UNITED STATES SENATOR.

[From the Union County Press, Nov. 14.]

☞ Upon the next Legislature, which is largely Republican, will devolve the duty of electing a successor to Gov. Bigler in the United States Senate. In this the people have a voice though the election ultimately depends on their representatives in the Legislature. In these times of threatened dis-union it is important to have an able and resolute man to represent Pennsylvania in our National Councils. No better man could be selected for this post than the Hon. DAVID WILMOT of Bradford. Three years ago he took upon himself almost alone, the labors of a Gubernatorial contest, when we had no prospect of success, and canvassed the whole State, and although defeated he succeeded in consolidating the Republican party, so that it presented an undivided front in our late glorious contest. His election to the United States Senate would be a fitting close to the canvass which has already established the principles of the Republican party in the hearts of the American people.

[From the Columbia County Republican Nov. 15.]

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We see a number of our brethren of the Republican press given expression to their preferences for the successor to WILLIAM BIGLER in the United States Senate. The time has come when it is right and proper that these preferences should be made public. In looking over the field we see the names of a number of "good men and true" spoken of and recommended for this high and honorable position. But we confess that our preference is decidedly in favor of Hon. DAVID WILMOT.

It cannot be denied that Judge WILMOT is to day the representative man of the Republican party in this great State. No man is so fully identified with its principles, its purposes and its efforts, as he. No man has contributed so much in bringing about its achievements and triumphs. Nor is this all. The people always know where to find him. He never falters. The country is never in doubt as to his opinions or purposes. In all the contests of his time, his position on great public questions, has been as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky.

As a leader in a deliberative body, Judge WILMOT has had few equals in this country.—Intellectual, eloquent, and courageous, his is a character defined to command. No reverse can crush his spirit nor defeat reduce him to despair. Equally erect and dauntless in prosperity and adversity—when successful he moves on to the accomplishment of his purposes with more resolution; when defeated he rallies his broken band around him, and from his eagle eye, darts along their ranks the contagion of his own courage. We repeat, he is destined for a leader, and such he has proved himself to be.

Let Judge WILMOT be selected to succeed the recreant BIGLER. Let us have a man of nerve and *back-bone*—a man of intellect and character to represent the interests of our great State. That man is Judge WILMOT.

THE TRIUMPH IN ILLINOIS.—The Republican triumph in this State was thorough and complete. Besides giving a large majority for Lincoln, it has elected a Republican Governor and State Legislature. When it is remembered that this is the home of Mr. Douglas, whose popularity with the masses was represented by his party to be very great, the result is indeed gratifying beyond expression. The contest in Illinois was very bitter on the part of the Democrats. The Douglasites put forth herculean exertions and hesitated at no expenditure of money to carry it against Mr. Lincoln. They contested every foot and inch of ground and made the fight a pitched battle in every part of the field. But they were unable to cope with the hosts of Freedom led by our noble standard bearer, who carried the State by about twenty thousand majority. The Legislature being Republican, secures the re-election of Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate making the victory doubly glorious!

THE POSTMASTERS' PARTY.—The column of Breckenridge votes in the Massachusetts returns disclose an unusual number of men who, in their respective towns, stood "solitary and alone." In fact there are twenty-seven towns in the State which return each but one Breckenridge vote. That is the Postmaster undoubtedly. Thirteen towns have two Breckenridgers each. There the Postmaster has an assistant, probably. The presence of three in several other towns, indicates the accession of a son, or an unusually obliging son-in-law, or possibly the man who does "chores" about the office, and goes out after the mail bags. This would form, altogether, a very promising nucleus for a select party in Massachusetts, to be called the Postmaster's party. But there are defections even there. Forty towns have not a single vote in the Brecenridge column. Such is the blighting effect of Douglasism.—*Boston Jour*

SHABBY TREATMENT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN ALABAMA.—The *Southern Confederacy* vouches for the truth of the following story:

"A gentleman, and a member of the Breckinridge party, informs us that he was present when Judge Douglas arrived in Montgomery from Columbus, on the night of the first of November. This gentleman says, (whose statement has been corroborated by a half a dozen eyewitnesses,) that when Judge Douglas alighted from the carriage to ascend the steps of the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, that there were three rotten eggs thrown.—The first egg struck Col Seibles, editor of the *Confederation*, the second struck Colonel Elmore, and the third egg struck the hat of Judge Douglas, bursted and discharged its contents in the face of his wife, who stood immediately on his left.

