

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

DAVID OYER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning Feb. 27. 1857. "Fearless and Free."

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the annexation of slavery and to the other equally objectionable principles of the incoming National Administration...

- David Taggart, John B. Harris, James J. Lewis, De Lorma Inleria, Pazzo Vickers, W. Warner, John H. Winifred, A. W. Crawford, A. Hine, C. S. Kaufman, John C. Sloan, Jonas Augustine, C. S. Eyster, Joseph Brown, Jos. D. Fennell, John T. Peters, Nicholas V. Conolly, Jr., James Penrose, John Purcell, James M. Sellers, John Wilbar, Chas. B. Foust, Geo. T. Thora, S. B. Chase, David Mumma, Jr., John M. Gibbons, Henry Southar, W. E. Stevenson, Harrisburg, Feb. 23, 1857.

UNION CONVENTION.

By the call for a Union State Convention, which we publish at the head of our columns to-day, it will be seen that there is now a good prospect during the coming campaign of a fair and thorough union of all the opposition forces on candidates for the office of Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge.

There will be, we confidently predict, on the part of Americans, no opposition to this excellent movement, and every true member of the American party will use all honorable endeavors to defeat the Locofoco party, which, at the Convention at Cincinnati, that nominated Buchanan, passed the following resolutions, in reference to the patriotic American party.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity and expansion, furnishes a pre-eminence example of a free government built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment. We respect persons without regard to rank, place or birth. No party is justly to be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles...

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Next Governor.

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN. As we stated last week, this subject is now quite extensively agitated. The name of Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN appears to take well with the people in different parts of the State. It seems to be conceded that he could unite all the elements of opposition, and secure for the American Republican party a brilliant victory.

ity, and no one has done more for it, than he. His nomination is no more than a just merit to the man.

We have conversed with quite a number of our friends from different parts of the County, and they all express themselves warmly favorable to the nomination of Mr. Jordan. Let our friends push his claims—let Bedford County be true to herself, and we may receive the honor of the next Governor from this County.

In this part of the State he would run a tremendous vote, as he is well liked on account of his many good qualities of both head and heart.

We would then say to our brethren throughout the State, give us the nomination, in the person of Mr. Jordan, and our triumph will be certain.

Spring Elections.

Americans and Republicans, don't fail to attend to the Spring elections in time.—Get out your strongest and best men, and above all, heal all differences among you.—Next fall one of the most important State and County elections comes off that we have had for years, and it is important that the Spring elections should be carried. St. Clair township: are your differences healed? If not, let every patriot in that Township labor for the common good, in bringing about that result. All the other townships are right, and the eyes of all are now turned on good old patriotic St. Clair! Friends, heal your differences, and Bedford county will be safe both in the Spring and Fall, and no mistake. Go to work now, and organize in time, and all will be well.

The following are a few of the Resolutions of the large Democratic meeting, which recently convened in Elbensburg, Cambria county, to sustain the course of Crosswell and Smith, in refusing to support Forney. They are into the "slanderer of the dead" about a feet!

Resolved, That the bitter and vindictive assaults made upon our Representative, George N. Smith, and our Senator, John Crosswell, Jr., by the Keystone Club, the Bedford Gazette, and the National Hierarchy Club of Hollidaysburg, meet with our qualified indignation and contempt, and that under the peculiar circumstances by which Messrs Crosswell and Smith were surrounded, they faithfully and honestly carried out the well known, and often expressed wishes of their Cambria county constituents.

Resolved, That we are no sunshine friends of Gen. Foster, and while we knew the purity of his principles, and the integrity of his character, to be above suspicion, we shall sustain him against every attack, whether from open or concealed foes, whether made by detestable clubs or seditious politicians by the purchasers of the living or the slanderers of the dead. We endorse his course in manfully refusing to attend the Convention to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator, because before it met, the degree had already officially gone forth that he should be sacrificed.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Cambria county do not recognize in the Bedford Gazette any right to interrogate them as to the past, nor advise them as to the future; inasmuch as the same paper on a former occasion sold out their interests and their candidate for the patronage of the Portage Railroad.

The following are a few of the Resolutions passed at the Great Democratic meeting which met at Greensburg, for the purpose of sustaining Gen. Foster, and the Locofocos who refused to support Forney.

