

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRITTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLESTON, PA., MARCH 27, 1856.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. ADDITOR GENERAL, JACOB RAY, of Montgomery county. SURVEYOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH.—In another column we publish the eloquent speech of Gov. Bigler, delivered in the U. S. Senate, a few days since, on presenting the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in reference to the expedition of Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions. The speech will repay a perusal, and the sentiments it contains will find a response in the breast of every Pennsylvanian. Senator Bigler occupies a commanding position in the Senate, and is regarded by all as one of the able men of that body.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—During the last four weeks we have added to our books some forty new subscribers, which is some evidence, we think, that our paper is appreciated by the people. We certainly feel highly gratified at this manifestation of confidence, and shall use our best efforts to retain the good opinion of our patrons.

A FICKLE KIND OF DAY.—Monday last was one of the funniest days of this funny month—fickle as a maid in her teens. At 7 in the morning we had bright sun, with fair prospect of a fine day; at 8 snow falling thick and fast, and the air very cold; at 12 bright sun, and the air balmy and quite warm; at 2 cold rain, accompanied by flakes of snow; at 4 a very cold, at 3 dark and cloudy; at 7 very cold, with high winds. Such was the 24th day of March.

GAME.—The late winter has been unusually severe upon the partridges, rabbits, and squirrels. Persons from the country have informed us that large numbers of them can be found about the fields and woods from death. Not long ago a flock of partridges, likely driven by hunger, came into our town and took up quarters in a stable, and all the following morning were all found dead. All kind of game will doubtless be scarce for several years to come, not only about here, but in many parts of the country. Some of our citizens have been suggesting the proposition of asking our Legislature to have an act passed prohibiting the killing of partridges, rabbits, squirrels, &c., in this county for two years to come, in order to give them a chance to multiply.

CARLESTON DEPOSIT BANK.—We have been requested to state that from this day to the 1st of April, the Carlestown Deposit Bank will open for the transaction of business at 9 o'clock, A. M. close at 5 P. M.

OUR BOROUGH ELECTION.

Below will be found the returns of our Borough election, which took place on Friday last. It will be seen that the Democrats have elected the entire Borough ticket, with the exception of Auditor. In the East ward, too, we elected everything by a sweeping majority. In the West ward the Know-Nothing fusion ticket is elected. This ward has always been carried by the opponents of Democracy by from 70 to 80 majority, and our friends had no hope of success in the late contest, and therefore made little or no effort at the polls.

Last year the Know-Nothing elected every Borough officer, and also their candidates in both wards, with scarcely an opposition.—What a change in one year! Truly the "sober second thought of the people" has been the death of Sum and his minions. Democrats who had been induced to join the midnight order, are fast returning to their first love, and most of them are now to be found at their posts, battling for Democratic and Democratic principles. Such was our prediction one year since, when Know-Nothingism was triumphant in this and nearly all other towns in our State.—We felt assured that the measures advocated by this desperate faction could not and would not be long countenanced by intelligent men, and we rejoice that our expectations have been realized so soon. East, to the returns:

- CHIEF Burgess, Know-Nothing, Armstrong Noble, 284 | Joseph H Blair, 246
ASSISTANT Burgess, Know-Nothing, Andrew Ker, 272 | Samuel Gould, 257
ASSESSOR, William Bentz, 286 | Wm. Bell, 284
AUDITOR, James Mullen, 269 | E. M. Biddle, 272
East Ward, Joseph Wilson, 197 | Charles Flegler, 110
INSPECTORS, A. S. Lyne, 136 | H. Harkness, 98
Alex. Deemer, 75
SCHOOL DIRECTORS, R. Cornman, 306 | [No opposition.]
Philip Quigley, 310 | [No opposition.]
TOWN COUNCIL, M. Holcomb, 171 | Henry Myers, 108
Thos. M. Biddle, 175 | Jno. Gusthall, 114
Robt. Irvine, Jr., 177 | F. Gardner, 104
A. S. Lyne, 180 | Geo. Wetzel, 101
CONSTABLE, Robt. McCartney, 201 | [No opposition.]
West Ward, Samuel Crop, 97 | Jacob Fetter, 162
INSPECTOR, Abm. Dehuft, 90 | Fred. Dinko, 173
SCHOOL DIRECTORS, James Hamilton, rec'd 250 votes, Andrew Blair rec'd, Willis Foulk 68, Hamilton and Blair elected.
TOWN COUNCIL, Jacob Squier, 81 | R. C. Woodward, 149
J. B. Parker, 110 | David Sipe, 150
David Cornman, 82 | Jno. Thompson, 162
Wm. Skiles, 99 | Michael Shentler, 160
H. Gould, 74 | Henry Glass, 169
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, R. Snodgrass, 97 | George Ege, 160
CONSTABLE, M. J. Fought, 91 | Lewis Robinson, 168

IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The General Appropriation Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor.

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

From all sections of our county we have glorious news. The township elections on Friday last, sounded the death-knell of Know-Nothingism in old Mother Cumberland. Our Democratic friends in the different boroughs and townships have covered themselves with glory, and deserve the lasting gratitude of the people for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duty at the polls. The BUNTLINITEs have been strong-holds, and the Democratic flag—the flag of our country—now waves in triumph where lately was to be seen the black flag of our opponents. The vote in the different townships, as far as we have ascertained, was unusually large, which is an evidence that our people, and particularly the Democrats, felt it to be a duty to meet and put to flight the men who will dare to advocate principles and doctrines that are at war with the Constitution and the laws, and anti-American, unchristian, and dangerous to the peace, welfare and happiness of the people. The doings of Know-Nothingism when in power, and the dishonesty and corruption of its unprincipled leaders, has opened the eyes of those who prefer light rather than darkness, and fairness rather than deception and fraud.

For weeks previous to the township elections, our neighbors of the Herald and the American were loud in their appeals "to all those opposed to the destructive principles and policy of the present National administration," to turn out and defeat the Democrats. What a response has been given to these appeals! The people did "turn out," not against the National administration—not against the Democratic party, but in defense of both, and against Sum and his proselytes. A voice has gone forth from nearly every township of the county, endorsing the National administration and the principles of Democracy, and Sum and his deluded followers stand aghast at the drubbing they have received. Their dark lanterns have been broken, and their insinuations torn by their traitor faces. Henceforth they are impotent for evil, and the Know-Nothing party will only be recollected hereafter because of the infamy and wickedness of its members.

SOUTH MIDDLETON.—In old South Middleton, the Democrats elected every man on their ticket, by a majority of 45 or 50. Last year the Know-Nothing carried this township by a large majority. Well done, Democrats of South Middleton—you have the thanks of every loyal man for assisting so nobly to rid our county of the Night-owls.

NORTH MIDDLETON.—Last year Sum carried this township, but on Friday last the Democrats turned out, and elected their entire ticket by from 50 to 60 majority! Good! Our friends of North Middleton deserve great credit for the zeal and activity manifested at the polls.

MECHANICSBURG.—In Mechanicburg the Democrats elected their Council ticket by a handsome majority. This is indeed a great victory, and one of which the Democrats may well feel proud.

DICKINSON.—The Democrats carried this township by 50 majority. A great triumph.

SILVER SPRING.—Democratic ticket elected by 140 majority.

FRANKFORD.—Democrats successful by some 40 majority.

HAMPDEN.—Democrats carried by some 40 majority.

SUPPENSINGING.—A draw game. Part of the Democratic and part of the K. N. ticket elected.

NEWTON.—Democrats elected.

MIPPLIN.—Whole Democratic ticket elected by a large majority.

HORWELL.—Portion of the Democratic and portion of the K. N. ticket elected.

UPPER ALLEN.—In this township the K. N. succeeded by a very small majority.

LOWER ALLEN.—Close contest. Portion of both tickets elected.

MONROE.—K. N. ticket elected by a reduced majority.

