

STAR OF THE NORTH

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The Malice of Know-Nothingism-

The malignity and itching spirit of rowdy tem which originated from such embodi velopment in such manifestations as the Louisville riots. From its secrecy it cannot use any means of manly defence, but must digest the venom of its spleen in silence and bitterness. Reason and argument are not among its weapone, and its attacks are as cowardly as they are mean.

When Know-Nothingism started in the summer of 1854 we took open and early and against its bigotry and almost single-handed and alone fough the campaign of last fall. In the general wreck of the political elements, Columbia County stood true to the Democratic cause and failered not. A general vote like hers would have saved the State to the cause of the people, and elected Bigler. She did e duty, and the Know-Nothings in mpliment to our services bought all the upon us. It supported the Know-Nothing teers openly, as it had the year before done secretly, until it avowed its treason to This fall again true Democrats were nomied, whom we supported for nomination and election. We opposed for delegate a map who has since been seen going in and coming out of the Know-Nothing Lodge, and who before the election tried to induce men to join that party. We opposed anoth-er who saet fall openly supported the Know-Nothing Volunteers. One of the delegates whom we supported was, at our request after his election, nominated by the County Convention for Auditor, and immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the tie was set affoat that Mr. ! hillips was a Know-Nothing. But that made no head-way, and is all swallowed now by calling him a "good Democrat."

Next it was given out that Mr. Fahringer was a Know-Nothing. But it was soon found that last spring he took an open and decided ground against that party in his township when Know-Nothingiam was made an issue and was defeated. So that lie fell also, and was no more heard of. The Democratic licket was confessedly a

good one, but the Buntlinites owed us a grudge because it contained no ray of aid or comfor to them For several weeks before the County Convention our columns an-nounced no other candidates but those subsequently nominated by the Convention .-We frankly told Mr. Cole from the first that we could not support him under the circum-stances by which he became a candidate.— We told him we believed him honest, but deluded and deceived by the minious of the Know-Nothings. But the organ of the mid-night gang, which could be hired for 25 cts. newspapers in the bargain, was a fit engine to be turned against us. It had very conveniently no conscientions scruples to keep it from any dirty work. It had got neither voice in the State nor County Convention.
The Standing Committee had treated it with the scornful contempt which, as a Know-Nothing engine, it merited. It had truckled to the Know-Nothings, and touched them only with gentle kindness. They had paid its price, and so three cays before the election (in the paper of the 6th inst.) the e ap-

peared the following indications of a plot which it was batching:—
"Democrats! Look out for little Reuben, on next Tuesday; beware that his Know-Nothing friends do not again elect him to office, as they did at the last election, for it they should, it will be the means of forwarding his march to 'spolitical distinction."

The election returns indicate how its mas-

plot. In this town no Democrat knew of of this bob-tail fraternity who had opposed Phillips and Walter at the delegate election and supported Freeze and Rupert gave to an honest Democrat a bunch of tickets to be voted, telling him that was the full Demfound to be for Nicholson Fortner Cole who has left the Know-Nothing Lodge in tickets is a full member of that order, and that he last spring raised a contest in the

The same spirit of narrow malice a few upon Mr. Dewitt, and the representatives of that clan were voted out of the late Demoidence in Maryland, as reported. It would seem to be a gratuitous act, considering that cratic County Convention when they tried to honest Democrats of Greenond. In like spirit the Know-Nothings of Mr. Youngman the sterling and radical editor of the Sunbury Gazette for Auditor. A Potteville last week, after the Know-Nothings found themselves defeated, they held a riotous public meeting which was addressed by J. H. Campbell, the Know-Nothing Con-gressman elect, and Robert M. Palmer, Esq. Democratic Know-Nothing of the Bob-tan kind. These rioters then went to Mortimer Democratic meeting. A detechment of the Know-Nothings then marched to the dwellknow-Nothings then are significantly and victorious ing of Col. Straus, their manly and victorious antagonist in the campaign, and in his absence, and that of any male protector, his sence, and that of any male protector, his lot of cheap and good Goods to which his campaign was assaulted most wickedly, by the invites the attention of all who want bar

noise of savage yells.