Resolved, That we have learned with regret the recent complication of the administration of Mr. Buchanan with the election of a United States Senator. A proper regard for the welfare of the Democratic party; and for the fame of Mr. Buchanan; and the success of his administration, ought instinctively to have suggested the indignity of asking his interference, either personal or official, in a contest for the office of Senator, where all the parties concerned were his warm and devoted friends.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially approve of the course pursued by the Representatives of Westmoreland county in refusing to participate in a caucus nominating, which confesses its weakness before the bar of public opinion by appealing from the sovereign people, and the appointed agents of the Constitution, to the interference of the President elect.

Resolved, That we regret the impudence of the hungry crowd who suppose they are paying their way to OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, and wiping out the recollection of past delinquencies, by offering the incense of their foul pens to the sage of Westland, in heaping abuse and calumny on one of the greatest, purest and best of men living. We have not sought an issue which must destroy all harmony in the Democratic party—neither do we decline it—POSTER WAS RIGHT, and the GALLANT FRIENDS WHO ACTED WITH HIM WERE RIGHT, and while Westmoreland has a voice to be heard, a vote to be given, or an effort to defend against injustice and wrong, we will sustain him and his friends.

Resolved, That the denunciation of the GALLANT SMITH, by Gen. Bowman, and his ignoble compeer Rankin, excites our better feeling than that of contempt. Such trash is no longer at par. Col. Smith is not only a better man, but also a better Democrat than either of his accusers. His heart is in the right place and he has the courage to maintain it. Like the elder Brutus who would brook the eternal Devil to keep his State in Rome. Such men are worth a world of paandering sycophants, pimps and traitors.

Resolved, That the array of Papers which the Bowman Meeting held in Bedford a few days since, paraded as sustaining Gen. Bowman, in his abuse of Foster and his friends, is a gross fabrication especially as to the Huntingdon Globe, and Reading Gazette, for if the Democrats of Bedford county will but examine these Papers, they will find that they have not said one word against Foster and his friends.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, pays the following high and merited compliment to the Senator from this District, in speaking of the bill lately introduced by him in relation to the Attorney Generalship:

"In the Senate, Mr. Jordan had up his bill to create a law department in the State, equal in dignity and importance with the Secretaryship of State. It proposes to give the Attorney General \$6000 per year, and requires him to keep a permanent office at Harrisburg, and imposes upon him many new and onerous duties."

Mr. Jordan is the Senator from Bedford, and is quite a young man. He is modest and entirely unpretending in his manner, but is a man of real talent and large information. It is so seldom that you find in public men of this day an entire absence of display and vanity, and the presence of sterling intellect and intelligence, that it is a pleasure to mention the fact. Jordan has a solid, useful face before him, for he is not more than forty-five.

The Chambersburg Repository and Transcript has again changed hands. Messrs. Crooks & Eyster withdrawing, succeeded by G. H. Merklein & Co. Both parties have our best wishes for their future success.

We call the attention of the travelling public to the Tavern in Stoverstown kept by Mr. Broadstone. It is an excellent house, and the bar keeper, Mr. George Tricker, who manages the hotel, is as attentive and obliging a "good fellow," as can be found.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of valuable real estate in Snake Spring Valley, for sale by the Adm'r of Adam Sneider, dec'd.

Gov. Pollock has authorized the Harrisburg Telegraph to state that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. C. L. Kelling.

See advertisement for a partner in the Tavern business.

Correspondence of Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—It is understood the Senate committee on apportionment are busy at work preparing a bill, in the hope of getting it reported before the adjournment next Friday, so that the bill may be printed.—The aggregate number of taxables in the State is 597,692. By calculation this makes the ratio for Representative districts, 5,976, and for Senatorial districts 16,011. At the last apportionment in 1850 the Representative ratio was 4,865, and the Senatorial 14,743. This shows a reasonably rapid progress in taxables and population notwithstanding the immense emigration to the western States and territories.

The agricultural districts, as compared with the mining and manufacturing districts, are falling off. Hence Bucks, Berks and York counties will each lose one member in the House, and Franklin will not any longer be entitled to two members. The same falling off is manifest in all the southern tier of counties, west of Franklin; even old Westmoreland will lose one member. Your Senatorial district of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton is now 4,462 taxables short of the Senatorial ratio for this year. On the other hand, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties each gain a member of the House, and Philadelphia city gains two, so that hereafter she will send no less than seventeen members. I hear it intimated that the Senate Committee intend to divide the city into single Representative districts, and thus allow each party a chance of electing a share of these seventeen members in proportion to the strength of the respective parties. Herefore it has been doubted whether the Legislature had the power to divide a city or county into single districts, but it seems the committee this year, on which are several lawyers of both parties, are pretty nearly, if not altogether unanimous on the question of power, and altogether unanimous on the question of expediency.