PENNSBORO.—K. N. ticket elected.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Greater portion of the Democratic ticket elected.

W. PENNSBORO.—Democrats elected the Judge. Rest of the ticket divided.

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GOVE.

Departed this life on Thursday last in this Borough, Mr. JOHN L. HAYS, aged 75 years, one of the few remaining of those who patriotically stepped forward in defense of our country and faithfully served a six months tour on the Northern frontier in the war of 1812. The deed was a Sergeant in the Carlestown Infantry Company, now the oldest in the State of Pennsylvania, and perhaps in the Union.—His funeral took place on Saturday last, with military honors, handsomely performed by the same Company, commanded by Capt. S. C. Cator, with the Brass Band, stationed at the Barracks under Col. C. M. of the U. S. Army, at the head of the procession. The remains were lowered into the grave by a large number of mourning relatives and a few of his associates in arms, who by their gray hairs, down cast looks, and sorrowful eyes, showed plainly that it won't be long before it will be their turn.

The deceased was a son of the ever-to-be-remembered heroine, the celebrated "Molly Pitcher," whose deeds of daring are recorded in the annals of the revolution and over whose remains a monument ought to be erected. The writer of this recollects well to have frequently seen her in the streets of Carlisle, pointed out by admiring friends thus:—"There goes the woman that fired the cannon at the British when her husband was killed."

Sergeant Hays left behind him a number of children and other relatives to mourn the loss of a kind father and faithful friend, and who may truly say in pointing to his grave, "There rest the remains of an honest man."

OUR WHO KNOWS.

THE LATE FRANCIS GIBSON, Esq.—The Perry Freeman thus speaks of the death of Francis Gibson, Esq.:—We are sorry to learn that Francis Gibson, Esq. of Spring township, in this county, died suddenly on Tuesday morning last. We understand that he had been doing some light work about his house on the day before. He woke up in the morning, asked his wife what time it was; she told him about 3 o'clock, when he said he felt as if he was dying, and by the time a candle was lit, he was unable to speak. His age we do not know exactly, but it was up in 80. In many respects he was an extraordinary man. He was an excellent musician. He has left many specimens of poetry of superior excellence. He had a sound intellect, which was well cultivated. He was a strong and warm hearted and benevolent man. But he was a strong hater, too. He was a brother of the late Chief Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania. We hope some person who is competent, and who knows the history of his life better than we do, will furnish us with such a notice of him as shall do justice to one of the departed patriarchs of Perry county.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS TO CASHIERS.—It is stated that there is kept at the New York Post Office list of the cashiers of banks in the U. S. States. When letters are found directed to that city to cashiers who do not reside there this list is consulted, the error corrected, and the letter duly forwarded to its proper destination. It appears from the list that no less than 603 letters for cashiers have been misdirected to New York since January 1st, 1854, all of which were re-directed and forwarded to their proper addressees. What a commentary on the carelessness of correspondents, all of whom, probably, charged the delay upon the Post Office Department.

MALICIOUS JOKE.—Some malicious person advertised in the New York Herald for men, with pickaxes, watch dogs, terriers and poodles, and that application should be made at the office of Richard Buxton, Esq., or at that gentleman's residence, in Madison avenue, and as a consequence, the applications were a great nuisance at both places. The police were called upon to disperse the crowd.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of the 24th inst., says:—"Several delegates from Kentucky to the (National) Convention are here, and report that State for Linn Boyd first, then for Buchanan or Douglas. They consider Kentucky certain for the Democratic nominee by a large majority."

New facts have come to light in reference to the enlistment difficulty, which will be disclosed in a few days. They add materially to the facts already implicating Mr. Crampston.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—On Monday last Speaker Banks announced the Kansas Investigating Committee to consist of Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio; Howard, of Michigan; and Oliver, of Missouri.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A few days since a Mrs. Thompson, residing in Baltimore, having occasion to leave home for a short while, left her infant child, only 12 months old, in care of a colored girl about 13 years of age, who, in order to prevent the poor infant's crying, held its face deliberately over a kettle of boiling water, causing it to inhale the steam. Notwithstanding every remedy was resorted to the infant died the next day.

