



The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1855.

The editor of the Compiler has been for several days, and is now, unavoidably absent from home. The reader will please excuse all short-comings in this number.

Ex-Gov. E. L. Lowe, will address the Democracy at Emmitsburg, on Saturday evening, the 27th of October.

Official Vote. We give the official vote for the prominent candidates for Canal Commissioner in another column. It will be seen that Mr. PLUMER, the Democratic candidate, has beaten Mr. NICHOLS, the Fusion candidate, by the handsome majority of 11,536, making a change in favor of the Democracy, since last Fall, of near 50,000 votes.

Eclipse of the Moon.—There will be a total eclipse of the moon early on Thursday morning next, beginning here at 27 minutes 3 seconds after 12 o'clock, or midnight, of the 24th inst. The moon will be totally eclipsed for one hour and one minute after the commencement of the partial eclipse, and will remain in total obscuration one hour and twenty-nine minutes. Duration of the eclipse three hours and twenty-five minutes.—Ball. Sun.

Ex-Gov. Bigler and Hon. John L. Dawson are spoken of for a U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

SPARKS BOYD.—The Henderson (Ky.) Reporter, of the 21st of September, says: "We regret to learn of the declining health of that pure and incorruptible statesman, Hon. Lynn Boyd. For some time past he has been laboring under chronic diarrhoea, and is now much emaciated. At last, account, he was convalescent."

Col. A. G. Ege.—The Democracy of Cumberland county owe this gentleman a deep debt of gratitude for the efficient and signal service he rendered our cause during the late campaign. His untiring exertions, in speaking and working for the Democratic ticket, produced an enthusiasm in our ranks and a confidence in the Democrats, and this was what was wanting to secure a brilliant victory. Col. E. predicted the election of the Democratic ticket the day it was nominated, and, with this confident feeling, he took the stump, and dealt out blow after blow against Know Nothingism. Col. E. is about to leave his native county; he will carry with him the respect of our citizens, and the Democrats wish him God speed in his every undertaking.—Carlisle Volunteer.

What is so abundant at the west as to seriously embarrass the railroads in that region to find adequate freight equipment for its conveyance. On the Illinois Central road it has been found necessary to order three hundred more cars.

ORPHANS.—There are now sixty orphans in the house of refuge at Norfolk, with none to claim them, besides those that have been provided for in families in the city. Richmond and Petersburg also have charge of a considerable number.

AWFUL MURDER!—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 17, that a terrible murder was committed at Cumberland, Md., on Tuesday.—Dr. J. F. C. Hadel, and a Mr. Graf, a Student in Dr. Hadel's office, were both murdered, as is supposed by a German pedlar, whose object was thought to be plunder. The suspected murderer is in jail.

THE "CHILLS AND FEVERS"—We do not remember such general prevalence of the chills and fever as at the present time. It is not confined to any particular locality, but pervades almost every section of the country. In the West it is very severely felt.

From Mexico we have news that Alvarez has been elected President, by some sort of impromptu revolutionary body collected at Chermaveca, but the military forces in the capital refuse to recognize him, or admit him to the city. La Vega has withdrawn from civil power, and refused to obey Alvarez's orders.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—Jacob Armbruster, convicted recently of the murder of his wife, in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pa., was sentenced to death on Wednesday week, at Doylestown, by Judge Smyser.

THE ELECTIONS STILL TO COME IN 1855.—Louisiana votes on Monday, November 5, for State officers and five representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, November 5, State officers and five representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, November 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lieut. Governor. Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6, State officers. Massachusetts, Tuesday, November 6, Governor. State officers and legislature. Maryland, Wednesday, November 7, six representatives to Congress, two State officers, legislature, &c. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the legislatures in each State elect one United States Senator.

GENERAL SCOTT.—A dispatch from Washington says the administration have determined to allow General Scott the back pay for a Lt. General.

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, has formally announced his intention of joining the Democratic party.

A four-story house was burned in New York, on Friday morning last, by which five persons (all victims) to the flames.

On Friday week they had three or four inches of snow in Otsego county, N. Y.

Torch-light Procession.