The committee on executive nominations stood two against two for confirming the nomination of Dr. Dewitt as State Librarian; and the other members of the committee being absent, the four asked and obtained leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and no further action has yet been had.

The differences between the Senate and House as to the time for electing State Treasurer have been compromised, and the eleventh of March agreed upon as the day for the election.

The cordial co-operation of all those who are opposed to the slippery platform of sham democracy, seems to have diffused a general feeling of joy, and congratulation among the Americans and Republicans throughout the State. All I have seen or heard since the bill was signed concur in the opinion that it is the only sensible and practical mode of uniting the otherwise divided forces.

Our law makers have at last got fairly to work, and it is a pity that the temporary adjournment should have been permitted at this stage of the session to interrupt the public business. Since my last letter, the Finance Committee has reported adversely on the bill providing for the sale of the Main Line, and the investment of the proceeds in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The same committee introduced another bill providing for the sale of this line for nine millions of dollars. If the Pennsylvania Railroad becomes the purchaser, the tonnage tax is thereupon repealed; and should any other company or association become the purchaser, the State agrees to transfer said tax to such purchaser. These are the leading features of the bill, and so far as I can learn they seem to meet with a very general approval.

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SPECTATOR.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Attorney General—Increase of Salary and Duties.

MR. JORDAN'S bill relative to the office and duties of the Attorney General passed a second reading in the Senate on Friday. This is one of the most important bills of the session. It makes a radical change in the whole mode of conducting business in the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's departments in regard to the collection of the public revenue, and cuts up by the roots the glaring abuses that have prevailed in the collection of the public funds from defaulters and their securities.—In short it establishes a system in the mode of conducting the business of those departments which cannot fail to prove most efficient for the public good. It makes the office of Attorney General, which is now really a mere honorary office, an office of importance, and imposes upon that officer the duty of attending to the collection of the public funds from defaulting officers, and in all cases where it is in dispute. The salary is raised from the sum of \$300, now paid, to the sum of \$3000.

One of the crying evils under the present loose system of doing business has been the employment, by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, of Attorneys in different parts of the State for the collection of claims, who have been paid enormous salaries for very small services. A system of favoritism has thus prevailed, under which the State bled profusely. This is to be remedied under this bill. In the course of a very able speech explanatory of the bill, and the evils it was intended to remedy, Mr. Jordan stated that the State Treasurer had assured him that, "if all the bills presented during the past year, for professional services alleged to have been rendered the Commonwealth, had been paid, the amount would not have fallen short of twenty thousand dollars. And this is no extraordinary amount, but rather an ordinary annual occurrence. The manner in which the Treasury of our good old Commonwealth has heretofore been robbed according to law, can perhaps be best illustrated by giving a few instances of recent date."

"It is no doubt pretty well known to the Legislature, that not long since the county of Allegheny and city of Pittsburgh issued a large amount of bonds to aid in the construction of certain railroads. On these bonds the law required a special tax to be paid to the Commonwealth. A question was raised whether the tax should be raised by the county of Allegheny and the city of Pittsburgh, by the railroad companies, or by the holders of the bonds. Now it will be observed that the State had no interest whatever in this question, because it was no business of hers who paid the tax.—But an action at law was got up about it, in which the Commonwealth was used as a cat's paw, by allowing her name to be placed on the record in a party's suit; and the result, that the Commonwealth was obliged to pay the cost of the suit, and the Attorney General, as would have been done under the provisions of this bill had it been the law, three other Attorneys were employed to bring suit against the bank. The suit was accordingly brought, and the three thousand dollars reserved, whereupon the Attorneys make out their bills against the State for two thousand dollars a piece, thus charging our poor old Commonwealth six times the amount of the tax for the collection of three thousand!"

Mr. JORDAN deserves the thanks of the tax payers of the Commonwealth for his noble efforts in the correction of such glaring abuses. He ranks amongst the ablest men of the body of which he is a member, and is uniting in ferreting out the abuses practised by our public officers, and applying remedies for their correction. In the instance in question, he succeeded to a charm. His term expires with the present session, but it is to be hoped the people will not be long deprived of his valuable public services, in the same or some other public capacity. He would make a sterling Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

The following is a synopsis of the several provisions of the bill:

The first section provides that the Attorney General shall keep his office at Harrisburg; that he shall keep proper docket books daily indexes, showing the nature and condition of the business of his department; that he shall annually make a report of the state of the docket, and that at the expiration of his term he shall deliver over such docket books and all the books and papers pertaining to the business of his department to the Auditor General.