A lawyer being sick, made his last will and testament, and gave all his estates to fools and madmen. Being asked the reason for so doing he said, "From such I got it, and to such I return it again."

NEW VEGETABLES.—New tomatoes have been received in New York from Savannah, and are selling at \$1.50 per box. String beans have also been received, and are selling at 50 cents a peck.

MR. BRICKMAN'S RETURN.—The Pittsburgh Courier says a gentleman of that city has a letter from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 15th of February, in which he says that he had not yet decided whether he would return home immediately after the arrival of Mr. Dallas, or pass the month of March on the Continent. He felt indignant for a trip on the ocean during the month of March, it usually being the roughest time in the year for crossing the Atlantic.

GRAND.—At the last meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a resolution was adopted recommending all the agricultural societies in the United States to unite in a petition to our government to take possession of all guano lands which have been or may be discovered by Americans, for the benefit of the United States, and the discovery—the making of guano possessions to occur only on islands uninhabited and entirely out of jurisdiction of other nations.

STORIES OF A YOUNG LADY.—On the night of the 22d ult., as we learn from the Galveston (Texas) News, Miss Ada Bronough, a lovely and accomplished young lady of 17, died, after about 20 minutes' illness, from the effects of a dose of strychnine, which she acknowledged to have voluntarily taken. Her step father, Dr. Stone, aided by Dr. McCarver, tried but in vain, to counteract the effects of the deadly dose.—An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned.

Hon. Chas. Gilpin, formerly Mayor of Philadelphia, and a prominent Whig, made a speech at a Democratic meeting last week in Philadelphia.

The city of Chicago is certainly a growing place. At the recent municipal election in that city, 2,178 more votes were polled than on any previous occasion.

Two members of the New York Assembly said some high words about a bill on Wednesday, and finally got to fistfights. They were not very much hurt.

TRUE AS PREACHING.—Dean Swift once remarked, "We have just religion enough to make us hate, but not enough to make us love each other." Fine samples of this kind of religion always on hand at this place.

Upon the reception of the nomination of Fillmore in New York city, quite an excitement was gotten up, and a call was issued by some of the old-line Whigs to meet and ratify it. The Tribune says that those old-line Whigs were no other than Know-Nothing in disguise. It was a blunder trick—a trap whereto to catch gulls.

GOING NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The Democrats meet at Cincinnati, June 2d; The American Bolders, at New York, June 12th, and the Abolition, at Philadelphia, June 15th.

Leap year, as is well known, invests the gender sex with extraordinary privileges. We see from a late exchange, that the ladies of Aurora, Ill., have passed the following resolution: Resolved, That if we, the young ladies of Aurora, don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Virginia papers state that where the snow and ice have disappeared the growing crops of grain present a promising appearance; the wheat crop in particular looks thrifty, and stands well upon the ground.

A letter from Rome says, Vesuvius is in labor. The signs which precede a violent eruption are apparent.

At the close of a Kansas meeting at Albany, N. Y., on the 14th inst., nearly 5000 were subscribed towards keeping up the northern interest in Kansas.

The friends of Judge Douglas, have formally announced their determination to urge his nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Banks, Speaker of the House at Washington, is quoted in some of the English papers as a black man.

The New York papers announce the death of Dr. Thomas Dond, Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

WASHINGTON, NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27, 1856.

The Kansas question has been laid upon the shelf for a time, by the adoption of Mr. Don's resolution appointing a commission to investigate the territory to investigate the matter of dispute between Messrs. Whitfield and Reeder, and it is to be hoped that the vexed question is in a fair way for a permanent, if not a speedy, settlement. The commission will consist of three members of Congress, who will have full power in the premises and whose duty it will be to travel through the territory and collect all the facts in the case. A more serious and thankless duty never fell to the lot of a committee of the House, but there should be no shrinking or dodging now.