"These are the facts as detailed to us by several gentlemen who witnessed the disgusting affair.

"So much for Breckinridge intolerance."

☞ There is much speculation in the journals concerning Mr. Keitt's remark that the President, in case of secession, is pledged to the cause of the seceders, but we believe Mr. K. justified in his averments. In 1856, soon after the Cincinnati nominations, we understood that Mr. Buchanan had just said to some Southern friends that, in case of a dissolution of the Union, *Pennsylvania would go with the South.* We certainly consider this remark, if made, as justifying Col. Keitt's inference.

☞ A stone was thrown into an open window of one of the cars just below Williamsport. It struck one of the passengers upon the shoulder. The rascal who propelled the missile should be severely reprimanded, if not chastised.

News from all Nations.

— The claims of Mr. Ralph Farnham to be considered the oldest Revolutionary veteran now living, are contested. Mr. Nathan Dean, of Georgia, who was a soldier in 1776, and fought through the war, is now in his one hundred and tenth year.

— Temperance lecturing must be profitable. It is said that J. B. Gough received $350 for each lecture he has given since his return from Europe. He has already acquired a property valued at upwards of $300,000, which he is likely to double in a few years.

— The census of Danville shows a population of 6417. In 1850 it was 3302, an increase of more than 3000 in ten years. The population of Montour Co., is 13,079 against 9255 in 1850.

— On Saturday week, J. B. Trevor, former Cashier of the Philadelphia Bank, while reading in the Philadelphia Library, fell dead in his chair, aged 67 years. Trevorton in Northumberland county was named from him.

— Fifty-five young ladies took the white veil on the 1st ult., at the Convent of the Sisters of Norte Dame, Milwaukie, Wis., and eighteen the black veil on the 8th, in the same establishment.

— The London Commercial Record states that the Great Eastern is so shaken up and weakened, that she is no longer seaworthy.

— The Electoral College of each State, under the law is required to meet at the Capitol thereof, on the first Wednesday of December, to cast their vote for President; and there choose a messenger to carry the returns to Washington City.

— On Tuesday evening, Mr. M. O. Williams, of Detroit, fell from the second story window of his warehouse upon the wharf. Having his hands in his pocket at the time, he fell directly upon his face, so obliterating every feature that his nearest friends could not have recognized him.

— Mrs. Mark L. Blunt, from Boston, and Miss Addie M. Smith, from Derby, N. H., recently made the ascent of Pike's Peak—the first ladies who ever accomplished that feat. The summit is 14,400 feet above the sea, and the ascent was the labor of four days.

— Mr. Montgomery Blair recently brought an action in the Circuit Court of Washington D. C., against Wm. Carey Jones, (Mr. Benton's son in-law) to test the right of the latter to possess the furniture, books, &c., of the late Thomas H. Benton. The case was decided on Saturday in favor of Blair.

— The election of a Republican Legislature in Illinois secures the return of the noble Trumbull to the United States Senate. Six years ago, Lincoln was pressed for the same office; but gave way to secure harmony and concord among the friends of Freedom. He now has his reward.

— The Rev. Mr. Willet, supposed to have been hung in Texas on the same tree with his father-in law, the Rev. Mr. Bewley, has arrived safely in Southern Kansas. He escaped with difficulty from his persecutors, and lived eight days in the woods, with no food but nuts. Other fugitives from Texas are arriving in Kansas.

— A large quantity of arms, was, on the 8th inst., shipped from the Arsenal at Washington, to the South. The place of destination remains a secret.