The second section requires the Auditor General and State Treasurer to place all claims due the Commonwealth, and appeal for ten days or upwards after the time allowed for appeal, in the hands of the Attorney General for collection, and makes it his duty to proceed forthwith to collect the money by suit or otherwise, as he may deem most conducive to the interests of the State, and to pay over all moneys to the State Treasurer within ten days of the receipt of the same.

The third section extends the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas of Dauphin county over the whole State in all civil actions against public defaulters, and provides for a speedy trial in all cases.

The fourth section prescribes that the Attorney General, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the usual official oath, and that he shall, also, give bond to the Commonwealth, with not less than two sufficient sureties, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The fifth section gives to the Attorney General the right of access to the books and papers of the Auditor General's office, the State Treasurer's office, and the office of the Canal Commissioners, and makes it his duty to see that the accounts of all defaulters are promptly settled, as required by law, and only collect the amount of moneys.

comes subject to its provisions, and entitled to its benefits. The ninth and last section merely repeats all former laws, which, by this act, are altered or supplied, expressly including the acts of 1811 and 1814, which authorized the State Treasurer and Auditor General to employ Attorneys.

Messrs. EDITORS.—As the time is fast approaching when the different parties will be making nominations for the different offices to be filled at the next October election, I would respectfully submit the name of the Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN, of Bedford county, as a suitable person to fill the office of Governor. Mr. Jordan is a young man of sterling worth and integrity, a lawyer by profession, and by his talents and industry stands at the head of his profession, and now holds a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania, where he has won for himself golden honors. Should Mr. Jordan receive the nomination, I know of no one that would be so likely to unite all the elements of opposition to the present and coming national administration.

The communication which we print above is from the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph. It shows the writer to be not unskillful of those interests opposed to the so-called Democratic party, and also that he has a correct idea as to the only course by which we can succeed at the approaching gubernatorial contest. We want a union—a cordial union—and we must be careful to select a man upon whom all the opposition elements could be effectively united. Such a man is the Hon. Francis Jordan. A sound American Republican, embodying all the requisites for the candidate of the united parties, and an earnest and unwavering advocate of their principles. Mr. Jordan has already done good service in the cause, and he stands before the people of this Commonwealth without a blemish. We have no one in our party who would make us a more gallant and worthy standard bearer than he, and upon whom all the opposition elements could be more fully concentrated.

There are many good men in the party around which we will be proud to rally, and many have already been mentioned in connection with the Governorship, but there has been no name yet brought before the public who would make a stronger candidate and better Governor if elected, than the gentleman alluded to in this article. Whoever may be the candidate of the Union party for the approaching contest, he shall receive our undivided and untiring support, but we want a man whose claims we can conscientiously and fearlessly advocate—such a one as Mr. Jordan.—Fulton Republican.

From the New York Express, Friday.

High-Handed Ontrage—A Lady Garroted in the New York Hotel.

Thursday evening, shortly before 6 o'clock, Mrs. Bates, a boarder at the New York Hotel, Broadway, was sitting alone in her room, when a fellow—to her unknown—stalked in and unceremoniously commenced breaking open her trunk with a chisel.

Mrs. Bates being greatly surprised at the impudence of the scamp, asked him in a commanding voice, what he was about.—At this he seized the defenceless lady by the throat with one hand, and placed the other one firmly over her mouth to prevent her from screaming. Being so much alarmed for her own personal safety, Mrs. B. was unable to give any alarm.

Taking advantage of her situation, the bold thief released his grasp from the throat of his victim, and hastening down stairs, he made his escape before the outrage became known to the inmates of the house.

This hotel thief was apparently about 23 years of age, dressed in a black overcoat, black pants and hat, scarf about his neck, &c. &c. He wears no whiskers.