The victory over Know Nothingism in this County and State, was celebrated in handsome style on Monday evening last, by the torch-light procession of this place. The procession was large, and the banners and torches numerous, the whole making a fine display. The residences of Democratic citizens were generally illuminated from cellar to garret, and all along the line of march the bright and glad faces of the ladies added additional interest to the occasion. The procession, after passing through the different streets, halted in front of WARRER'S Hotel, when Col. A. G. Ege, who arrived in town that afternoon, was loudly called for. He responded, in a speech of some length, in which he went over the whole ground covered by Know Nothing doctrines, showing their fallacy and rottenness, by irrefutable constitutional arguments. Placing himself upon the broad platform erected by the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution, he fairly showered hot shot into the leaky hulk of dark lanternism, and had the veritable "Sam" present before he would most assuredly have cried for "quarter." During the delivery, and at the conclusion of his speech, the Colonel was warmly cheered.

HAMILTON SMITH, Esq., of Baltimore, but formerly of this place, was also called out, and made a brief but eloquent speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

It is not out of place here to add a word in honest praise of the gallant bearing of Col. Ege during the campaign out of which the Democracy of "old Mother Cumberland" have just emerged so triumphantly. For weeks he stamped the county, encouraging the Democrats, and stripping Know Nothingism of its insidious belongings, laid its proscription and corruption bare to the public eye. He nobly took the front of the fight, and never ceased his blows upon the reckless opposition, until, through his efforts chiefly, it was prostrate in the dust. Honor to the gallant champion, and may his efforts here not be unknown to the Democracy of the far West, to which quarter he expects soon to emigrate. He deserves well of his party every where.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says: For the excellent run made in this county for Mr. PLUMER, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, we are indebted to some extent to many patriotic, Union-loving Whigs, who were not willing to be sold to the Abolitionists. These men are now with us, heart and soul, and will more than make up for the treachery and apostasy of those professing Democrats who have went over to the Know-Nothing Abolition party.—The exchange is a good one for the Democratic party, and it will now become stronger and more healthy than it has been in Lancaster county for the last twenty-five years. Our partial success at this time, is only the precursor of the fuller and more glorious triumph which awaits us at the next trial of strength. Lancaster county will be Democratic at the next Presidential election. Mark the prediction: It would have been so now by one thousand majority, could we only have induced our friends to turn out in their strength on Tuesday last.

The State election in California has resulted in the success of the Know Nothings. Hon. J. Neely Johnson is chosen Governor over Bigler by about 4,500 majority. In San Francisco there was a Whig, Know Nothing and Democratic ticket for all but State officers. The Democratic ticket was successful by a large majority. Bigler's majority in the city was 1,025, and the whole Democratic Legislative and county ticket was elected by a majority equally large. The city gave a majority of 2,185 against the Maine law.

Nor So.—The Philadelphia North American and Know Nothing editors endeavor to show that opposition to the "Jug law" was the principal cause of the late election result. It had something to do with the result, no doubt; but the main cause—the potent cause—was undoubtedly the strong and growing opposition to Know Nothingism. Of that there can be no doubt. Its expression was clear and general before the election—and the vote confirms it.

Pennsylvania again returns to the faith of the Democratic Party. Just one year since a whirlwind of fanaticism and intolerance swept through all her borders, rendering waste and desolate the proudest monuments of her political greatness.—During the past year she has been busily engaged in preparing to rebuild her broken walls, and on the 9th she marshalled her forces to the work, and her bulwarks are again renewed, and the ancient sentries are again upon her watch towers.

The Know Nothings are trying to console themselves with the reflection that "Sam's vote wasn't out." Nearly all the honest men who were induced through false representations to connect themselves with the secret order have seen its iniquity, its injustice and oppression, and will henceforth be found acting and voting with the Democracy. The mischief room party that sprung up in the night has been witted and withered. "Sam's vote" will never be "out."

Hurrah for Georgia! The majority for the Democratic candidate in the Empire State of the South is from seven to ten thousand! All the candidates of the Democracy for Congress are surely elected but one—and he is in doubt. Georgia will do.

Minnesota Election. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Mr. Rice, a Nebraska democrat, has been elected to Congress in Minnesota by 1,500 plurality.

The Democratic gain in 49 counties of Indiana is 16,919, and the State has no doubt gone largely for the Democrats. This State after State is again wheeling into the old Constitutional line.

The recent election in Washington Territory has terminated in the success of the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, and the defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law

The Basis of the Democratic Party.