— Lincoln has been hung in effigy in Pensacola, Florida. This is danger discovered—afar off.

— According to the report of the Land commissioner, the receipts from the sale of public lands for the year ending with June last, are less than $500,000. The falling off is accounted for by the scarcity of money and other causes. No bids were received.

— A late letter from the United States Commissioner of pensions says that there are now but eighty-nine survivors of the army of the revolution whose names were placed upon the rolls for pensions.

— Gerrit Smith has settled his libel suits against the Fifth Avenue Committee, for $3,000—sufficient to cover the expense incurred.

— Ralph Farnham, the Revolutionary veteran is, and long has been an inveterate smoker. We fear that this bad habit will be the death of him yet.

— Kinallan Cornwallis, a special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is about to publish a history of the progress of the Prince of Wales on this continent.

— Barnum has been in Philadelphia making preparations to open a Museum there. It is to be located in Chestnut street.

— Edwin Forest is said to have expended over twelve hundred dollars in purchases at the sale of the Burton library.

— A young sea-serpent, three feet three inches long, head like a mackerel, tail like a rat, and a mane an inch and a half long, was caught in Miles River, Md., on Saturday.

— M'lle Zoyara, the equestriene, whose sex was a matter of so much dispute, has answered the ques- by giving her hand in marriage to Frank Drew, of Dan Rice's circus. Bride and husband will travel with ye great Dan.

— Wm. R. May, of Pomfret, Ct., picked 40 bushels of apples from one tree. He had the curiosity to count the number of apples in one peck, and found 190, making 760 in a bushel, and 30,400 apples grew upon the tree.

— A considerable amount of a very dangerous counterfeit is afloat. It purports to be on the International Bank, of Portland, Maine, but is in reality the altered, worthless issue of a Washington (D. C.) wild cat.

— The Auburn Advertiser says "The beef contract at the State Prison, for 120,000 pounds, wao let on Friday. A gentleman from Syracuse obtains the principal contract at $3,62½."

— Mr. J. T. Tieman, of New York, attended a Coroner's inquest upon an unknown person, and identified the body as that of his father. He ordered a coffin for it, returned home, and *found his father eating his dinner.*

— The Abolitionists had a love feast in Kenneth Square, Philadelphia, a few days since, and their best speaker was Anna E. Dickinson, a handsome Quakeress only seventeen. Think of sweet seventeen swinging logical sledge hammers!

— A very respectable old lady of wealth has committed suicide at Paris, in order that her nephew might the earlier realize the handsome property that would thus fall to him. She left a note behind her addressed to him, in which she says: "You see I am a good hearted creature."

— The oyster trade of Fair Haven, Conn., is something to talk about. In order to hold the opened bivalves there is required annually 251,450 tin cans and 446,832 wooden kegs. They sell 1,000,000 bushels in the shell, and 1,000,000 gallons are opened annually.

— The corner stone of a new church in Providence, R. I., was displaced on Sunday night last, and the box of records, &c., deposited in the cavity stolen. This is a strange and despicable offense, for the box contained nothing of an intrinsic value to reward the robber.

— The Marshal in Chicago, arrested a Negro woman as an alleged runaway slave, and on his way with her to jail, was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, who compelled him to deliver her to the city police, who lodged her in the Armory for safe keeping.

— A negro in Vicksburg recently won $2,000 for his master in a race with a white man. The affair created much excitement, and it was said tha $10,000 changed hands on the result.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 22, 1860.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In another column, we publish extracts from two sterling Republican papers, upon the subject of United States Senator. It will be seen they favor Mr. WILMOT's election in the most emphatic manner. These spontaneous tributes to the high reputation and prominence of Judge WILMOT, are an indication of the manner in which the question is looked upon in other parts of the State. There is a propriety in his election to the United States Senate at this time, which at once suggests itself to every earnest Republican in the Commonwealth. Other good men have been named, but their election would be a personal trumph alone, while the election of Mr. WILMOT would be the triumph of principle—the advancement and consummation of the doctrines which have been endorsed so triumphantly in the election of ABRAHRAM LINCOLN.

