

News Items.

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

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Probable Discovery of the Remains of his Party. MONTREAL, Oct. 21, 1854. The Herald of this morning has the following— "On our 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 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."



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, October 28, 1854.

Terms of the Reporter. \$3.50 per annum—paid within the year \$5.00 in advance. No paper sent out free of charge. No paper sent out free of charge. No paper sent out free of charge.

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.

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 Kooluk by the Esquimaux.

APPOINTMENTS BY CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Canal Commissioners will meet at Harborsburg 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.

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THE FOREIGN NEWS.—THE CRIMEA VICTORY A Fiction.—It appears by the Africa 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, &c.—were pure fancy touches, very skillfully put in, but lacking the essential of truth to give them a permanent historical character.

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The loss of a Democratic Executive we deeply deplore—the cause is 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.

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.

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For the Bradford Reporter. 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 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 another. 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, 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 expeditions mode of learning their small scholars 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.

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 it fifteen 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 one hundred and sixty or more slaves. He visits his plantations frequently, and gives his negroes a grand barbecue once a year, and Senatorial patronity; 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 to age, and relieve his father of one-third of the profits derived from the slaves. Douglas does not technically own the Mississippi slave surplus labor, 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."

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