There is force and truthfulness in the well expressed idea of the Boston Post, that the conviction is spreading among the candid and intelligent, that the Democratic party alone are to be found combined in safe, regular and legitimate political action, the two great principles of stability and progress, of conservatism and reform, of abiding by what should be abided by, just as it is, and leaving behind the dead of the past, of marching boldly on to the field of new triumphs for the future.—What the Democratic party now clings to, even as the mariner in the storm clings to the compass, is the Constitution; what it more than anything else resolved to live up to, is its wise provisions, which it regards as the promise of a continuance of the awards between State and State, and citizen and citizen, of justice: within each State, of domestic tranquility; for each State, of a common defense; and by each State, of a promotion of its general welfare, and the security of whatever blessings there are in store for ourselves and our posterity. The Democratic party sees in such a public faith perpetuity to our institutions. It comes forward with no plans of aggression on this magnificent work of the fathers; but standing on this basis, in imitation of the bold patriots of 1776, and in the spirit of Young America, it will obey the great unwritten law of manifest destiny, and carry our country upward over the tallest peaks of error, and onward to plant American institutions wherever Providence may seem to point as a duty and a necessity. Here is the Democratic platform that makes it at once a conservative and national party, and a party of progress.

It is because the Democracy take the ground of according to each State its rights, under this Constitution; because it is in favor of keeping public faith in the agreements which bind together the States in the common bond of country; that its libellers term it a pro-slavery party; and in this way they are attempting to prejudice the public mind against its organization. It behooves all good citizens to re-examine this subject. Indeed, good citizens are called upon by every consideration connected with country to do this; and then to say what party best fulfills the conditions of the two great and necessary principles of Conservatism and Reform.

Official Vote of Canal Commissioner in 1855.

Table with 5 columns: County, Bigler, Pollock, Plumer, Nichols. Lists counties from Adams to York and their respective vote counts.

Later from Texas—A Battle Between the Texas Rangers and the Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—(Galveston dates to the 14th) have been received. Captain Callahan, of the Texas Rangers, has had a battle with a party of seven hundred Mexicans and Indians, in which four Texans and forty of the enemy were killed. The enemy finally retreated, and Capt. Callahan calls on Texas for further assistance in his efforts to exterminate the Indians, who avow their intention to kill as they go all with whom they meet. Another attack from them was expected. The battle above referred to occurred at Eagle Pass; on the 4th instant.

Shocking Crime—A Train Thrown from the Track—Two Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A freight train from the North, due here at 5 o'clock this morning on the Harlem Railroad, was thrown from the track near Williams' bridge, in consequence of a rail having been placed across the track by some infamous miscreant. The engine and two cars were shattered, and the engineer and fireman were both killed. They are brothers. The perpetrator of this most shocking crime has not been arrested.

Murder in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Polly Gilinger was killed here last night by a young man named Duffel, who stabbed her in the neck with a bowie knife. The deceased was a well-known keeper of a house of ill-fame.

KINNEY'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

AN official letter acknowledging the authority of Colonel Kinney's Government, on behalf of the United States was addressed to Colonel Kinney, it seems, very shortly after his election as Governor of Greytown, by Mr. Mason, United States Vice-Consular agent at that port. The Commercial agent, in concluding his letter, takes it upon him to say:—

"For my own individual part, I have seen this movement in favor of a government and the establishment of law with great satisfaction, and am confident that it will be productive of great good to this place; and I cannot refrain from congratulating you, and the citizens through you, that this has been brought about with so much harmony and unanimity. Should you go on as you have begun, I believe that Mr. Everett's prediction, made in the same speech to which I have above alluded, that 'San Juan in time will be a great American city, inhabited by Americans chiefly,' will yet be fulfilled."

The report that Kinney had resigned the office of Governor is said to be untrue.

BISHOP DOANE IN FURTHER TROUBLE.—The Episcopal Recorder of last week contains a long correspondence between a number of the most influential persons in St. Mary's church, Burlington, New Jersey, of which Bishop Doane is rector, and the Bishop, in regard to certain reports "greatly injurious to the moral character" of the latter. The parties addressing the Bishop, requested him either to institute a satisfactory investigation into the charges made against him, or to resign his rectorship, in either of which having been done, they have taken steps to bring the matter before the House of Bishops. The nature of the alleged misconduct is not stated; but the Recorder says it is "of recent date, and of a different character from that formerly noticed."

APPEARANCE OF DR. KANE.—The great Arctic explorer, Dr. Kane, has returned to New York from Washington, to make out his detailed official report. The Union says:—

"His grey hairs and furrowed face plainly tell the story of his hardships and sufferings. His appearance indicates two score and ten; in reality he has just entered his 35th year. His form and physique are not what is generally fancied to be in keeping with a damnable spirit, daring exploits, and herculean undertakings. He is below the medium height, with a spare, delicate frame."

LIBERIA.—A committee of citizens in Maine are collecting money to enable them to purchase a ship of 600 tons for the conveyance of emigrants, slaves, &c., to Liberia. The amount which they propose to raise is \$20,000.