From Louisville to Pottsville the spirit of Ned Buntline leads these fellows, and tow-dyism is rampant among them. No wonder that all decent men leave them. The only votes for Canal Commissioner.

"What will they say at Vienna?" m little rivulet among the mountains that slope toward the Danube. In like feeling these men think themselves smart, and believe they accomplish wonders. The poor fool who confessed to the paternity of this plot in his paper of three days before the election thought it so smart that he could not keep it secret. He seked himself, "what will they say in Vienna?" while honest minded people see in it only spleen and malice that is too weak and cowardly to find any other means of revenge. It only proves that our blows have hit the mark; and is tribute and testimony to the justice and truth of our re-buke to these midnight conspirators. The Jacobin Club is enraged by the shots we only using the little life it has left for a few desperate plunges,

Christianizing the Turks.

The war of the great western powers again Russia, although, it has made sad inrounds on the treasuries of England and France, and sent, probably, 150,000 English and French soldiers out of the world, maimed in battle or wasted by disease—has, nevertheless, not been without its benefits. Among its most benign influences, may be reckneed that of christisnizing the followers of the Prophet.— We have the authority of America's greates poet, Bryant, for saying "that the Mat dans are fast becoming Europeanized. They are becoming coreless of the marriage vow, beat their wives and children, associate with infi-dels, and in fact, are getting to be very good christians." These are certainly, very strong symptome of christianity, as we see it in E. rope and America; and if the Turks would only put on "tights," slander their neighbors, and take to drinking whiskey, we think they might safely be admitted into fellowship with some of the modern professing christians .-Who after this will dare to doubt the civilizing influences of the allied armies in the

Georgia Election.

Returns from 93 of the 113 counties in the State give Johnson, Democratic candidate for 3,029 over both Andrews and Overby. The which will increase the majority for Plumer Congressional delegation will probably stand 100. Thomas P. Knox, Dem., is elected to one of the latter, Mr. Foster, claims a majority of only 13 votes. Assuming that he is N. Jacoby, Dem., is elected Associate Judge elected, the delegation from Georgia in the by 400 majority.

next House of Representatives will stand as The result of the election in Delaware next House of Representatives will stand as follows:—1st district, J. L. Steward; 2d, J. Warner; 5th, J. H. Lumpkin; 6th, Howell Cobb; 7th, N. G. Foster; 8th, A. H. Sterhens.

ing, and Abolition. Returns from sixty-two of the operatives on our factories to be given counties give Chase, for Governor, 10,000 to the Democratic candidates, particularly majority. There are thirty-seven counties to for the Assembly. hear from. Chase's election seems to be bevond doubt.

Georgia Election.

The returns from 93 counties in Georgia give Johnson, Dem., for Governor, majorities looting up 13,756, and Andrews, American 5237. The election of Crawford secures six Democratic members of Congress.

Representative Vote. The following is the vot for Repre-

MONTGOMERY's majority

583

Valuable Maps.

Those who wish to ge, correct ideas as to the present conditions of affair, in the Cri-mea, and everything relating to the present

war in Western Europe, can do so in abou

ten minutes by consulting two of the Maps published by A. H. Jocelyn of N. Y., and ad-

vertised in another culumn. The last one or

that list can be seen at this office, and cou

Newspaper Union .- Wm. B. Wiley, Esq.

PRESIDENT PIERCE has not purchased a res

An enumeration of the inhabitants

oston has just been taken, and it exhibits

The Government of Holland has re-pealed its tonnage duties, which places the ports of that country on the most favored cooling towards the American produce trade

The Free-Soilers of Kansas, have nor

insted ex-Gov. Reeder, for Congress. The election is to be held on the second Monday of October.

population of 162,629. In 1850 the population was 128,788.

the people have given him a reside

Washington, rent free, till March 1857.

has sold the "Lancasterian" newspaper i

Success to the union.

tains a great deal to interest and instruct.

ve in this district. Colu MONTGOMERY 1615 1032 894 483 elected.