The tried men of the Republican party—those who have upheld the banner of Freedom through the sunshine and the storm, cannot forget how nobly Judge WILMOT has battled for the success of correct principles in the darkest hour and under the most adverse circumstances, against such an array of power and influence as would have daunted less brave and earnest men. In 1857, when the occasion demanded the sacrifice, at great personal inconvenience and loss and with no prospect or hope of success, he canvassed the State as a candidate for Governor, for reasons which should commend him to every man whose advocacy of Republican principles is sincere. That canvass, though not of personal advantage to him, has been of incalculable benefit to the Republican cause, and made the triumph of LINCOLN in Pennsylvania much easier than it would otherwise have been. For these reasons and because Judge WILMOT stands out with a national reputation as a Representative man, he is at once looked to by those who would see the State take a high and distinctive position, as the man for the times.

☞ The only disunion indication of any special importance we have in a dispatch from Mobile, Ala., which states that a meeting of all parties was held there last week, which unanimously favored secession—resolutions to await the action of other States being voted down and withdrawn. A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., states that there was nothing of interest to telegraph from important Southern centers. In fact, judging from our dispatches and newspaper extracts, the secession feeling is rapidly narrowing with a very circumscribed portion of the Southern States, and will most probably soon be confined entirely to two or three of them at most. The extra session of the Virginia Legislature, for which Gov. LETCHER has issued his proclamation, is simply called one week earlier than it would have been in the ordinary course of events—the business of the State requiring special legislation. The Republicans of Maryland have issued a manifesto, through the gentlemen who were their candidates for electors in the late election, in which they strongly advise firmness and adhesion to the Republican principles. They entertain no fears for the ultimate safety of the Union.

☞ Senator DOUGLAS, on his arrival at New Orleans from Mobile, on the 10th inst., was received at the depot by an immense crowd, and Hon. PIERRE SOULE delivered an address of welcome, in which he assured him that he was received as a vanquished man, with the same enthusiasm as would have greeted him had he been victorious. Mr. DOUGLAS made a short speech in response, and was subsequently escorted by a procession through the streets, to the St. Charles Hotel, where he made another speech. He deprecated disunion on account of the success of Mr. LINCOLN—more especially as both houses of Congress would be in opposition to him, and his hands would be tied, even if he had a disposition to injure the South. He thought, in fact, that Mr. LINCOLN was rather to be pitied than otherwise.

☞ The death of SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect of the State of New York, is announced. His demise took place at his residence in Norwich, on Wednesday night. His disease was erysipelas. Although not yet declared elected, he will be, by the State Canvassers, when it will be the duty of Governor Morgan to appoint his successor.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE of this State has been published. We have only room this week for the majority, which are as follows:

Lincoln's present majority over Reading ticket	92,622
Lincoln over Douglas ticket	251,168
" " Bell "	254,764
" " all opposition	62,518

Forest, the only county not heard from, officially, gave Gov. Curtin a majority of 60. Adding this to Lincoln's majority above it will be 92,682.

☞ The fire-eaters at Charleston say that if Breckenridge attempts to speak against secession in that State he will be tarred and feathered.

☞ There are quite a large number vessels in port, but the stars and stripes are nowhere to be seen among the shipping, or in Charleston. All Charleston Banks are paying specie yet.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS NOBLY REWARDED.—In the Spring of 1847, there came to the northern part of New Jersey, a young man by the name of ISAAC JONES, seeking for employment as a farm hand, and after laboring for a few weeks was taken with a fever and confined to his bed four weeks, at the end of which time he found himself unable to work, among strangers, and destitute of means to pay his way. In this situation he became acquainted with PETER V. BENNETT, a young man then residing in that neighborhood, who, concluded that Jones was a young man worthy of assistance, offered to advance him means to go to school with and qualify himself for a district school teacher. Jones accepted the proposition, and by close application was soon competent to take charge of a school. After successfully teaching in that vicinity for two years, he removed to the State of Texas, where, from teaching and land speculations, he soon acquired a splendid fortune. At his death in April last, he left by will, three thousand dollars to be expended in the education of Bennett's children, who now reside in the village of Rome, in Bradford Co., Pa.