BARK PAPER.—A company has established, at Portland, Me., a factory for the manufacture of paper from the bark of trees. The paper is already extensively used, and a good printing paper, it is said, will soon be produced.

MEMBER BY A SLAVE.—Judge Thomas Chingman, of Carroll county, Missouri, was murdered on the 9th inst. by a black slave. The neighbors lynched the slave immediately.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

One Week Later from Europe.

Sebastopol to be blown up.—Battle Between the French and the Russians near Eupatoria.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The steamer Atlantic, with London dates to October 6th, arrived here this morning.

The food question is still seriously exciting the people both in France and Germany.

Sebastopol is to be blown up by the allies, and mines were being prepared for that purpose. On the 24th ult., the Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by the French Cavalry with a loss of fifty killed and 105 prisoners. The French loss was only 6 killed and 27 wounded.

The allied fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be to Nicotia or Rhodes.

The Russians seem determined to meet the coming campaign vigorously.

The Emperor Alexander is at Odessa, from which place he has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people and his army. He will shortly be in the Crimea.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of Bonita's Russian propensities.

The following telegraphic despatch was posted at the Paris Bourse:—

Marshal Pelissier reports on the 1st instant, that a brilliant contact between the French and Russian cavalry was fought on the 20th ult., at Jonghill, five leagues northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by Gen. Keif, were defeated by the French cavalry under Gen. Allouville. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, a campaign forge, with all its appurtenances, and 160 prisoners were captured, besides 250 horses. Fifty Russians were killed, among them Col. Androwsky. The French had 6 killed and 27 made prisoners.

John Van Buren on the Stump.

CANTON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—John Van Buren addressed a large meeting at Canton this evening. Whilst he strongly disapproved of the passage of the Nebraska bill, he undertook to show that a faithful execution of its provisions would keep Kansas free. He commended the administration of Franklin Pierce. He referred to the national position of the Democratic party in opposition to the Know Nothings, and said that the security and peace of the country depended on upholding the Democratic party. He denounced fusion in all its shapes, and pronounced Mr. Seaward a mere political agitator. He eulogized Silas Wright, and closed with a strong appeal to the Democracy of St. Lawrence to unite with their brethren throughout the State in achieving a victory, which he pronounced as certain as any future event could be.

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Report of Dr. Kane.

The following is the official report of Dr. Kane, commanding second Grinnell's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, to the Secretary of the Navy:—

"Our little party have returned in health and safety."

"We reached the Danish settlements of Upernivik on the 6th of August, after an exposing travel of thirteen hundred miles. During this journey, which embraced alternate zones of ice and water, we transported our boats by sledges, and sustained ourselves in animal food exclusively by our guns. We entered port after eighty-four days exposure in the open air."

"I have the honor to submit a hurried outline of our operations and results in advance of more detailed communications."

"My previous despatches make the department acquainted with our arrival at the northern settlements of Greenland. Thence I crossed Melville bay without accident, and reached Smith's Sound on the 5th of August, 1853. Finding Cape Hatherton, the seat of my intended beacon, shut out from the sound by the more prominent headland of Littleton Island, I selected this latter spot for my beacon, erecting a flag-stall, and depositing despatches."

"To the north the ice presented a drifting pack of the heaviest description, the actions of hunking having in some instances reared baricades of sixty feet in height. In my efforts to penetrate this drift, being driven back and nearly beset in the pack, I determined (as the only means of continuing the search) to attempt a passage along the land where the rapid tides (here of 12 to 16 feet rise and fall) had worn a precarious opening. Previous to this responsible step, a depot of provisions with a metallic life-boat (Francois) was carefully concealed in a large inlet in latitude 78 deg. 26 min."

"The extreme strength of the Advance enabled her to sustain this trying navigation. Although aground at the fall of the tides, and twice upon her beam-ends from the pressure of external ice, she escaped any serious disaster. After a month of incessant labor, cheered, however, by a small daily progress, the new ice so closed around us as to make a further penetration impossible. With difficulty we found a winter asylum at the bottom of a bay which opened from the coast in latitude 78 deg. 44 min. Into it we thankfully hauled our battered little brig on the 10th of September, 1853. From this point, as a centre, issued the explorations of my party."

"The winter was of heretofore unrecorded severity. Whiskey froze as early as November, and mercury remained solid for nearly four months. The range of eleven spring thermometers, selected as standards, gave temperatures (not yet reduced) of sixty to seventy-five degrees below zero, and the mean annual temperature was 5 deg. 2 min. Fahrenheit, the lowest ever registered."