411

the missing Arctic Expedition, returned 76.30, when they were stopped by

"Intelligencer," by whom the two papers will be united, and published under the name of "The Intelligencer and Lancasterian."-ADJUTANT GENERAL .- The Supreme Court

ing expedition.
Three of Dr. Kane's party have died—C.

narrowly escaped shipwreck. Coming in iceberg, she stove her bulwarks and had her boats carried away.

The Union, from Havre, spoke the Arctic, this morning, sixty miles east of Sandy Hook, ed her arrival.

New York, Oct. 14 .- The steamship Nor-28 on freight.

The Know Nethings have carried the State

Johnson having been elected by a large najority.

Col. Kinney has resigned the Governor

ognize him if elected.

Col. Walker is still at San Juan del Sur, reoruiting from the passengers. He has fought no battles since the last date from Nicarau

teen Representatives, the other two are Ameicans. Plamer, the Democratic candida for Canal Commissioner, has 2300 major

In York county, Wm. H. Welsh, Den

by a large majority. The majority in Chester county for Nick olson, for Canal Commissioner, will probably be 600. The Democratic majority of the Assembly ticket will be about 500.

C. M. Straub, Dem., is elected to the Sta regular Democratic ticket is elected.

In Monroe county the Democratic ticke Jacobin Club is enraged by the shots we have poured into the piratical craft, and is nett is elected President Judge of the dis triet composed of the count Carbon and Wayne.

In Northampton County, J. A. Innes ar Jesse Pearson, Democrats, are elected to the Assembly from this county, and Joseph Lat back to the Senate in Lehigh and Northemp ton. The whole Democratic ticket is ele

on: A newhole Democratic ticket is elected in this county by 900 majority.

In Wayne county the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a considerable majority. The whole Democratic ticket is elected

Lehigh county, by about 700 majority.

The majority for Nicholson, for Canal er, in Franklin county will be from 700 to 800.
In Carbon County, the whole Democratic

ticket is supposed to be elected by a small majority.
In Fayette County the American Assem

bly ticket is elected. The vote for Canal Commissioner is close.

The majority for Plumer in Cumberland county, is about 100, The Democratic Assemblymen and county officers are elected

by majorities ranging fro.n 100 to 300. The returns from Bucks county give Democratic gain over last year, of 1250 .-The Democratic majority in the county will

be about 1000.

The Democratic majority in Berks county

s about 4000.
The vote for Canal Commissioner in Montgomery County stands:—Plumer, Dem., 50-13; Nicholson, Fusion, 3300; Plumer's ma-Governor, 8 010 plurality over Andrews, and jointy, 1713, with one township to hear from the latter, Mr. Fosier, claims a major.

As-embly ticket by about the same vote.—

county:-Assembly- C. D. Manly, Dem., 1578; F.G. Hinkson, Whig, 850; L. Miller, Republican and Temperance, 580; D. B. Stacy, K. N., 374. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 700. The Republican movement in Ohio Election.

The Ohio election has resulted in the triumph of the Abolitionists There were three
king of a portion of the party, and causing
the principal part of the liquor vote and that

> ne received, in Dauphin County, slands-Ni-cholson, 2432; Plumer, 1612, with five townships to hear from, which will increase the Know Nothing majority 200. Wright and Mumma, the K. N. Assemblymen, are elected by 300 majority. The whole Know-Nothing ticket is elected.
>
> The entire Democratic ticket is elected

The entire Democratic ticket is elected beyond doubt, in Allegheny county. Pat terson, for Sheriff, has 300 majority, and the palance of the ticket about 800 majority.

