CURIOSITIES OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The New York American gives the following account from an officer of the American Arctic Expedition, of the boats used in that region:

"Kyacs" are a kind of boat used by this people, and are, certainly, very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the Advance. They are made by sketching bulkheads over a light frame-work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, bulbs ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about fourteen inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about 12 feet, by fourteen inches in diameter. The bottom slides by legs and hips through the aperture in the top of the boat, extending his legs lengthways, while from his hips up are outside. This part of the body is covered with a seal-skin, made the same as a "jumper," and lashed with drawing-string at the bottom, so from round the aperture in the boat. The boatman propels his craft with a double-bladed paddle, about seven feet in length, made of light wood and slightly made; the main part but about 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and the blade 4 inches wide, and ornamented with ivory. With this he moves his boat through the water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous movement with his oar, an expert boatman will completely upset his boat, and come up on the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed situation.

In this light vessel he pursues his avocation of spearing seal in the roughest weather; for which purpose he has a barbed spear several inches long, made of steel, and very sharp, which is attached to an ivory point about eight in length and two and a half inches in diameter at the base, and fitted to a socket, forty feet in length, made of the hide of Walrus, and also is fastened to a bladder made of the skin of a seal and filled with air, lying on the after part of the boat. When the spear enters the seal, it is arranged so that it disengages itself from the ivory point by the point slipping in the same instant from the staff, but is attached by a string and floats with it, while at the same time the bladder to which the line is attached, is thrown overboard, in order to prevent the seal from sinking any farther than the length of the line; the seal and bladder are then recovered at his leisure. For killing water-fowl, of which there are but few, a sharp, round spear is secured attached to a staff seven feet in length.—These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely, if ever missing their mark. Another manner, and the easiest way for obtaining the seal, is by doing it through a hole in the ice where they come up to breathe; they will frequently scratch holes through the ice from the under side, where it is several feet thick, to get fresh air; the natives are accustomed to the noise made by the scratching, and will hear them a long distance and watch for them, and as soon as they make their appearance they are at once killed and secured.

THE WIFE OF KOSSUTH.—The New York Express, in an article on the expected arrival of Kossuth, relates the following incident, illustrative of the devotion of his wife to her husband after being exiled to Turkey:

"With him comes his heroic wife, who, after his exile commenced in Turkey, with incredible sacrifices and devotion disregard to a thousand dangers, traversed hostile territories, subsisted on the scantiest rations and underwent sufferings of every kind, to join him at his retreat by the foot of Mount Olympus. It was under the protection of a passport from the British consul general, at Belgrade, that as British subjects, under assumed names, she and her companions were enabled to accomplish this great adventure, and when, on the twenty-eighth day, a courier was sent in advance of them to apprise Kossuth of their approach to Shumla, (he was ill,) and on account of the many plans of the Austrians to assassinate him, the Sultan's authorities would not allow him to leave Shumla and go to meet his wife, the news of her deliverance and her approach announced the liveliest satisfaction to all the refugees; and the Hungarians and Poles went as far as the gates of the city to meet this heroic lady with the cause of Hungary. It was night when the carriage neared the city; and as it entered the gates she found the streets thronged with the people of lights, green, white and red, the colors of the Hungarian flag, and was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm from the whole body of the refugees. And the account from which we have quoted goes on to say:

"When Madam Kossuth descended from her carriage she found herself in the presence of husband, who had risen from his bed of illness to receive the poor 'Maria Pulcher,' of the plains of Hungary. A place of receiving her in his arms, M. Kossuth, overcome by feelings of admiration for the sufferings which his wife had undergone, and by the gratitude for her devotion to the cause of her country, threw himself at her feet and kissed them. She endeavored to speak and offer her husband consolation and tranquility, while her own poor feeble heart was ready to burst with emotion. Her voice failed her, and amid the reiterated shouts of the Hungarians and Poles, this heroic woman was carried to her husband's apartments."

