

The Sunbury American.

Published every Saturday by H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square of 10 lines, 3 times, \$1.00. Sixty consecutive insertions, 2.00. Three months, 3.00. Six months, 5.00. One year, 8.00.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Mifflin and Columbia.

References in Philadelphia: Messrs. J. B. Fisher, Sons & Siskinck, Chas. Smith & Co., Geo. H. B. Lewis, Jr., Wm. A. Brunner, C.

LOUST MOUNTAIN COLLIERY SUPERIOR WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL. From the Mammoth Vein, for Furnaces, Foundries, Steamboats and Family use.

W. A. BRUNNER, C. Sole Agent. SUNBURY, PA. Sole Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Mifflin and Columbia.

DILWORTH BRANSON & CO. Hardware Merchants. Having removed from No. 59 to No. 73 Market Street, Philadelphia.

U. S. OF A. "God and our Native Land." MESQUITE HANNA CAMP, No. 29, of the O. S. of A. holds its stated sessions every Monday evening in their New Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Sunbury, Pa. Initiation and regalia, \$2.00.

O. OF U. A. M. SUNBURY COUNCIL, No. 30, of U. A. M. meets every Thursday evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market street, Sunbury, Pa. Members of the order are respectfully requested to attend.

J. S. OF A. WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A. holds its stated meetings every Thursday evening in the American Hall, Market Street, Sunbury.

Blackberry Brandy! JUST received a fresh supply of Blackberry Brandy and invaluable remedy for Summer complaints by W. A. BRUNNER, August 2, 1856.

NEW GOODS AT P. W. GRAY'S STORE. A large assortment just received from Philadelphia, and sold cheaper than ever for cash or country produce.

Fancy Dress Goods, of all kinds and the latest and most fashionable styles, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Chiffons, Braze De Laine, Gingham, Lawns, Shawls, Prints, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Stockings, Caps, Cassimere, Vestings, Linen Drills, Fish Linens, Mullins, Parasols and Umbrellas, &c., &c.

FOR SALE! STEAM ENGINES 99 Horse power each, with boilers. Would make excellent pumping engines, together with 2 large blowing cylinders, suitable for a blast furnace. Apply to HENRY LONGENECKER & CO. Shamokin Iron Works, Shamokin, Pa. Shanokin, July 21, 1855.

FOR SALE! An excellent second-hand Cooking Stove, also several Cylinder Coal Stoves.—Enquire at this office.

Vanilla Beans.—A fresh assortment just received by W. A. BRUNNER. June 21, 1856.

Arctic Expedition.

[From the New York Tribune.] KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Arctic Explorations.—The Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Dr. John Franklin, by Zebulon K. Kane, D. D. S. M. 2 vols. New Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson.

Dr. Kane is one of the singularly fortunate men who are permitted not only to perform noble actions, but to leave a worthy record of his history. The admirable qualities which he has displayed in the discharge of his official duties are a sure pledge of permanent fame. Courage, wisdom, fertility of resource, power of endurance, devotion to an idea, and skill in accomplishment, are stamped on his intrepid career of Arctic research.

The specific features of Dr. Kane's plan of research consist in making the land masses of the north of Greenland the basis of operations, assuming, from the analogies of geographical structure, that Greenland was to be regarded as a peninsula approaching the vicinity of the Pole, rather than as a congeries of islands connected by interior glaciers.

On this hypothesis, the course was to be up to the North Pole, and thence, pressing on toward the Pole, as far as boats or sledges could reach to examine the coast-lines for vestiges of the lost party. The Expedition which sailed in the Advance consisted of 17 men, besides the commander.—The equipment was simple. A quantity of rough boards to serve as a platform for the tent, Winter, some India-rubber and canvas tents, and several strong sledges, built on a convenient model, completed the outfit.

On the 27th of July, they reached the entrance of Melville Bay. Here they encountered their first serious obstruction from the ice; Dr. Kane promptly decided to attempt a passage through the bay by a new track, and after a rough transit of eight days, the wisdom of his plan was confirmed by its success. In less than a week they entered Smith's Sound and landing near Littleton's Island, deposited a boat with a supply of stores, with the view of securing retreat in case of disaster.