The returns of Huntingdon county, as far as heard from, indicate a majority of 500 for Nicholson. The whole American ticker is

Return of the Kane Expedition.

New YORK, Oct. 11.-The propeller Arctic and the bark Release, of the expedition fitted out to search for Commander Kane, of evening, having Commander Kane and his party on board. The propeller and bark made their way north in Smith's Sound up to lat. Working their way in shore, they discovered an ludian vittage, and learned from the inhabitants that Dr. Kane and his party had gone South. They then returned to Disco's Island where they found Dr. Kane and the except-

Dr. Kane had pushed his vessel, the Resone as far north as lat. 81, where she was sending to the Indian village for provisions

the Arctic regions, and many of the natives Franklin's party.
On the 4th of September, the bark Release

Arrival of the Northern Light.

thern Light Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived last evening from San Juan, with California dates to Sept. 26, 436 passengers, and \$461,-

ahip of San Juan, and another meeting has called, the English Consul having assured him that the English government would rec-

COLUMBIA COUNTY OFFICIAL-OCTOBER 9, 1855.

1855.	Canal Comm'r.		Assembly		Sheriff.			Treasurer		Comm'r.		Aud.3 yrs		Aud. 1 yr.	
	THOMAS NICHOLSON		Јонж G.	JOHN ST.	STEPHEN	BENJ. P.	ALEX'R.	Јасов Н	WM. COLE	JONAS FAHRINGER	PHILIP COOL	JACOB DEMOTT	JOSEPH MASTERS	HENRY G. PHILIPS	REUBEN W. WEAVER.
TOWNSHIPS.			MONTGOMERY	STALEY	H. MILLER	FORTNER	Носния	HARRIS							
Bloom	98	179			88	187	1	88	187	89	181	79	185		188
Benton	101	15		27	97	18	4	66	57	103	4	104		91	2
Beaver	70	10.33	77	1	59	20	6	62	13	68	1	66	Circan	59	15
Briarcreek .	115	95		94	120	60	26	97	99	111	57	112	70	107	8
Centre	73	29		25	64	13	27	70	30	68	17	72	1	64	15
Cattawissa.	h5	71	56	79	50	85		53	61	a 68	53	50	38	9	82
Fishi'gcreek		16		11	133	13	289	126	18	133	1	136		134	18.3
Franklin	23	36	22	37	18	40		26	29	32	23	22	33	22	27
Greenwood	78	123		126	76	122	1	74	122	77	119	76	117	76	100
Hemlock	118	30	107	43	109	43		105	42	118	30	117	13	118	18
Jackson	57	6	56	7	55	8		36	28	54	8	59	Ser.	48	1
Locust	108	57	113	71	95	87	Sec. 13.	107	66	163	13	113	52	122	45
Maine	66		64	1	62	5	\$ h	52	10	65	0.5	63	100	58	1.4
Mifflin	118	24	121	18	134	10	168.	123	15	122	14	118	6	115	14
Madison	84	77	80	80	83	76	1	79	83	81	67	86	6	77	68
Montour	20	22	16	20	12	28	1	25	13	18	11	21	10	10	31
Mt. Pleasant		32	37	39	47	25	8	37	42	50	21	40	24	41	24
Orange	100	28	109	16	116	6	4	56	69	104	3	9.5	1	98	
Pine	34	31	35	31	34	33	0.30	33	33	35	33	29	37	34	31
Roaringcrek	37	16	45	12	37	19	1	37	15	47	10	44	10	33	13
Scott	25	97	26	96	22	96	4	27	97	26	98	24	95	25	90
Sugarloat	78	130	78		771		- 1	25	54	76		76	1	72	5
To:al	1636	981	1615	10321	15881	9961	801	1405	1901	17081	7641	14821	874	1609	758

EDUCATIONAL.

