, anything to awaken their enthusiasm, and they find much which they cannot approve. The elements which bound them to it are decayed and broken, but they cannot remain neutral or inactive. The instinct of party is still strong within them; they must have their political association, their organization, their candidates; they must vote with an object. The Know-Nothing movement finds them in this condition; it presents its talismans plausibly to their minds; it offers them a new and an excitement in its discussions which interest them, and they are drawn after it and induced to join it.

At Washington they deplore with great earnestness the formation of this new party; but let them reflect whether the fault is not in part their own. If Mr. Pierce's administration had not done so much to make the democratic party unpopular, the Know-Nothing party would never have had the strength it is now enabled to command.—Evening Post.

THE TRIAL OF Dr. Graham, at New York, for the murder of Col. Loring, took a singular turn on Monday. Eleven of the jurors signed and presented to the court a petition asking to be discharged, on the ground that one of the jurors was a relative of the prisoner's wife. The Court after consultation decided that the charge against the juror had not been presented in a proper form, and therefore could not be considered as a fact, and that even if it were, it was doubtful whether the Court had the power to discharge the juror, and put Dr. Graham again on trial. The counsel for the defence, however, said that Dr. Graham had had something more at stake than his life, and that it was the request of the prisoner and his wife that the juror should be discharged, and that the trial should, by consent, proceed before the other eleven jurors. This was assented to by the District Attorney, and a formal agreement to that effect was drawn up and signed by the opposing counsel, and the prisoner.—The juror was then withdrawn.

The jury in the case of *Manslaughter in the second degree*, a delay of twenty days was granted by the Court, in passing sentence, to enable Graham's counsel to prepare a bill of exceptions, on which to base an application for a new trial. Whether such an application will prove successful, and whether upon a new trial any verdict less severe would be returned, is a matter of course of mere conjecture.—The penalty affixed by law to the crime of which Dr. Graham stands convicted, is confinement in the State prison for not less than four, nor more than seven years.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—THE CRIMEA VICTORY A Fiction.—It appears by the Africa's news that the late intelligence from the Crimea of the disastrous defeat of the Russians and the taking of Sebastopol is entirely false. All the embellishments—the explosion of Fort Constantine, the destruction of the Russian fleet, &