The people have been long enough harassed with the Kansas trouble, and it is their right to demand that all the causes which have led to the unhappy difference shall be properly investigated and measures taken for their removal. The Committee will not be ready to report until late in the season.

The matter of very general interest to the people of this country is before Congress, in the shape of a proposition to subscribe for some thirty thousand copies of Dr. Kane's forthcoming history of the Arctic explorations in the Arctic region. The commission will report to the Navy Department upon this return, but it embraced only the scientific results of the expedition, the Dr. having, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, reserved the incidents of his travels, adventures, &c., for a more finished and ornate work.

It is now in course of publication by the enterprising house of Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, under the immediate superintendence of the Secretary of the Navy, and will be issued early in the summer in a handsome and well bound high production.

The question of a revision of the Tariff will be brought in a few weeks. The tariff will be revised in relation to the weather, and the work upon the public buildings, so long delayed by the protracted cold term, has been resumed.

Disposition of your correspondent must excuse failures for the past two weeks.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, HARRISBURG.—The editor of the Pittsburgh Post thus speaks of the United States Hotel, at Harrisburg, of which our friend KANAGA is landlord. Having had frequent occasion to stop at this hotel, we can bear testimony to the truth of the following remarks:

THE BEST HOTEL.—Our friend, Kanaga, keeps the United States Hotel at Harrisburg, and it is undoubtedly one of the best and most comfortable hotels in the State. It is a large building, situated just opposite the Railroad Depot, and in that respect is the most convenient stopping place for those visiting the capital. The sleeping apartments are neat and clean, and well attended to, and on the table is served excellent and well-cooked food of every variety.

One of the best features of this hotel is that the table in the dining room is waited on by tidy and active young girls, who are very attentive and who keep no one waiting for his food. They are the best waiters we have seen, and their conduct, and about the proof of their activity and efficiency that we have seen.

Business should be given up to females generally. They are best adapted to such an occupation, and should be employed in all suitable employment, and would afford to thousands means of support and usefulness.

Kanaga's house has now become the general resort for Pittsburghers visiting Harrisburg. Representatives of all the leading mercantile and other members of both branches of the Legislature. We can safely recommend this hotel as unsurpassed for neatness, comfort and good fare, and have no doubt that any who try it will be well satisfied.

TEST OF CHARACTER.—We may judge of a man's character by the love he readily has for his associates.—If he takes delight in a small quarrel, or indulges in a vulgar and detestable quarrel, we can at once tell the complexion of his mind. On the contrary, if he is found in the society of the good—if he loves purity and truth—we are satisfied that he is an upright man. A mind debased will not be found in a holy assembly, nor among the wise and good. He whose affections are enclined by goodness, seeks not his gratification at the hands of vice.

BREAKDOWN.—The passenger train cast broke down near Millintown, on the 9th inst., caused by the breaking of an axle of the baggage car. The first passenger car was torn from one end to the other, but luckily no one was seriously hurt. A portion of the mail was destroyed by fire, from the upsetting of a stove.

THE NEW PLATFORM.—The Richmond Enquirer says of the new Philadelphia Know-Nothing platform:—"We are at a loss to decide whether this platform is more remarkable for its intellectual imbecility which it displays, for its low transparent vulgar cunning and hypocrisy, or for its downright unblushing dishonesty."

JONAS OUTRAGE.—The Pittsburgh Express publishes the following paragraph from a paper published in 1877:—"On a passage to Jamaica, with troops on board, a little boy, who was a fluter, sitting on the gunwale, by a sudden roll of the ship, fell overboard. A hook was fastened to his neck, and he was saved by the crew. A hook was fastened to his neck, and he was saved by the crew. A hook was fastened to his neck, and he was saved by the crew."