Capt. Dilkes, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, was notified of the affair, and will use his most strenuous exertions to arrest this villain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From another source we learn that Mrs. Bates, who with her husband, has a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, boudoir and bed-room, on the third story front, was taking some refreshments in the boudoir, which is fronting on Broadway; that the robber entered the parlor and proceeded to the bed-room in the rear of the boudoir. The lady hearing the noise, and thinking it was her husband, entered the bed-room, where she perceived the man on his knees, with his back towards her, rifling her trunk which was lying near him. She ran forward to demand what he was about, when he seized her by the throat and prevented her screaming the lady turning back in the face from the effects of the strangulation.—The chambermaid came to the door at this moment, and stood for some two or three minutes without saying anything, thinking, as she has since said, that it was a simple quarrel between husband and wife; but when the ruffian perceived her, he flung the lady from him on the floor, and running down the back stairs, escaped.

Mrs. Bates screamed as loud as she could and gave the alarm, but the thief had made good his escape. When her friends came up, Mrs. Bates' neck was stained with blood, and it was at first supposed that he had choked her in such a manner as to cause her to bleed, but it appears that the blood came from the man's own hand, which he had cut with the chisel while breaking open the trunk. No property was taken.

The same fellow was seen a short time before, by the chambermaid, to enter another

parlor (Mrs. Collins') with a pass key, but when spoken to by her, made an excuse that he was only looking for some person, and the chambermaid, having no suspicion, gave no alarm.

We also learn that an attempt was made to rob Mr. Ludlow, of Westchester, who has rooms in the same hotel, and has rooms on the first floor; but perceiving Mr. Ludlow's wife and children, the thief made a plausible excuse and retired.

Mrs. Bates is from Boston, and has been at the New York Hotel for three or four weeks—intending to pass the winter.—What caused the robber to attack was "harringing the bells and calling loudly for a servant. He attempted to choke her in order to stop her outcry."

This robbery is creating about as lively an excitement in the city as the Bardell murder, but it is evident that no personal violence was intended at the outset—only a robbery.

We have heard of several other cases in Hotels where like robberies have been attempted with pass keys, which shows that these hotel robbers are now numerous in the city. Ladies now in hotels will sit with their rooms locked up, till the excitement is over, and the holder ones may resort to revolvers and daggers for self-defence.

THE BURDELL MURDER Investigation

was closed on Saturday night, with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The early part of the day was taken up with evidences tending to show the complexity of young Snodgrass in the commission of the murder. He was the first witness called, and in answer to questions from the Coroner, distinctly denied that he had ever purchased a dirk or swordcase, either by himself or in company with Mrs. Cunningham. To rebut this testimony, Mrs. Alviset, the wife of a cutter, whose store is on Broadway, was put on the stand, and not only testified that a young man resembling Snodgrass had purchased a five-inch, four-cornered dirk of her, but, when confronted with him, immediately identified him as the person. The Coroner instantly ordered Snodgrass into custody, and he was at once removed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where he remained in confinement during the day Mrs. Alviset's recognition of Snodgrass produced a scene of excitement, only excelled by that in which Farrell identified Eckel a few days ago. A few more witnesses were examined but nothing of importance was elicited beyond these facts, viz: that the dagger purchased by Snodgrass, a fac simile of which was produced, could have inflicted all the wounds upon the Doctor's person; and that the man Farrell was observed by another party, one Mr. Warren, living in Horatio-street, on the night of the murder, sitting where he says he did. This latter person was not placed on the stand at all. The Coroner began his summing up at a late hour in the afternoon, and occupied an hour in charging the Jury. He advanced and argued his theory that the murder was committed by Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, and that Snodgrass was privy to the deed as an accessory before the fact; discredited the statement that Mrs. Cunningham was married to Dr. Bardell, but did not doubt that a marriage took place in which Eckel or some other party personated the Dr.; thus establishing the fact of a purpose in the commission of the murder. The Jury went out a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and returned at 10 1/2 P. M., after an absence of five hours and forty minutes, with a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel, against Snodgrass as an accessory before the fact, and against the two daughters, Augusta and Helen, as accessories before or after the fact. The verdict was received with manifestations of approbation. The Coroner took immediate measures for the committal of the daughters to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. So ends the first chapter.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

The most extraordinary advertisement appears in the New York Tribune, by which Dr. Benjamin Harding announces his alleged great discovery for the liquidation of quartz rock, the extraction of the least particle of gold or other precious metal which that rock may contain, and for the holding of that hitherto solid rock in the form of a liquid in casks and hogsheads, ready to be turned back into rock again as it is needed, thus affording a new material for building, cheaper than brick and beautiful as precious stones. We observe, also, that two French chemists, Messrs. Wohler and Deville, have succeeded in crystallizing the well known substance boron, which has hitherto been known only as a greenish brown powder, or in combination with an acid, and they submitted specimens of the crystals to the French Academy of Sciences a short time since. Those crystals possess a brilliancy and refractive power which nothing equals but the diamond, and they rival that even in hardness, being capable of scratching corundum, which, next to a diamond, is the hardest substance known. The specimens yet obtained are very small, and have a shade of red or yellow, but the color is believed to be accidental, and they hope that further experiments may enable them to produce it colorless. Boron agrees with silicon in many of its properties, and is considered as an intermediate between it and carbon. This discovery may soon put us in possession of a fictitious diamond, which the most experi-

enced eye will be unable to distinguish from the genuine.