"This extreme cold, combined with one hundred and twenty days of absence of sun, gave rise to an obscure, but fatal form of tetanus, (lockjaw.) The exertions of Dr. Hayes, the surgeon of the expedition, had readily subdued the scurvy, but these fearful tendencies to tonic spasm defied our united efforts. This disorder extended to our dogs, fifty-seven of which perished, thus completely breaking up my sledge organization."

"The operations of search were carried on under circumstances of peculiar hardship. We worked at our sledges as late as the 24th of November, and renewed our labor in March. Much of this travel was in darkness, and some at temperatures as low as 50 deg. The earlier winter travel was undertaken by myself in person, but by the aid of a single team of dogs, and the zealous co-operation of my officers, we were enabled to replace the parties as they became exhausted, and thus continue to search until the 12th of July. It is believed that no previous parties have been so long in the field. Messrs. Brooks, Motzary, Boushall, Hayes, and Morton, successively contributed to the general result. The men worked with fidelity and endurance."

"I briefly detail the explorations of my party. Smith's Sound has been followed and surveyed throughout its entire extent. It terminates to the northeast in a gulf 110 miles in its long diameter."

"Greenland has been traced to its northern face, the coast trending nearly due east and west. (E. 17 deg. N.) Its further penetration towards the Atlantic was arrested by a glacier, which offers an impassable barrier to future exploration. This stupendous mass of ice issues in 60 degrees west longitude. It is coincident with the axis of the peninsula, and is probably the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland. It rises three hundred feet in perpendicular face, and has been followed along its base for 80 miles in one unbroken escarpment. This glacier runs nearly due north, and cements together by an icy union the continental masses of Greenland and America."

"It explains the broken and permanently frozen character of Upper Smith's Sound; its abundant icebergs, and, to a certain extent, its rigorous climate. As a spectacle, it was one of the highest sublimity."

"The northern land into which this glacier merges has been named Washington; and the bay which intervenes between it and Greenland I have named after Mr. Peabody."

"Peabody bay gives exit at its western curve (latitude 80 deg. 12 min.) to a large channel which forms the most interesting geographical feature of our travel. This channel expands to the northward into an open and iceless area, abounding in animal life, and presenting every character of an open Polar sea. A surface of 300 square miles was seen at various elevations free from ice, with a northern horizon equally free. A north wind, fifty-two hours in duration, failed to bring any drift into this area."

"It is with pain that I mention to the department my inability to navigate these waters. One hundred and twenty-five miles of solid ice, so rough as to be impassable to boats, separated them from the nearest southern land. My personal efforts in April and May failed to convey one of the smallest India-rubber boats to within 90 miles of the channel."

"My party, including myself, were completely broken; four of them had undergone amputation of toes for frost bite; nearly all were suffering from scurvy, and the season was so far advanced as to render another journey impossible. To the north of latitude 81 deg. 17 min. the shores of the channel became precipitous and destitute even of passage to the sledge. William Morton, who, with one Esquimaux and a small team of dogs, had reached this spot, pushed forward on foot until a moral cape, lashed by a heavy surf, absolutely checked his progress."

"It was on the western coast of this sea that I had hoped to find traces of the gallant mariners whose search instigated this expedition. The splendid efforts of Dr. Ray—now first known to me—would have given such a travel a merely geographical value. Reviewing conscientiously the condition of my party, it is perhaps providential that we failed in the embarkation."

"The land washed by this sea to the northward and westward has been charted as high as latitude 82 deg. 50 min. and longitude 76 deg. This forms the nearest land to the pole yet discovered. It bears the honored name of Mr. Grinnell."

"As the season advanced it became evident that our brig would not be liberated. Our immediate harbor gave few signs of breaking up, and one unbroken surface extended to the south. It was our resolve to attempt an escape by boats, our fuel was deficient, and

our provisions, although abundant, were in no wise calculated to resist storms. At the juncture I started with five volunteers on an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster strait, where I hoped to meet the English expedition, and afford relief to my associates. During this journey we crossed the northernmost track of William Baffin in 1605, but finding a 431 pack extending from Jones's Sound to Hobbly island, with difficulty regained the brig."

"The second winter was one of extreme trial. We were obliged, as a measure of policy, to live the lives of the Esquimaux, enveloped in walls of moss, burning lamps, and eating the raw meats of the walrus and bear. At one time every member of our party, with the exception of Mr. Boushall and myself, was prostrate with scurvy and unable to leave his bunk. Nothing saved us but a rigorously organized hunt, and the aid of dogs, in procuring walrus from the Esquimaux, the nearest settlement of which people was 70 miles distant from our harbor."