[We find the above paragraph traveling the rounds of the newspapers. Whether true or not we are unable to say, though we trust it is correct in every particular.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRADFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Association met pursuant to adjournment at the Public School House, Nov. 9th, and was called to order by the President, E. GUYER,

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. DEAN.—In absence of the Secretary, Mr. G. D. SCOTT was elected so fill the office *pro tem.* Minutes of last session were then read and approved.

Mr. DEAN, as Chairman of the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions as topics for debate.—The report having been accepted, by motion carried to that effect the Association proceeded to consider the first resolution, reading as follows:—

Resolved. That no directors of any township or county have a right to pass an ordinance establishing a uniform rate of wages for male or female teachers.

Discussion on the same was participated in by Mr. DEAN for the affirmative and Mr. COBURN the negative. The debate was arrested by the passage of a motion to postpone for the present the resolution. It was then moved that the fourth resolution be adopted, which reads as follows:—

Resolved, That the labor of instructing some of the younger classes in country districts should be divided among the more advanced members of the school.

An amendment to strike out the word *not* was offered and passed by the Association.

In acting on the question as amended, an interesting discussion arose, in which the affirmative was sustained by Messrs. DAVIES, COBURN, MORROW, BLISS and TAYLOR, and the negative by Messrs. COFFIN, DEAN and SCOTT.

Among the many arguments advanced in support of each side, it was said by those favoring the affirmative, the fact that an individual has been employed to teach, is a guarantee that he or she is better qualified to perform the duties the position assumed imposes than any pupil,—that the more advanced scholars, not having the same interest in the improvement of those of less attainments over whom their jurisdiction extends as the instructor engaged by the directors or parents, would exert themselves less to secure their progress; and further, that the *abecedarians*—the class that most of all needs to be taught by a master hand—would be the neglected ones in a school wherein the system of educating contemplated in the resolution should prevail. Those speaking on the opposite side replied that in ungraded schools pupils can be found equally as well qualified as the teacher to give information in the rudiments—that those thus imparting, would learn themselves in so doing more respecting the branches taught than would be the case were the time thus occupied spent at study—that the same, proud of their office as instructor, instead of being unconcerned, would faithfully endeavor to perform its duties—and also that the *primary juveniles*, instead of failing to learn because of not having the direct attention of the teacher, on the contrary would apply themselves with greater diligence to their books, because of that feature in the management of the school they attended, that would allow them ere long, if studious, to in turn become teachers of their fellows.

Association then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Association met according to adjournment. Debate on the question under consideration at the close of the afternoon session being the order of business, Mr. COBURN spoke on the affirmative. After which another amendment to the effect that the words "country districts" be stricken out and the phrase *common schools* inserted as a substitute, was offered. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The Chairman of the Business Committee presented the following:—

Resolved, That it is an essential part of the office of teacher to communicate instruction,

Mr. COFFIN moved to amend by inserting the word *not* before the word *communicate.* By separate motions carried to that effect, both the amendment and the resolution were defeated. It was motioned and carried that resolution No. 6 be taken up, which reads as follows:—

Resolved, That *young ladies* should be taught declamation as well as gentlemen.

After a few remarks had been made on the same, the Association listened to a very ably read and interesting essay from Miss ANNA DEAN, in reference to independence of character as a requisite in an instructor. One position advanced was, that inasmuch as pleasing all patrons is an impossibility, the teacher proceeds correctly who consults primarily self judgment, and only so far as this standard and public opinion harmonize, allows the latter arbiter to be influencing. In the absence of any previously appointed declaimer, by request Masters GEORGE NEWCOMB and FRANK SMALLEY, of Towanda Common School, spoke a dialogue entitled "The Rival Orators," acquitting themselves in a highly creditable manner.