Power and Duty of the Teacher in Dis-

We publish below the charge delivered to the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Allen, tried at the last term of the Washington Co. court, and solicited for publication by the County Superintendent, and also members of the school board who have he management of the school in which this difficulty originated.

The jury found a verdict of "guilty" and he Court sentenced Defendant to pay the costs of persecution, and to be imprison ed in the jail of the county for twenty days. JUDGE GILMORE'S CHARGE.

The prosecutor, Mr. French, is assistant teacher in the common school of this Boro'; and the defendant was a scholar in his department. For some violation of rule, the after which he was insolent in language and refused to submit; whereupon he mediately dismissed from school. After he had preceded outside the door, and when Mr. French's back was toward him, the defendant threw into the room, and struck Mi F. on the back, either with a brickbat, or what is called a colt, (the iron ball which was exhibited to you.) The blow was so vi-olent as to produce nausea for a short time, and if the weapon was provided, as alleged for the occasion, it is evidence of grea pravity in one so young as the defendant.— There can be no difficulty as to the guilt of the defendant as he stands indicted, if the ev-

We wish now to observe once for all, and to have it so understood, that in the correc tion of a scholar the jurisdiction of the teacher is exclusive and conclusive, and there can be no interference unless when the punish-ment has been unusual and cruel, which is not alleged in this justance. We say this to show that the boy had not been guilty of any violation of rule. If the door st

opened to such investigations they would be more numerous than profitable. We cannot however permit the ceive the conduct of Mr. French was subject to exception. We think he did wrong in dis missing the boy from school, whether for an indefinite time, or merely temporarily. We entertain some old fashioned notions about the efficacy of "the rod" reducing to submission, rebellious and viscious youngsters, we think that remedy had not a fair trial on this occasion. Independent of high and sacred authority, we have experience which will go farther with some in these days, than the use of "the rod" must not be neglected in the training of the child, and by this we are to understand the quantum of its use which will insure submission. Any thing short of this is worse than none. For where submission is not gained by the teacher, victory is achieved by the scholar; and the boy who is not brought to subjection in the school room is unfit to be turned into the streets; his proper destination then for the well being of a and his own reformation should be the Ho of Refuge. It is the observation of those whose age has given them the opportu Upper Navik, from whence they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, and where they were found by the of judging, that the present or rising genera co, and where they were found by the search. present, and we are disposed to believe it Poor. The blood and battle grew so hot that he afterward proposed to have his anitagonist indicted for selling liquor in violation of the Buckalew Law.

The blood and battle grew so hot that he afterward proposed to have his anitagonist indicted for selling liquor in violation of the Buckalew Law.

They also ligative to use that indispensible and remedy, "the rod." New ideas have up on this subject carnestly and hones terriained, but this new philosophy has decided that Gen. Power was not legally failure to use that indispensible and natural remedy, "the rod." New ideas have sprung tertained, but this new philosophy has proved a failure, whereupon we desire to bring again into respectful notice the old dogma. And perished from exposure and starvation. No in doing so, we have the satisfaction of be-traces whatever were discovered of Sir John lieving that on the subject of the proper edumind is enquiring and emere, and willing to yield conviction to what is best and this is everything in establishing the right in any stroverted matter. We are free to confess that there is some reason for the d views entertained on this subject, but this arises we apprehend more from a failure to discriminate properly, producing confusion rather than contradiction. Some teachers

have no faculty for government, to such an application of "the rod" can give the proper authority; they will always be treated with

that contempt which scholars only know how to bestow and it makes no difference how

great their other acquirements may be, the

ool, but may do very well with a sup-

fancied to the contrary; we will venture nesert that genuine authority in the school room has its root in "the 10d." It is all a nistake to suppose that scholars entertain feeling of resentment to the teachers from whom they have received just and legitimate punishment: the teacher is in loco parentind when the correction is administe parents spirit it is owned and received by the er respect, and even affection. We know ral punishment to be inflicted by another hand upon ther children. We have in our teacher, using every effort to promote discord and dissatisfaction in the District. Such persons are moved wholly by instinct and are incapable of reason on the subject, are enti-tled to no consideration, and should receive none, unless they should attempt to put their than ever before occupied.