"Nothing can be imagined more sad and homelike than these memorials of extinct life. Hardly a vestige of growth was discernible on the rare ice rubbed rocks; and the lints resembled so much the broken fragments that surrounded them, that at first sight it was hard to distinguish one from the other. Walrus bones lay about in all directions, showing that this animal had furnished the staple of subsistence. There were some remains, too, of the fox and the murrelet; but I found no signs of the seal or reindeer.

The Esquimaux have no mother earth to receive their dead; but they strew them as in the attitude of repose, the knees drawn close to the body, and enclose them in a sack of skins. The implements of the living man are then grouped around him, and are covered with a rude dome of stones, and a cairn is piled above. This simple cenotaph will remain intact for generation after generation. The Esquimaux never disturb a grave."

On the western Cape of Littleton Island, they erected a cairn, which might serve as a beacon to any following party, wedged a staff into the crevices of the rocks, and spreading the American flag, handed it its folds with three cheers as they expanded in the cold midnight breeze. They immediately resumed their course, heading toward the north against wind and tide, and soon arriving at the regions of thick ribbed ice, where they were compelled to moor their vessel to the rocks. Among the party mysteries which they now began to suffer, was a pack of some fifty dogs, which formed a very inconvenient appendage to the travelling party. These animals were voracious as wolves. It was no easy matter to supply such a hungry family with food. They devoured a couple of bears in eight days. Two pounds of raw fish every other day was scanty allowance; but to obtain this was almost impossible.—The pemican could not be spared—corn meal or beans they would not touch—and salt junk would have killed them. The timely discovery of a dead narwhal or unicorn proved an excellent relief, affording six hundred pounds of good wholesome flesh, though of a rather unappetizing quality.

But a more serious trial was at hand. The vessel had been released from her moorings and had fought her way through the ice for several days, when the sky gave tokens of an approaching storm. On the 20th of August the tempest came on with unmistakable Arctic fury. Its effects can be described in no other words than those of the journal of the dauntless commander: "By Saturday morning it blew a perfect hurricane. We had seen it coming, and were ready with three good hawsers out ahead, and all things snug on board. As still it came on heavier and heavier, and the ice began to drive more wildly than I thought I had ever seen it. I had just turned in to warm and dry myself, during a

momentary lull, and was stretching myself out in my bunk, when I heard the sharp twanging snap of a cord. Our six-inch hawser had parted, and we were swinging by the two others—the gale roaring like a lion to the Southward.

"In a minute more, and 'twang, twang!' came a second report. I knew it was the whale line by the shrillness of the ring. Our noble ten-inch manilla still held on. I was hurrying my last sock into its seal-skin boot, when McGary came waddling down the companion ladders.—Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer; it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to surge.

"The manilla cable was proving its excellence when I reached the deck, and the crew, as they gathered round me, were loud in its praises. We could hear its deep Eolian chant, swelling through all the rattle of the running gear and moaning of the shrouds. It was the death song; the strains gave way with the noise of a shotted gun, and in the smoke that followed their recoil, we were dragged out by the wild ice at its mercy.

"We staided and did some pretty warping, and got the brig a good beat in the rushing drift; but it all came to nothing. We then tried to beat back through the narrow ice-jagged water-way, that was giving a quarter of a mile wide, between the shore and the pack. It cost us two hours of hard labor. I thought skillfully bestowed; but at the end of that time we were at least four miles off opposite the great valley in the centre of Ledeville Reach. Ahead of us, farther to the north, we could see the straight grinding up and clogging it between the shore-cliffs on one side and the ledge on the other. There was but one thing left for us, to keep in some sort the command of the helm, by going freely where we must otherwise be driven. We allowed her to send a reeled foretop-sail; all hands watching the enemy as we closed upon the piling masses. We dropped our heaviest anchor with the desperate hope of winding the brig, but there was no withstanding the ice torrent that followed us. We had only time to fasten a spar as a buoy to the chain, and left her slip. So went our best bowler!