THE LICENSE BILL.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Tuesday says:—"We have seen the reason to believe correctly, that the committee of conference on the license bill have agreed upon a grade of licenses, and will report to-day to-morrow. It fixes \$25 as the minimum of hotel licenses in the country; \$50 in country towns and other boroughs with over 200 houses; \$75 in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and one hotel to be licensed in the cities for every 100 taxables, and one for every 150 taxables elsewhere. It also allows one restaurant or eating-house to be licensed for every four hotels everywhere; the license not to be less than \$20, and to be given by the courts, and a hazard little in saying that this bill will be accepted by both branches."

DISCOVERY REWARDED.—We can add nothing to the following, which we find in a late number of the Philadelphia Freeman:—"The downward course of Mr. Wilmot as a politician should be a warning to all who count expediency instead of principle. Ten years ago he was the most promising and fortunate member of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Since then he has boxed the compass until we find him a Know-Nothing Abolitionist, playing second fiddle to the very man who formerly despised him. He has various political dodges. To this Mr. Wilmot took exceptions, and appealed to a grand jury for damages, asking the sum of ten thousand dollars; but we perceive that the grand jury ignored his bill, thus leaving him to reflect at his hotel, on the folly of a political manœuvre procuring an independent editor for publishing the honest truth."

Congressional.

REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM BIGLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, March 12, 1856.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition.

MR. BIGLER. Mr. President, I present resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania in reference to the expedition of Dr. Kane in the Arctic region, which I ask to be read.

[The Secretary read the resolutions, which recognize, on the part of Dr. Kane's native State, the value of the services rendered by the expedition which he commanded, and the gallant conduct displayed in its management, and return to him, and the officers and crew under his command, the thanks of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They also commend the results of the explorations as worthy of the attention and patronage of the general government.]

I move that the resolutions which have just been read be referred to the Committee on the Library, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of purchasing for the use of the Senate, a certain number of copies of the Narrative of Dr. E. K. Kane's Expedition, to be published by Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia.

With the consent of the Senate, Mr. President, I will submit a few remarks in explanation of the motion which I have just made. It is generally known, sir, that Dr. E. K. Kane, of Philadelphia, acting under the instructions of the Navy Department, and supplied mainly through the generous patronage of Mr. Grinnell, of New York, left the United States, in May, 1855, as the commander of an expedition to the Arctic region, with the humane purpose of exploring, if possible, the fate of Sir Franklin, and that he returned safely in September last.

Though unsuccessful, so far as relates to the fate of the English navigator, the expedition was eminently fortunate in other things. Its results have developed new features in the physical geography of the globe, and will contribute towards the illustration of the principles of that geography. They will extend the limits of human knowledge, and feed additional interest in the progress of American history; as they have certainly already greatly widened the fame of the brave and skillful man under whose auspices they were produced, and excited the gratitude of the nation towards those generous men, Messrs. Grinnell of New York, and Peabody, of London, who contributed so much to sustain the enterprise.

In a brief account of the expedition addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the Doctor has summed up the principal features of his explorations as follows:

1. The survey and delineation of the north coast of Greenland to its termination by a great glacier.

2. The survey of this glacier mass, and its extension northward into the new land named Wainwright.

3. The discovery of a large channel to the northwest free from ice, and leading into an open and expanding area equally free. The whole embraces an iceless area of four thousand square miles.

4. The discovery and delineation of a large tract of land forming the extension northward of the American continent.

5. The completed survey of the American coast the south and west as far as Cape Sabine, the highest point touched by the expedition, and the determination of the position of Cape Inglefield, and completing the circuit of the straits and bays heretofore known at their southernmost opening as Smith's Sound.

These new developments, it will be perceived, Mr. President, are of great value, as furnishing additional knowledge of the formation of the globe, and as tending to a confirmation of recognized theories in geography. They will tend to enlarge the sphere of our scientific interest in the circles of the learned, and scientific in all parts of the world, if not of practical value to the navigating nations.