The scorey was easily co insage threats into execution, when they will receive from this court, if the opportunity the sake of society—parents of this class are dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge not numerous. It may have come under your observation too, as something remarkthe most vicious children, and for the want of that wholesome correction which they are

parental tenderness.

This is a matter of great concern to parents sir, your son is so vicious and incorrigible that he is no longer a fit subject for the school room, therefore we have dism parent could justly reply this is not treating THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE EXPEDI me or my child fairly. I have a reght to ex-pect that all proper modes of discipline shall be exhausted before such a sentence of disgrace, and perhaps destruction, shall be put upon my child. I understand you have fail-ed to use "the appointed means," and I inhe teacher to blame.

ARRIVAL of the CANADA ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX Oct. 9 .- The steamship Canada from Liverpool, with European dates to Sat-uaday, the 29th, arrived at half past seven o'clock.
The steamship Hermann arrived out on the 24th ult.

From the Crimes.

The latest news from the Crimea is, the Gortschakoff telegraphed, on the 23d ult., that the Allies had landed 20 000 men at Eupatoria, and that the enemy have now 30.00

nen on the Russian flank.

The Allies attacked the Russian infants on the 22d of September, when the latter re-treated. On the 25th, the Allies, 23,000 strong, debouched from Eupatoria, and occu-pied the neighboring villages on the left

On the 17th, the Allies were concentrati heir forces between the Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and were constantly recor ing the left wing of the Russian army. The

Four hundred deserters, mostly Polanders

had arrived in the Allied camp. sustenance. The loss of the Russians during the bombardment and assault is estimated a

Sebastopol from the North shore. Some of the guns send the shot entirely over the town, doing much damage to the advanced siege-works of the Affies. A letter from Rerlin states that Prince Gort-

schakoff will shortly evacuate the forts on the North side of Sebastopol, but the Russians are still making vast preparations for

The Russian Treasury is receiving large

suras through Berlin.

The Turkish troops at Constantinople intended for Asia, have been sent to Eupato-

ia.
It is reported that large bodies of French or who knows how to govern. Again there are scholars who are best controlled by the law of kindness. In the first instance the correct troops have been landed at Enpatoria.

Bespatches received from Vienus state that Kars is greatly straitened for provisions, and the garrison are absolutely subsisting on horses flesh. of kindness. In the first instance the correc-tion by the rod is not successful, and in the second it is not required, and these excep-tions to the general rules has caused its ne-cessity to be doubted; but notwithstanding these and all other exceptions which can be

Most of the Baltic fleet is to win

he Advance left in the Ice

A BRIDGE OF ICE FROM GREENLAND

AN OPEN SEA FOUND.

The return of Dr. Kane and party fro ermination of an adventurous undertakin of more than ordinary peril. The expediti started in May, 1853, and had not been heard of since July of the same year.

The Expedition succeeded in crossin Melville Bay, and reaching the hea Smith's Sound, as early as the 6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the North completely impenetrable, they were forced to at-tempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides, running at the rate of four miles an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet, had worn a temporary opening.— Previous to taking this step, which involved great risk-which was, in fact, equal to a sacrifice of the brig in which Dr. Kane was— a Francis metallic life-boat, with a cashe of ns, was concealed as a means of re-

The penetration of the pack-ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength she would not have been able to sustain the shocks. She was several times on her beam ends, and once on fire from the apsetting of the stores.

Some idea of this peculiar navigation may

be formed by a knowledge of the fact of her losing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of wrapping line. They were cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the 10th of September, 1853, they had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland, at a point never reached before.