Mr. GUYER, the retiring President, then delivered in an eloquent manner a very interesting address upon the Common School Law. A vote of thanks was given Miss DEAN for her essay, Mr. GUYER for his lecture, and Masters SMALLEY and NEWCOMB for their declamation. Two committees were then appointed, one for the purpose of procuring a copy of Mr. GUYER's address for publication, the other to nominate members to fill during the coming year the several offices at the disposal of the Association. Session adjourned,

SATURDAY MORNING.—Meeting convened at 9 o'clock. President GUYER in the chair. Mr. COBURN offered the following:—

Resolved, That there be added to the bye-law requiring the appointment by the President of one person to declaim at each meeting the following; also one male and female member who shall at each meeting read a selected extract.

Same was adopted. The Committee on Nominations then reported the following:—

For President—NATHAN YOUNG, JR., of Warren; 1st Vice President—NEWELL LEONARD, of Wells; 2d do—ALBERT TRACY, of Smithfield; 3d do—ABEL ROCKWELL of Canton; Recording Secretary and Treasurer—G. D. SCOTT, of Towanda; Corresponding Secretary—S. J. COFFIN, of Towanda.

It was then moved and carried that the President be authorized to cast the ballot of the Association in favor of the individuals nominated. That officer then elected to their respective stations the nominees before named. A report was accepted from Mr. DAVIES, who had been appointed an auditor to examine the state of the finances. An earnest discussion both pro and con then arose upon the question relating to instructors teaching young ladies declamation. The passage of the resolution was advocated by Messrs. DAVIES, DEAN and SCOTT, and opposed by Messrs. MONTANYE, COBURN, MORROW, GUYER and NATHAN YOUNG. The negative speakers, among other positions, took the ground that woman, acting in the capacity of a public speaker, is out of her sphere; consequently that her early education should not be of the kind calculated to cultivate the oratorical powers—that the tendency of "Young America" at present, whether male or female, is to forwardness, which inclination is only augmented by the frequent appearance of the possessor before audiences. The affirmative replied that there was nothing unrefined or unlady-like in the appearance in public of our prominent female preachers, singers or lecturers—that we have no more business to define woman's sphere than she has to prescribe ours—that the sex *has* a right to engage in callings requiring public speaking, and therefore it can be justly demanded that teachers show girls in order to prepare them for stations that *may* be occupied, the same attention in the branch of declamation that is given the boys. By a motion passed to that effect the decision of the question was submitted to the ladies, The resolution was then unanimously carried.

The association presented Mr. GUYER a vote of thanks for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

A resolution offered by Mr. MORROW was laid on the table to be taken up as a subject for debate at the associations next meeting.

The following appointments for the next session were then announced—Lecturers, O. J. CHUBBUCK and Rev. Mr. TODD. Essayists, M. T. PITCHER and LYDIA CARNER. Readers, P. D. HARDING and HELEN ADAMS. Business Committee, JOHN CORBIN, O. H. P. KINNEY, MARY McKINNEY, DARIUS BRAINARC. Association then adjourned to meet in Athens, the 1st Friday in February.

GEO. D. SCOTT, R. Sec'y.

☞ The examinations at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute will take place on Friday of this week and Monday and Tuesday of next week. Attention is particularly directed to the exercises of Tuesday afternoon, which will be of a literary character.

☞ South Carolina, if we are to place reliance upon a telegram which arrived on Sunday from Washington, produces at least one prominent man who has not been carried away by the mad wave of disunionism which is at present sweeping over the State. Gov. AIKEN is declared to be opposed to it; and this, taken in connection with the fact that he is one of the largest, if not the largest, slaveholder in the South, may be considered significant.—from Georgia, we learn that the bill appropriating a million of dollars to arm and equip the State has been passed by both branches of the Legislature and become a law, and on Saturday the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. It provides that the election of delegates shall take place on the 2d of January and that the Convention shall meet on the 9th. Meantime, however, conservatism it at work among the people of the State. Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, on Wednesday night last, made a speech at Milledgeville, in which he took strong conservative ground. The effect of his remarks is represented to have been very beneficial in calming the agitation. It is now believed by many that the Union element in the South will soon show so strong as to induce a proposition for a compromise, which will result in a Convention of all the States, at which an arrangement similar to the old Missouri Compromise will be effected. An effort it is thought will soon be made to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, in reference to the rendition of fugitive slaves

There appears to be no disposition, no matter what course events may take, to nullify any of the acts of the federal government.