An evidence of the profound interest the subject will evidently excite, it may be remarked, that, although but a few months have elapsed since the return of Dr. Kane, and but a brief synopsis of the doings of the expedition has been given to the public, yet the interest already has been excited in this country, and in most of Europe as to its great achievements. Indeed, sir, it is an attractive topic, the facts of the most daring on the field of battle, and the highest in honor of the hero of the American heart, and to command general admiration, than the startling discoveries and thrilling adventures incident to the career of a daring navigator and explorer. This feeling is peculiarly strong with an enterprising and progressive people. When in my own State, a few days since, I met the most significant proofs of popular interest in Kane's exploits. Many were anxious to know when they had been the pleasure of reading a complete narrative. Nor is this desire confined to the learned and scientific; I found it equally strong with the farmer, mechanic, and laborer. Many testimonials of appreciation have already reached the United States, and are on hand at Philadelphia.

The Royal Geographical Society of England, the highest authority on a question of discovery, have already adopted the Doctor's chart as a new and reliable feature in geographical science, and have named the area of open water discovered by him "Kane's open Polar sea," and have, by resolution, assigned to him a front rank among Arctic explorers. They have also in store for him, as I learn, a personal compliment in the shape of a gold medal.

The French government, also ever magnanimous in its recognition of genius and science, and generous in its patronage of the arts and sciences, has congratulated the Doctor on his triumph. The venerable Humboldt, a prince in the science of geography, has expressed his delight with the success of the young American.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, Kane's native State, by the resolutions which I have just presented, have expressed their gratification with the results of the expedition, their high estimate of their fellow-citizen who directed its movements, and have thanked him for the honor his career has conferred upon his native State, and commended his services to the favorable notice of Congress.

The legislature of New York, by unanimous consent, have evinced their estimate of the expedition by presenting its leader with a gold medal. Complimentary resolutions have also been passed by the legislatures of Maryland and New Jersey, and numerous other learned and scientific associations in different parts of the world, have already manifested special interest in the achievements of the Doctor. But that the testimonial which has been made the deepest impression upon his feelings, as I learned, is that which has come from Lady Franklin, in the shape of words of true eloquence, thanking him for his heroic efforts in behalf of her lost husband.

A complete history of the discoveries, adventures, and thrilling incidents of the expedition, its individual members—will compose a work of the liveliest interest. The Doctor's report to the Secretary of the Navy is but a condensed summary of the results of the expedition, and insufficient to gratify the public curiosity or do justice to the brave men who have suffered and sacrificed so much. The Doctor, however, has prepared a full narrative of the events of the expedition—properly eliminating each feature, and placing it in the hands of Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, for publication. It will compose a work of two volumes octavo, of about nine hundred pages; it is to be printed on the finest paper, and bound in the most substantial manner, and embellished with three hundred wood-cuts, twenty-two steel engravings, and contain three maps of the Arctic region. It is intended that this work shall be sold, not only in thrilling interest, but in mechanical style; that it shall, at the same time, reflect the daring genius and artistic skill of our countrymen. It will be given to Congress at the rate of five dollars per copy. A subscription to this work, Mr. President, is perhaps the only mode that Congress can adopt to obtain and disseminate the information gained by the expedition. This much—the most modest compliment—should, Mr. President, in my poor opinion, be granted, and that promptly, as a manifestation of national esteem for this remarkable man.

The leader of this expedition is a constituent of mine, and right proud am I to acknowledge the relation; and perhaps this circumstance will plead my apology for the solicitude I may manifest on the subject. If any have suggested that chance or accident has conferred upon Dr. Kane his present greatness, I beg to say they are mistaken. He was not born to greatness, nor was it thrust upon him; he has achieved it. It is the work of his own genius—of his daring spirit and safe judgment. He is, beyond all question, Mr. President, one of the most remarkable young men of the present day. I say young, sir, for he has not attained the age of thirty-five; though measuring his days by the ideas his brain has produced, and by what he has seen and suffered, he might well be rated three-score and ten. Distinguished alike for energy, industry, chivalry, virtue, and true benevolence, his great characteristics are beautifully reflected in his brief career.