Here the young ice froze around the ves sel, and compelled them to seek a winter time seen such in the full tide of their ridic. * asylum, in which they experienced a degree ulous fury, threatening to annihilate the of cold much below any previous registrateacher, annoying and disgusting the Direction. Whiskey froze in November, and fir four months in the year the mercury was solid daily. The mean annual temperature was five de-grees below zero. This is the greatest degree of cold ever experienced by man, and their winter quarters were nearer the Pole

The scorvy was easily controlled, but the most fearful, as well as the most novel feature of the winter was a tetanus, or lockjaw. should be afforded, that punishment which whick defield all treatment. It carried away hey so richly have deserved. Happily for fifty-seven of the best E-quimaux sledge

The operations of search were commenc ed as early as March-the first parties under the personal charge Dr. Kane, crossing the of that wholesome correction which they are not allowed to receive, they generally go to destruction, which is the fruit of this ill-timed parental tenderness.

This is a matter of processor to account. and underwent an amputation of their toes.and the public, which, has been the cause of It was by means of these efforts that the Exour hazarding these few observations. It is pedition succeeded in bringing back its rea serious and sorry thing to say to a parent, sulrs. The parties were in the field as fate sir, your son is so vicious and incorrigible as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter's darkness rendered it im-possible to travel.

Greenland has been followed by Dr. Kane. and surveyed, with a coast line towards the Atlantic, fronting due North, until a stupen-dous glacier checked their progress. This sist upon it as a matter of right and justice. In this the parent would be right, and his complaint just, and hence we think the dismissal in this instance was premature and the teacher to blame. lantic. It is, however, an effectual barrier to all future explorations. This glacier, in spite of the difficulties of falling bergs, was followed out to sea, the party rafting tuemselver cross open water spaces upon masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in travel ing eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new northern land. (This glacier is, we believe, the largest discovered by any

navigator.) THE NEW LAND. This new land, thus cemented to Green

land, by protruding ice, is named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland, bears, we understand, the name of Mr. George Peabody, one of the projectors of the Expedition. This icy of the Old and New Worlds is feature of singular and romantic interest.

The range of the siedge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire cir-cuit of Smith's Sound has been effected, and its shores completely charted. THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

But the real discovery of the expedition i the Open Polar Sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—Thas. R. by the existence of a zone or solid belt of ice, extending more than one hundred and It is reported that the demoralization of the twenty-five miles to the southward. (This M. Piatt, 1856.

Russian army is complete, and such was the sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as ex-Russian army is complete, and such was the confusion from the first moment of the assault of the Allies upon Sebastopol, that the soldiers became exhausted from fatigue, havimpressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed speak of it with wonder and admiration. An area of three thousand square miles was seen, entirely free from ice. This channel SXX. District composed of the counties of Beaver, Buller and Lawrence—John Fergus has been named after Hon. John P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was taken. The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 82 deg. 30 min. The the nearest land to the Pole yet discovered. bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the expedition which bears his

The extreme severity of the previous season made evident that the brig could not be liberated before the winter set in. She was fast imprisoned in the centre of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy, and the were and calculated to reast source, and the fuel, owing to the emergencies of winter, was deficient in quantity. Under these try-ing circumstances Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers, on an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Scund in hopes of meeting the English expeditions, and thus giving relief to

BETURN of the KANE EXPEDITION. his associates, passee in an open boat ov They found an uninterrupted Darrier of ice, extending in one great horse-shoe from Jones' to Murchison's Sounds, and were forced, af-

ter various escapes, to return to the brig.

During the winter that ensued, they a ed the habits of the Esquimaux, live ruw walrus meat, and surrounding selves with walls of moss. In spite precautions, the scurvy advanced with precautions, the scurvy advanced with s progress; but by the aid of a single teadogs, Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with the Esquimaux, seventy miles to the southward, (the coldest drive according to the doctor, that he ever had.)—By the system of mutual assistance, the Expedition exchanged meat with the Esquients of the contraction of maux, and by organizing a hunt, relieved their party. At one time, every man of the Expedition, except Dr. Kaue and Mr. Bonsell, were confined to their bunks with sour vy. Dr. Kane had to cook, cut ice, &c., and Mr. Bonsell had to do other menial service By Providential interference, the party es-caped without a single death.