"Down we went upon the gale again, helplessly scraping along a lee of ice seldom less than thirty feet thick; one foe, measured by a line as we tried to fasten it, more than forty. I had seen such ice only once before, and never in such rapid motion. One uptorn mass rose above our gunwale, a tumbled sea of ice and depositing half a ton of ice in a heavy pile upon the deck. Our staunch little brig bore herself through all this wild adventure as if she had a charmed life.

"But a new enemy came in sight ahead. Directly in our way, just beyond the line of ice against which we were alternately smashing and bumping, was a group of bergs. We had no power to avoid them; and the only question whether we were to dash in pieces against them, or whether they might not offer us some providential nook of refuge from the storm. But, as we neared them, we perceived that they were at some distance from the ice edge, and separated from it by an interval of open water. Our hopes rose, as the gale drove us toward this passage, and into it; and we were ready to exult when, from some unexplained cause—probably an eddy of the wind against the lofty ice-walls—we lost our headway. Almost at the same moment we saw that the bergs were not so quiet; that with a momentum of their own they were coming toward us, and that it must be our fate to be crushed between the two.

"Just then a broad scence-piece or low water-washed berg came driving up from the southward. The thought flashed upon me of one of our escapes in Melville Bay; and as we were moving rapidly close alongside McGary's vessel, she was forced to anchor, and held on to it by a whale-line. It was an anxious moment. Our noble tow-horse, whether the pale horse that seemed to be pursuing us, hauled us bravely on, the spray dashing over his windward flanks, and his forehead plowing up the ice, and his snout as we advanced. Our channel narrowed to a width of perhaps forty feet; we braced the yards to clear the impending ice-walls.

"We passed clear; but it was a close shave—so close that our port quarter boat would have been crushed if we had not taken it in from the davits—and found our way under the lee of a berg in a comparatively open lead. Never did heart tried men acknowledge with more gratitude their merciful deliverance from a wretched death.

"The day had already its full share of trials; but there were more to come. A flaw drove us from our shelter, and the gale soon carried us beyond the end of the lead. We were again in the ice, sometimes escaping its snare by warping, sometimes forced to rely on the strength and buoyancy of the berg to stand its pressure, sometimes sending wildlings through the half opened drift. Our jibboom was snuffed off in the cap; we carried away our barricade stanchions, and were forced to leave our little Eric, with three brave fellows and their warps, out upon the floes behind us.

"A little pool of open water received us at last. It was a narrow lead, and we rose up like a wall, and under an iceberg that anchored itself between us and the gale. And here, close under the frowning shores of Greenland, ten miles nearer the Pole than our holding-ground of the morning, the men have turned in to rest.

"I was afraid to join them, for the gale was whirling, and the door kept pressing heavily upon our berg—at one time so heavily as to sway it on its vertical axis towards the shore, and make its pinnacle overhang our vessel. My poor fellows had but a precarious sleep before our little harbor was broken up. They hardly reached the deck when we were driven astern, our rubber splintered, and the pintles torn from their boltings.

"Now began the nippings. The first shock took us on our port-quarter; the brig bearing it well, and, after a moment of the old-fashioned suspense, rising by jerks handsomely. The next was from a veteran foe, tongued and honeycombed, but floating in a single table over twenty feet in thickness. Of course, no wood or iron could stand this; but the shoreward face of our iceberg happened to present an inclined plane, descending deep into the water, and up this the brig was driven, as if some great steam screw power was forcing her into a dry dock.

"At one time I expected to see her carried bodily up its face, and tumbled over on her side. But one of those mysterious relaxations, which I have elsewhere called the pulses of the ice, lowered us quite gradually down again into the rubbish, and we were forced out of the line of pressure toward the shore. Here we succeeded in carrying on a warp and making fast. We grounded as the tide fell, and would have heeled over to seaward but for a mass of detached land-ice that grounded alongside of us, and, although

it stove our bulwarks as we rolled over it, shored us up."

"We must also give his account of the sequel: "I could hardly get to my bunk as I went down into our littered cabin on the Sunday morning. The crew had worked a night of thirty-six hours. Bags of clothing, food, tents, India-rubber blankets, and the hundred little personal matters which every man likes to save in time of trouble, were scattered around in places where the owners thought they might have them at hand. The pemican had been on deck, the boats equipped, and everything of real importance ready for a march, many hours before.