☞ Dispatches from Mr. HARRIS, our Minister in Japan, have been received at the State Department. He gives an account of the arrival home of the Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah*, which accompanied the Japanese Embassy to San Francisco. The commander of the steamer, accompanied by two Governors of Foreign Affairs, had called on Mr. HARRIS, by order of the Tycoon, to express the thanks of his Majesty for the friendly and cordial welcome with which the officers and men had been received in San Francisco, and particularly for the repairs of the steamer at Mare Island Navy yard. The reports of the officers of the *Candinamarrah*, together with the letters received from the Embassy, containing full accounts of the reception at San Francisco, had produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles, and it was believed that the most gratifying results would follow, more especially when the Embassy should reach home and give full accounts of all their experience in the United States.

☞ *The World's* Washington dispatch says that Amos Kendall has published an article opposing secession, and demonstrating that South Carolina must remain in the Union, according to the faith given and pledged in her adoption of the Federal Constitution. He states that the editor of *The Constitution* refused to publish his article, and giving as a reason therefore that he (the editor) was a secessionist.

The World further states that at Washington it is "pretty reliably ascertained that a Union manifesto will soon be issued, signed by eminent Southern statesmen, such as Stephens, Rives, Bell, Guthrie, Johnson, and Hunter even, calling on the seceding States to remain in the Union, and demonstrating the utter impossibility of the commission of any act destructive to Southern rights during Lincoln's term."

POPULATION OF KANSAS TERRITORY.—The population of the Territory of Kansas, as ascertained by the United States census just taken, is 109,401. This does not include the Pike's Peak region which has a population of 75,000 more. Kansas proper has, therefore, 12,000 more people than would entitle her to elect a member of Congress at the present time. Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a State the coming winter. No reason can now exist for refusal.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.—A rifled cannon, said to be the largest in the world, was recently tried at Shoburyness, England. It weighs six tons and carries 174 lb. shot. It is made of puddled steel, and contains the greatest mass of that material ever put together. With a charge of 28 lbs. of powder, it is stated a shot was thrown 6 1-2 miles.

SENATOR TOOMBS NOT RESIGNED.—*The Savannah Republican* of the 12th inst. says that, although it has been positively asserted that Mr. Toombs has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, that paper, after the most diligent inquiry, has been unable to find the slightest foundation for the statement.

The Drift of the Current.

The general drift of Southern sentiment, so far as we can judge from the latest advices, is towards a convention of all the Slave holding States. South Carolina seems obstinately opposed to such a course, but every other Southern State apparantly favors it. In Virginia, and other Border States, particularly, the feeling is very strong, that if anything is to be done in this matter, it must be done by the united action of all the aggrieved parties. The most ardent Disunionists in Virginia,—even the Richmond *Examiner*—denounce the scheme of allowing the Cotton States, or any one of them, to decide this issue for themselves.—They claim a right to participate in all such counsels, and will not readily consent to be excluded.

Indeed there is a strong feeling of jealousy growing up among the Slaveholding States themselves. Their interests as among themselves are by no means identical,—although they have a common interest as against the North. This last leads them to unite in favor of secession,—but the former will render it impossible for them to agree upon the ways and means of effecting it. A Southern Convention will be indispensable to any action; Virginia and Kentucky will resist the separate secession of South Carolina as a direct blow aimed at them; and South Carolina will be compelled to go into a general Convention, whether she desires it or not. Indeed, as the question is one of common interest to all the Southern States, it is not easy to assign any reason why they should not thus take counsel together as to the proper course to be pursued.