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the south could reach the party in time to prevent their imprisonment for a third winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrons, if not fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane wisely determined to ab-andon his brig, and attempt to descend to the south by a combination of boats and

brig on the 17th of May-the temperature at that time being 5 degrees below zero.-They crossed a belt of ice 81 miles in diameter, dragging their boats behind them, and carrying four sick comrades, by means of a dog sledge. After a travel of 316 miles, with 31 days of constant exposure, they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal ter. Their guns supplied them with animal food—no provisions being carried into the boats except powdered breedstuffs and tallow. [Tallow, says the Doctor, is a very good thing.] From Cape Alaxander they

ravelled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting eider duck and seal, and collecting enough e.ge to keep the party in good condition. At Cape Fork they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast. Striking out into the open sea of Melville Bay, they then steered for the north Danish settleents of Greenland. Here they providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1300 miles, and eighty one days of constant exposure.

From Operativik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danieh sail ing vessel for England. By great good for time, they touched at Disc, where they were met by Capt. Hartstein's Expedition. This last searching expedition had found the ice of Smith's sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the E-quimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane, and had

THE SENATE.

I. District composed of the city of Phila-delphia—Eli K. Price, 1856; Wm. A. Crabbe, 11. District composes of the county of Phil-

adelphia—Harlan Ingram,* 1858; Henry G. Pratt, 1855; Nath. B. Browne, 1857. III. District composed of the county of Montgomery—Thomas P. Knox,* 1858.

IV. District composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware-John J. Lewis, 1857.

Chester and Delaware—John J. Lewis, 1857.
V. District composed of the county of Berks—John C. Evans,* 1858.
VI. District composed of the county of Bucks—Jonathan C. Ely,* 1858.
VII. District composed of the counties of Laucaster and Lebanon—Jacob G. Shuman, 1857; J. W. Killinger, 1857.

VIII. District composed of the counties of Northumberland and Dauphin—David Taggart. 1857.

IX. District composed of the counties of

Northampton and Lehigh-Joseph Laubach, X. District composed of the counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne-James

H. Walton, 1857. M. Walton, 1857.

XI. District composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin—David Mellinger, 1856. XII. District composed of the county of York—Wm. H. Welsh,* 1858.

York—Wm. H. Welsh,* 1858.

XIII. District composed of the counties of
Cumberland and Perry—Samuel Wherry,
1856.

XIV. District composed of the counties of
Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—A.
J. Gregg, 1858.

XV. District composed of the counties of

Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—John Crees-well, ir., 1856.

XVI. District composed of the counties of

Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming-Wm

of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield, Iefferson and Forest-Byron D. Hamlin,

1858.

XIX. District composed of the counties of Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thos. Hoge,

1856. XX. District composed of the counties of

Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—John Fergu-son, 1856.

XXII. District composed of the counties of Allegheny—William Wilkins,* 1858; Jorus R. M Clintock, 1856.

XXIII. District composed of the counties of Washington and Greene—John C. Flense-ten 1857.

ken 1857. XXIV. District composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Francis Jury

Somereet, Bedford and Fulton—Francis Jürgden. 1857.

XXV. District composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Samuel S. Jamison, 1836.

XXVI. District composed of the counties of Junianta, Mufflin and Union—James M. Sellers, 1857.

XXVII. District composed of the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland-Wm. E. Fra-

of Fayette and Westmoreland—Wm. E. Fr. zer. 1857. XXVIII. District composed of the coun of Schuylkill—Christien M. Straub,* 1858.

* New Senators, and re-elected. The de indicate when the terms expire. Democs in Roman type. Whige and Know Nothin in Italic.