"During the whole of the scenes I have been trying to describe, I could not help being struck by the composed and manly demeanor of my comrades. The turmoil of ice under a heavy sea often conveys the impression of danger when the reality is absent; but in this fearful passage, the parting of our hawsers, the loss of our anchors, the abrupt crushing of stoven bulwarks, and the actual deposit of ice upon our decks, would have tried the nerves of the most experienced ice-men. All—officers and men—worked alike. Upon each occasion of collision with the ice which formed our ice coast, efforts were made to carry out lines; and some narrow escapes were incurred, by the zeal of the parties leading them into positions of danger. Mr. Bon-sall avoided being crushed by leading to a floating fragment; and no less than four of our men at one time were carried down by the drift, and could only be recovered by a relief party after the gale had subsided.

"As our brig bore on by the ice, commenced her ascent of the berg, the suspense was oppressive. The immense blocks piled against her, range upon range, pressing themselves under her keel, and throwing her over upon her side, till, urged by the successive accumulation, she rose slowly, and as if with reluctant efforts, along the sloping wall. Still there was no relaxation of the impelling force. Shock after shock jarring her to her very centre, she continued to mount steadily upon her precarious cradle. But the groaning of her timbers, and the heavy sound of the floes, we might have heard a pin drop. And then, as she settled down into her old position, quietly taking her place among the broken rubbish, there was a deep-breathing silence, as though all were waiting for some signal before the clamor of congratulation and commend could burst forth."

"By the 22d of August, they had reached the latitude of 78° 41'—a distance greater than had been attained by any previous expedition, except that of the Spitzbergen foot-tramp. About this time some of the party began to exhibit symptoms of discontent.—The rapid advance of winter, the deprivation of rest, and the slow progress of the expedition, tended to produce depression. One person volunteered an opinion in favor of returning to the south, and giving up the attempt to winter. It was no time for half-way measures. The commander, however, suggested the expediency of securing a position which might expedite future sledge journeys, he announced his intention of warping toward the northern headland of the bay. Once there, he could determine the best point for the operations of the spring, and would put the brig into winter harbor at the nearest possible shelter. His conduct received the approval with cheerful acquiescence, and zealously entered upon the perilous duties which it involved. During the progress the gallant little vessel ran aground, and in the night had a narrow escape from fire. A sudden lurch tumbled the men out of their berths, and threw down the cabin stove, with the interior of which it communicated and which had been a furnace, and for a moment it itself two hundred and eighty feet high. "I remember well," says Dr. Kane, "the emotions of my party as it first broke upon our view. Cold and sick as I was, I brought back each of my comrades, and for several days for the reader, which I scarcely suggest the imposing dignity of this magnificent landmark. Those who are happily familiar with the writings of Tennyson, and have communed with his spirit in the solitudes of a wilderness, will approach the impulse that inspired the scene with his name." No description can do justice to the grandeur of the scene. Rising solid and steady, three hundred feet above the water level, with an unknown unfathomable depth below it, its curved face sixty miles in length from Cape Agassiz to Cape Forbes vanishes into unknown space at not more than a single day's railroad travel from the Pole. The interior of which it communicated and which had been a furnace, and for a moment it itself two hundred and eighty feet high. "I remember well," says Dr. Kane, "the emotions of my party as it first broke upon our view. Cold and sick as I was, I brought back each of my comrades, and for several days for the reader, which I scarcely suggest the imposing dignity of this magnificent landmark. Those who are happily familiar with the writings of Tennyson, and have communed with his spirit in the solitudes of a wilderness, will approach the impulse that inspired the scene with his name." No description can do justice to the grandeur of the scene. Rising solid and steady, three hundred feet above the water level, with an unknown unfathomable depth below it, its curved face sixty miles in length from Cape Agassiz to Cape Forbes vanishes into unknown space at not more than a single day's railroad travel from the Pole. The interior of which it communicated and which had been a furnace, and for a moment it itself two hundred and eighty feet high. "I remember well," says Dr. Kane, "the emotions of my party as it first broke upon our view. Cold and sick as I was, I brought back each of my comrades, and for several days for the reader, which I scarcely suggest the imposing dignity of this magnificent landmark. Those who are happily familiar with the writings of Tennyson, and have communed with his spirit in the solitudes of a wilderness, will approach the impulse that inspired the scene with his name." No description can do justice to the grandeur of the scene. Rising solid and steady, three hundred feet above the water level, with an unknown unfathomable depth below it, its curved face sixty miles in length from Cape Agassiz to Cape Forbes vanishes into unknown space at not more than a single day's railroad travel from the Pole. The interior of which it communicated and which had been a furnace, and for a moment it itself two hundred and eighty feet high.