Now we regard a Southern Convention as certain to increase the stability of the Union. In such a body the whole subject will be discussed on its merits; and such a discussion can have only one result. We are perfectly willing to intrust the fate of the Union to a Convention of intelligent delegates from all Slaveholding States.

One point cannot have escaped attention in the action of the seceding States. *Not a single instance of resistance to the laws of the United States has yet been committed.* Amidst all the excitement and turmoil which are said to pervade the South, the Federal law has been closely and fastidiously obeyed. Special pains are taken to disclaim all thought of violating the laws of the Union. What does this mean? Is it prudence,—or deference to the distinction which Mr. BUCHANAN is made so good to draw between secession and nullification?

It will be noted, too, that nothing whatever has been done even by South Carolina to prepare for that eventual nullification which alone can make secession a reality. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* without having taken a single step in this direction. No money was raised, no tax ordered, no loan authorized, no army provided. Nothing whatever was done but to call a Convention. This commits the State to nothing—decides nothing, and prepares for nothing. The same thing is true of the other States. Governors' Messages, Legislative resolutions, and public speeches, make up the whole of the Secession movement *thus far.*

These are all negative indications; but they are not without their value in forming an estimate of the tendency of events at the South.

A WOMAN THROWS HER CHILD FROM A RAILWAY CAR AT HIGH SPEED AND JUMPS OUT HERSELF.—We learn from Conductor Boyd, of the Dedham Branch railroad, that a woman attempted, unsuccessfuly to destroy the lives of an infant child and herself, by throwing the former out of the window and jumping out after it. The woman's name we did not learn but she was evidently Irish; was about 25 or 3[illegible] years of age, and hailed from Roxbury. She had been in the house of correction for six months and was discharged this morning. Her child was about six months of age.

She took the train for Roxbury which leaves Dedham at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock. When about two miles and a half this side of Dedham she suddenly threw her child out of an open window, and sprang out after it herself, before she could be seized by the passengers.

The train was going at that time at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, and everyone expected that both the child and its mother had been instantly killed.

Mr. Boyd put back his train, when to the great surprise of all, it was found that neither the woman nor child was seriously injured though both were somewhat bruised. They were taken on board again and conveyed to Boxbury.—*Boston Journal 7th.*

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—One of the most horrible cases of suicide ever heard of in the calender of self-destruction, was enacted in Eastern Flamboro', on Saturday last, when Jas. Black, inn-keeper, of New Berwick, burned himself to death by sitting on a pile of sticks. He came here on Saturday week, and at intervals appeared very unsettled, and told some of his acquaintances that this would be the last time they would meet—they had better shake hands. The week passed on till Saturday morning, when he was noticed going into a field where some boys were burning brush, and sat down on the burning pile, till his clothes were all burned off him. The boys gave the alarm, when two of Mr. Robert Marshall's sons came and dragged him off, but still persisted in going on. They tried to keep him off a second time, but he threatened to shoot when one ran for assistance to Mr. Marshall, who, with some others, got him off, but he still wanted to remain on, saying that was his doom. He was then entirely roasted. Not a particle of clothing remained on him. He bore it all without any signs of torture, and was taken to Mr. Marshall's where he was attended by Dr. Ghent, but medical aid was of no avail; he lingered on for about eight hours when death came to his relief.—*Guelph (C. W.) Advertiser.*

MARRIED,

At Frankford on the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. A[illegible] Mr. ALLEN HILT, of Bucks county, Pa., to Miss [illegible]RY D. STATES of Fradkford.

DIED,

In Troy Boro. November 5th, 1860, HENRY B. son of D. and Helen E. Long, aged 6 years, 1 month and [illegible] days.

Suddenly with heart disease on Monday morning, 5th. at the residence of her son Miner, in Pike, [illegible]LY BRADSHAW, relict of the late Wm. Bradshaw, aged 74 years and 29 days.