DR. ELISHA KENT KANE.

The telegraphic dispatches received on Monday leave little room to hope that the death of Dr. Kane has not already taken place. As our readers are aware, he sailed from England to Havana several weeks since with a view to the amelioration of his impaired health, and at one time it was announced that there was a fair prospect of his recovery. The tidings that have now been received will awaken universal regret. Dr. Kane was a man of whom the country became more proud with every new revelation of his character. He was warmly cherished as one of its brightest ornaments, and a feeling of almost personal affection was mingled with the profound respect which he everywhere inspired. Gallant, brave, heroic, suited equally with a love of science and a passion for adventure, he possessed the mental force to convert the dreams of imagination into reality. His late Arctic expedition, of which he has left such a graphic and beautiful record, was but the culmination of a career which gave early promise of its subsequent achievements.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia in the year 1822, and had accordingly just entered upon his thirty-fifth year. He received his academic education at the University of Virginia, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. Soon after that date he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. With his native thirst for observing the manners and customs of strange countries, he visited different parts of China, the Philippines, Ceylon, and the interior of India. He was the first white person who descended into the crater of the Taal of Luzon, accomplishing this enterprise at the hazard of his life. He was suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting crag, more than two hundred feet above the remains of volcanic eruptions.—With bottles of sulphurous acid and other specimens from the mouth of the crater, he was dragged up senseless through the scoriae. Upon this expedition, he was attacked, by the Ladrones and savages of the Negrito race, and exposed to other hardships which proved fatal to his traveling companion, Baron Loo of Prussia. After this, he traversed a considerable portion of India, visited Ceylon, ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia and passed a season in Egypt. He traveled through Greece on foot, and returned in 1846 to the United States. He was immediately ordered to the Coast of Africa, and sailing in the frigate United States, visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the Iriver Bonny, and obtained free access to the baracoons of Dahomey. Returning home in a precarious state of health, he recovered sufficiently to visit Mexico during the war as a volunteer. He succeeded in delivering dispatches from the President to the Commander-in-Chief, escorted by the notorious spy company of the brigand Dominguez, and after getting the better of a detachment of Mexican soldiers whom they encountered at Nopaluca, he was forced to combat his companions single-handed in order to save the lives of his prisoners, General Torralba, General Gaona and others, from their fury. On the return of peace, he was ordered upon the Coast Survey under Prof. Bache, and was thus employed in the Gulf of Mexico, when he volunteered his services to the first Grinnell Expedition in 1850. He was accepted as senior surgeon and naturalist of the squadron, and entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm, sagacity, and power of endurance which admirably prepared him for the more arduous responsibilities of the second Expedition, the results of which are before the world.

In his private character, Dr. Kane displayed a singularly lovely and attractive union of qualities in striking contrast with the boldness and resolution which impelled him on his career of adventure. The narrative of his expeditions presents a delightful illustration of his personal traits. In this respect they possess the charm of unconscious autobiography. His modest simplicity, his refined tastes, his readiness of feeling, and his almost feminine sympathies are perpetually revealed in connection with as dauntless courage and constancy as ever nerve heroic heart to lofty prowess.—Hence, the magnetic power which he exerted over the companions of his enterprise, winning their romantic attachment, and making himself a center of light and encouragement amid the darkest moments of the forlorn hope in the Arctic seas. What over the scientific results of his perilous voyages, they are of still higher significance in the example they have presented of noble persistent, disinterested and undimmed-until-death.

Death Of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane—Reception of his Remains in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The steamship Calhoun arrived to-day from Havana whence she sailed on the 20th inst., bringing the remains of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic Explorer, who died in Havana on the 16th inst.

The remains were received by the Ottomans, and escorted to the City Hall, where they will lie in State till to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when they will be conveyed on board the steamer J. Woodruff.