In our rejoicing, therefore, at the liberation and the coming bither of the great patriot, let us not forget and offer her offerings of his noble wife.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY.—A merchant tailor of Warsaw, named Michalowski, obtained from the Russian Government permission to go to Paris, on business, stipulating formally not to go to London. The temptation of seeing the Crystal Palace, however, proved too strong for him, and he resolved to go in spite of his promise. On his return to Warsaw, he was sent for by Gen. Abramowitch, chief of Police, who knew his transgression, and punished for it by *doing fagged with a cane.*

PARADISE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Attempts for pagan worship has been opened at San Francisco, by the Chinese. This is the first dark temple that has been erected in this country, since those days in the dim and misty past when the ruins recently discovered by Stephens in Central America, were populous with a great and highly advanced nation, whose name and fate are now unknown.

AT a recent term of the District Court in Cooper county, Iowa, the jury rendered a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff in the case of Brown vs. Stiles. The defendant was charged with abducting the plaintiff's wife, and eloping her and her children.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Oct. 24, 1851.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

(Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.)

☞ ABRAHAM REEVES, Esq., the Commissioner elect, was sworn into office on Tuesday last. The new Board was organized by appointing MAJOR MCCLELLAN President, and JACOB AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk. Mr. MORRINGSTAR retires from the Board, his term of three years being completed.

☞ On Monday last, Major SCOTT, the Sheriff-elect, was qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Sheriff of the County of Adams. We predict that he will make an efficient, faithful and popular officer.

☞ We understand that Judge DUNKLE intends to resume the practice of Law, upon the completion of his judicial term, which will be after the November Court. He will practice both in York and Adams counties.

☞ In another column we give the majorities for Governor in the different counties—most of them being official—also the majorities for Canal Commissioner, as far as received. We also append a table of losses and gains on the vote for Governor in 1848, which may prove satisfactory to the reader. The full official vote will be published hereafter.

Insurance against Fire.

☞ The following persons were elected Managers of the "*Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company,*" at the late annual meeting of the Stockholders:

Samuel Miller, Gettysburg,
A. H. Stevenson, "
George Swope, "
D. A. Buehler, "
Wm. B. Wilson, Menallen township,
Robert McCurdy, Cumberland "
Jacob King, Straban "
Adam Hemmelright, Franklin "
J. W. Maginly, Hamiltonban "
John L. Noel, Oxford "
John Musselman, jr., Liberty "
Henry A. Picking, Reading "
Jacob Grist, Latimore "

The new Board was organized by electing the following officers, viz:

President—Samuel Miller.
Vice President—John Musselman, r.
Secretary—H. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—A. R. Stevenson.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintelman, and Jacob King.

This Company is restricted in its operations to the County of Adams, and everything being done under the personal supervision of the Managers, without the intervention of travelling Agents, there is the best possible guaranty of its affairs being judiciously and economically administered. It is rapidly acquiring the confidence of the citizens of the county—a number of them having withdrawn from distant companies and taken policies from this. Policies issued by this company are as secure as a gentleman—so learned a Jurist—so faithful an officer—should be voted down by such influences; but *defeat* under the circumstances, is, in our estimation, infinitely more honorable than success would have been, had that success been purchased by a base prostitution of Judicial power to the prejudices of the mob.

☞ "*Black Horse,*" is the well-known designation of one of the taverns which was refused licenses at the April Court.

Judge Coulter.

This gentleman, one of the Whig nominees for Judges of the Supreme Court, is elected, and Judge Campbell, one of the Locofoco nominees, defeated. Campbell was opposed by about two votes in each township except one, which he carries by a majority of about 1000. Coulter, (Whig,) is a Free-Soiler, and denounces the Fugitive Slave Law, has about 20,000 majority over Mr. VINTON, "National Whig." This was accomplished by the Free Soil Whigs of the Western reserve voting for Mr. Wood.—How about the "Union" now? In Pennsylvania, before the election, we were told by the opposition that the salvation of the Commonwealth, the Union, would have had the election been close—controversy the direst of treasons—and subjugate the Union—conclusively as follows:

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us enjoy the proud consolation afforded by the conviction, that a vast majority of the people of the United States, true to their forefathers, true to themselves, and true to posterity, are firmly and immovably attached to the Union; that they are in the best sense of the word, the true guardians of liberty, of internal peace, of prosperity, and of national happiness, prepared to consummate their sacrifices, if called to do so, for the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the Laws, and to the Rights of the Whole Country, and to the Rights of the Whole Country, and to the Rights of the Whole Country