"With these Esquimaux—a race of the highest intelligence—we formed a valuable alliance, sharing our resources, and mutually depending upon each other. They were never treacherously to be trusted, but by a mixed course of intimidation and kindness, became of essential service."

"I have to report the loss of three of my comrades—brave men who perished in the direct discharge of their duty. Two of these—acting carpenter Christian Ohlsen and Jefferson Baker—died of lockjaw; the third, Peter Shubert, of abscess following amputation of the foot. Mr. Ohlsen was a valuable adviser and personal friend. He acted in command of the brig during my absence upon the sledge journeys."

"Knowing that a third winter would be fatal, and that we were too much invested by ice for an expedition from the Sound to liberate us in time for the present season, I abandoned the Advance on the 17th of May, and commenced a level to the South. The sick, four in number, were conveyed by our dogsledge. I had to sacrifice my collection of natural history, but saved the documents of the expedition."

"The organization of this journey was carefully matured to meet the alternating contingencies of ice and water. It consisted of boats cradled upon wooden rafts of caribou, with the occupation of reduced allowance of preserved breadstuff and tallow, we depended upon our dogs for food; but a small reserve of Borden's meat biscuit was kept unissued for emergencies. Our clothing was rigorously limited to our furs. We walked in carpetoccasins."

"Our greatest difficulty was the passage of an extensive zone of ice which intervened between the brig and the nearest southern water. Although this belt was but eighty-one miles in linear extent, such was the heavy nature of the ice and our difficulties of transportation, that its transit cost us thirty-one days of labor, and an actual travel of three hundred and sixteen miles."

"From Cape Alexander we advanced by boats, with only occasional ice passages at the base of glaciers. At Cape York I erected a cairn and pennant, with despatches for the information of vessels crossing Melville bay; and then, after cutting up my spare boat for fuel, embarked for the North Greenland settlements."

"We arrived at Upernivik (as before stated) on the 6th of August, without disaster, and in excellent health and spirits. Throughout this long journey my companions behaved with admirable fortitude. I should do them an injustice if I omitted to acknowledge their fidelity to myself and gallant bearing in times of privation and danger."

"From Upernivik I took passage for England, in the Danish brig Merganser; but, most fortunately, touching at Godhavn, (Disco,) we were met by our gallant countrymen under Capt. Hartstene. They had found the ice of Smith's Sound still unbroken, but, having met the Esquimaux near Cape Alexander, had heard of our departure, and retraced their steps. They arrived at Disco but twenty-four hours before our intended departure for England. Under these circumstances, I considered it obligatory upon me to withdraw my contract for passage in the Merganser, and return with the Release and Arctic."

"The present season is regarded as nearly equal in severity to its predecessors. The ice to the north is fearfully extended, and the escape of the searching squadron from besetment is most providential. The rapid advance of winter had already closed around them the young ice, and but for the power of the steamer and the extraordinary exertions of Capt. Hartstone an imprisonment would have been inevitable."

"Not only Smith, but Jones and Lancaster Sound were closed with an impenetrable pack; but, in spite of these difficulties, they achieved the entire circumnavigation of Baffin's bay, and reached the Danish settlements by forcing the middle ice."

"THE DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.—Let us look at the glorious Democratic pyramid that has been erected in a few weeks, by the indomitable masses of the Democracy, aroused to action by the attempted usurpations of fusion combinations:

MAINE!!! TEXAS!!! GEORGIA!!! ALABAMA!!! VIRGINIA!!!! INDIANA!!!! TENNESSEE!!!! MARYLAND!!!! NORTH CAROLINA!!!! PENNSYLVANIA!!!! AND A GAIN OF 60,000 IN OHIO!!!

How could Know-Nothingism help but fall from such a giddy height?

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.—Among the distinguished visitors to the fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society were two German noblemen—one of whom is a large land-holder, and the other an eminent jurist and judge—Count Bremen and Baron Klenck. These gentlemen are making a tour through our country for their own personal satisfaction, taking a year for the purpose. They speak our language fluently; have studied our laws, government and institutions, and do not conceal their candid admiration of them as well as our people.—Harrisburg Keystone.

NEVER DESPAIR.—Seven years ago Myron H. Clark kept a one-horse hardware store. In 1849 Myron H. Clark was a deputy sheriff. In 1