He was first distinguished as surgeon to the American embassy to China. During his absence on this expedition he visited the Philippine islands, made a tour of Greece, and traversed Egypt as far as the Upper Nile, visiting all the points of interest in the East, and returning towards the coast of Africa, and manifested wonderful skill and perseverance in his explorations in that ungenial climate.

At a subsequent date, as the bearer of despatches from President Polk, he accompanied, in Mexico, he performed deeds of desperate daring, demanded by his hazardous position, which would have been worthy of a Putnam or a Wayne.—"Though under thirty-five years of age," says Dr. Elder, "he has more than circumnavigated the globe; he has visited all the seas of Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, the islands of the Pacific, and has penetrated the Arctic region to the highest latitude attained by civilization, encountering in turn the extreme perils of sea sickness, and of exposure to the severest duties of the soldier and seaman. In 1850 he distinguished himself as surgeon, lieutenant, and naturalist to the first expedition sent out for the relief of Sir John Franklin. It was the qualities displayed on this occasion that pointed him out as a fit man for the command of the second, and more fortunate, expedition.

He had been preceded in the Arctic regions by Sebastian Cabot, about the year 1496, and later dates by Parry, Borchgrevink, and others; but the most daring and skillful of these navigators stopped far short of the attainments of Dr. Kane. Catching up the spirit of heroic enterprise in the latitude where he most intently explored, he extended his observations to the latitude of 82 deg 22 min, being four degrees above the highest point where the light of heaven had previously shone upon the face of earth. He discovered a new channel, between Greenland, and distinguished the mountainous land; the open space of water in the same latitude has been marked "Kennedy channel," and the area of water next above, "Constitution bay." He discovered a large open tract of land, free from ice, and leading into an open sea, which spreads out over an area of two thousand two hundred miles, and extending southward to latitude 82 deg 22 min. This latter point, the highest attained, the Doctor has marked Mount Perry, in honor of the distinguished navigator of that name. Estimate these explorations as we may, Mr. President, in point of practical usefulness, there is something flattering in the fact, that what Sebastian Cabot had attempted three hundred and fifty years ago, our countryman, Dr. Kane, has achieved. He did discover a northwest passage and a Polar sea. Nor was this accomplished by accident or good fortune. It was reached through trial and suffering, and the hazard of life, and the exercise of the highest degree of philosophy and moral courage. Imagine, if you please, sir, a small band of hardy adventurers, only eight in number, and in skins and furs, tested in that icy region for two dreary years, shut out from comfort of civilization, and for six months at one time from the light of heaven, surrounded by impenetrable darkness. They were in a strait, and their ice-bound vessels in latitude 78 deg, constituting their only home and shelter, from which they sallied forth to survey the coasts, to take sketches of the surrounding scenery; and after that, and after that, and after that, continued to go forth and return to their tents, for hundreds and hundreds of miles they traversed that desert region of snow and ice, where the footprints of civilized man had never before been seen. Then, again, when they had triumphed mainly in their enterprise, and the wants of sustenance and health demanded a retreat, contemplate their departure from their ice-bound ship, and witness them with dogs and sledges, for the space of eighty-two days, struggling over a country of jagged rocks, suffering constantly from the intense severity of the climate.

About this time it was, sir, that within the halls of Congress was heard the voice of benevolence, pleading in eloquent terms, for relief for those gallant men—relief for Dr. Kane, who, it was feared, would perish in his daring efforts to relieve Sir John Franklin. To that voice the response was prompt. Men who have done so much for their country, who have merited the gratitude of their country.

But, Mr. President, I am for a proper notice of the expedition in view of the salutary influence the art would evidently exercise. It is such a noble recognition of great qualities that begets a proper spirit of emulation amongst the gifted and the patriotic of our people. And we are not, on this idea, times without number, sir, complimented those who have distinguished themselves in battle, or even in the councils of the nation? Have we not extended our gratitude to the bounty of the country, and given preference to their fame by indelible records? And shall he who bravely encountered the elements in the cause of benevolence and science, to the imminent hazard