"The journey, however, failed of success in forcing a passage to the north. On the sixth day the party were attacked by scurvy, from which they had suffered terribly during the winter. Two of the number were taken with snow blindness, and one was condemned as altogether unfit for travel. Dr. Kane, however, their discomfitures, they found that the bears had got hold of their pemican casks, and thus destroyed their chances of recruiting their supply of provisions at the several caches. Dr. Kane himself was seized with violent illness; his limbs became rigid, and certain tetanoid symptoms made their appearance. In this condition he was unable to make a single step for a day. He was strapped upon a sledge, and the march continued; but he was soon so much reduced as to find the moderate temperature of 5° below zero intolerable. His left foot was frozen up to the ankle joint, and the same night it became evident that the difficulty in his limbs was caused by dropsical effusion. The next day he was taken and landed, and never ever he was taken from the tent to a sledge. Every man in the party was so far gone as to make the continuance of the journey impossible. Scarcely able to travel, they bore the commander back to the brig, which they reached by forced marches on the fourteenth. Dr. Kane was entirely prostrated by his illness, and the first business after his convalescence was to arrange the parties for exploration. They returned in safety, with ample experience of the perils of Arctic discovery.

"Passing over the remainder of the summer, without further extracts from the interesting narrative, we find the little party prepared to encounter the terrors of a second winter in that dreary region. The brig was fast in the ice, and every effort for her liberation had proved unsuccessful. At this crisis Dr. Kane called all hands together, and explained to them the reason which had decided him not to forsake the brig. He left it to the choice of each man, however, to attempt an escape to open water, or to stand by the fortunes of the expedition. Eight of the seventeen survivors of the party resolved to remain with their commander; the others were fitted out with every appliance that could be furnished, and departed on their almost desperate enterprise. They carried with them every assurance of a brother's welcome should they be able to return. It was not until after many weary months of trial and hardship that they were seen again.

"The arrangement of the winter-quarters now occupied the whole attention of the little band. Dr. Kane determined to adhere to the routine of observances which had made up the sum of their daily life. No accustomed form was to be surrendered. The importance of systematic employment was fully appreciated. The distribution and details of duty, the religious exercises, the ceremonial of waking, the fire, the lighting, the stretch, over the labors of the observatory, and the notation of the tides and the sky, it was decided should go on as they had before. In the material arrangements, many useful hints were borrowed from the Esqui-

maux. The brig was thoroughly lined and padded with moss and turf. A pile of barrels on the ice contained their supply of water-soaked beef and pork.—Flour, beans, and dried apples, formed a quadrangular block-house. The boats and spare cordage were placed along an avenue opening abeam of the brig. The crew had a small store of vegetables. The pickled cabbage, dried apples and peaches had lost much of their anti-scorbutic virtue by constant use.

"The species were all gone. Nothing remained but a few small bottles of horse-radish to season the standing fare of bread, beef and pork. A kind of root-beer was brewed by the doctor from the branches of the crawling willow, of which a stock had been laid in some weeks before. The gun proffered them an occasional supply of fresh meats. Bear's flesh was a favorite dish, but the liver of that animal proved poisonous. A less noxious article of diet was the rat. A perfect warren of this tribe was on board the brig. They had become impatient and fierce with their increase of numbers. Nothing could be saved from their rapacity. Furs, Woolens, shoes, specimens of natural history, were gnawed into and destroyed. They harbored among the men's bedding in the forecastle, and at last became intolerable nuisance. Dr. Kane took his revenge by decimating them for his private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

maux. The brig was thoroughly lined and padded with moss and turf. A pile of barrels on the ice contained their supply of water-soaked beef and pork.—Flour, beans, and dried apples, formed a quadrangular block-house. The boats and spare cordage were placed along an avenue opening abeam of the brig. The crew had a small store of vegetables. The pickled cabbage, dried apples and peaches had lost much of their anti-scorbutic virtue by constant use.

"The species were all gone. Nothing remained but a few small bottles of horse-radish to season the standing fare of bread, beef and pork. A kind of root-beer was brewed by the doctor from the branches of the crawling willow, of which a stock had been laid in some weeks before. The gun proffered them an occasional supply of fresh meats. Bear's flesh was a favorite dish, but the liver of that animal proved poisonous. A less noxious article of diet was the rat. A perfect warren of this tribe was on board the brig. They had become impatient and fierce with their increase of numbers. Nothing could be saved from their rapacity. Furs, Woolens, shoes, specimens of natural history, were gnawed into and destroyed. They harbored among the men's bedding in the forecastle, and at last became intolerable nuisance. Dr. Kane took his revenge by decimating them for his private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

"The want of fuel before the close of winter compelled them to rely upon their lamps for a substitute for their private table. His companions did share his taste, and he thus had the frequent advantage of a fresh meat soup. To this inviting fare he ascribes his comparative freedom from scurvy.

run, and caught him as he rolled slowly along the horizon, and before he sank. I was again the first of my party to meditate in sunshine. It is the third time I have been in a moment above the long night of an Arctic winter."

"It was not until the 20th of May that the party were enabled to leave the vessel, which has irretrievably imbedded in the ice, and take up the line of march for the settlement Area on the Greenland coast. During the intervening time they had not been idle. On every respite from their incredible sufferings by cold, famine and disease, the search was continued for the object of the Expedition, but after various fruitless attempts, they were obliged to relinquish all hope of success. We have no space to detail the perilous journey to the Danish settlements, even since they arrived about the 1st of August.

"The expedition under Dr. Kane, although not succeeding in the great purpose for which it was despatched, has contributed important and valuable addition the geography of the Arctic regions. The highest point reached was nearly eighty-one and a half degrees of latitude, within about five hundred miles of the Pole.

"In different explorations by members of the party, the northern coast of Greenland was surveyed to its termination in the great Humboldt Glacier—this glacial mass was extended as far as its northward extension into the new land named Washington—a large tract of land forming the eastern northward of the American continent was discovered—and the existence ascertained of an open and iceless sea toward the Pole, making an area, with its channel, of over four thousand miles. The discovery of this Polar sea is one of the most interesting results of Arctic exploration. It had long been suspected that such a tract of water was to be found in the vicinity of the Pole, and the suspicion was confirmed to some extent by actual or supposed discoveries. But hitherto no satisfactory proof of the fact had been obtained. The evidence which Dr. Kane has had the rare good fortune to collect is founded on facts of immediate observation. The coast of this mysterious sea was traversed for many miles—the water was viewed from an elevation of five hundred and eighty feet, presenting the same limitless spectacle, moved by a heavy swell, free from ice, and dashing in surf against a rock-bound shore. In connection with this discovery, several facts were brought to light, indicating a milder climate around the pole. Crowds of marine birds, the advance of vegetable life, the melted snow upon the rocks, and the rise of the thermometer in the water, suggested the supposition of a climatic melioration towards the Pole, although Dr. Kane declines engaging in the discussion of the question.

"The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity pervades its composition, and even in the describing of the most desperate scenes, a lurking humor often peeps forth, showing the importance of unceasing circumstances to depress an elastic and generous nature.—The chief merit of this extended notice of this work, we cannot but repeat the expression of our sense of the heroism, energy and intelligence of the intrepid chief of the Expedition. His modest narrative has a certain autobiographical fascination, unconsciously revealing the highest order of many qualities, while in the interest of its incidents, it is almost superfluous to say, it surpasses the most exciting wonders of romance. A vein of beautiful humanity