

[From Life Illustrated.]

DR. KANE AND THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ELISHA KENT KANE, surgeon in the navy of the United States, and commander of the Grinnell and Peabody expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, was born in Philadelphia on the 3d of February, 1822. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in the year 1843. Soon after, he entered the navy in the capacity of assistant-surgeon, and was attached to the first American embassy to China, as its physician.

An ardent naturalist, and passionately fond of adventure and travel, Dr. Kane availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his position to visit various parts of the Chinese empire, some of the remote provinces of India, the Philippine Islands, and Ceylon. He was the first white man that ever descended into the crater of the Tael of Luzon. From a projecting crag he was let down by a bamboo rope to the distance of 203 feet into the chasm. On the same tour he and his party, one of whom was the Baron Lee, a Prussian naturalist, were attacked by a tribe of native pirates, who, after a sharp engagement, were compelled to fly. But the party were afterward exposed to so much fatigue and hardship in traveling through a region infested by hostile savages, that the Baron died soon after arriving at Java.

Subsequently, Dr. Kane ascended the Nile as far as Nubia, and spent a considerable time in exploring the antiquities of Egypt. Crossing to the European continent, he traversed Greece on foot, continued his pedestrian journey through other parts of Europe, and returned to the United States in 1846. He was immediately ordered to the coast of Africa to join one of the vessels of the American squadron, and while serving on that station made an effort to penetrate into the interior of the African continent. Unhappily, he took the African fever, which so impaired his constitution that he was ordered home for the recovery of his health.

He found his country at war, and, immediately after his recovery, volunteered his services to strengthen the medical staff of the American army in Mexico. On his way to headquarters with dispatches from the President to the Commander-in-Chief, and having in his charge two Mexican generals, prisoners of war, he was attacked by a party of Mexican miscreants. In this action Dr. Kane displayed extraordinary gallantry. His horse was shot under him, and he fought single-handed for some time with the leader of the attacking party, and finally succeeded in routing them, preserving both his dispatches and his prisoner unharmed. But the heroic doctor was severely wounded, and he was detained a long time in the family of one of his prisoners, whose life he had saved from the robber, and who showed his gratitude by the most assiduous attentions to his preserver. Dr. Kane served in Mexico to the end of the war.

Upon the return of the victorious army to the United States, Dr. Kane resumed his position as naval surgeon, and was appointed to serve on the coast survey, then engaged upon the Gulf of Mexico. It was while bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf, in 1850, that he received from Washington a telegraphic message ordering him to join instantly the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, then upon the point of sailing from New York. The department, he says, had calculated his traveling-time to a nicety. In a few hours he had started on his journey northward; on the eighth day he reported himself to the commander of the expedition; forty hours afterward he was on his voyage toward the Pole; in three weeks he changed his climate from tropical to frigid. The story of that expedition, and the tale of his own adventures, perils, escapes, and discoveries, are not written, and brilliantly written, in the book entitled 'The Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin,' by Dr. Kane, published last year by the Harpers. That book, though prepared in haste, and amid the hurry of preparation for a new expedition, is incomparably the most entertaining and graphic work yet produced upon the Arctic regions.

Dr. Kane returned to the United States with an idea in his head. He thought that Sir John Franklin was imprisoned in the OPEN WATERS which he supposed to exist beyond the icy barrier in which previous navigators had been caught and detained, and that this icy barrier, he, Dr. Kane, assisted by dogs and Esquimaux, was the man to get over. The generosity of Henry Grinnell was not exhausted. The first expedition had cost him thirty-five thousand dollars but upon receiving from Mr. Peabody, the American banker in London, an offer of ten thousand dollars to defray in part the expenses of a second expedition, he at once placed a vessel at the service of the gallant doctor, and assumed the entire cost of the expedition beyond the sum offered by Mr. Peabody, whatever that excess might be.

On the 31st of May, 1853, the brig Advance, 145 tons burden, furnished with every conceivable requisite, manned with a picked crew of 20, officered by naval men, and commanded by Dr. Kane, sailed from the port of New York in search of the lost navigators. The brig reached Upernivik in safety, there took on board some dogs and a few men accustomed to Arctic adventure, wrote cheerful letters home on the 20th of July, and soon after sailed to the North. Since that time no tidings of the expedition have been received. The probability is, that it advanced northward until the close of the warm season of 1853; wintered in the ice; renewed its northward course in the summer of 1854, and is now locked up somewhere in the ice, or is pushing its way on foot toward the North Pole.

The recent vote of Congress empowering the President to dispatch a steamer in search of Dr. Kane and his associates, has given rise to the impression that they are supposed to be in imminent danger. Such, we are glad to be able to state, is not the fact. Mr. Grinnell himself has no fears for the safety of the expedition. The brig has provisions enough on board to last till the end of next summer, making no allowance for the seals, bears, and birds which may reward the skill of the hunting men of the expedition.

But since the departure of Dr. Kane, the remains of Sir John Franklin have been found. There is no longer an object of search; and it is justly considered due to Dr. Kane and his brave companions, that they should be informed of the fact, and thus prevented from encountering needlessly the hardships and dangers of a third winter in the polar regions. For this purpose the steamer will sail about the first of June next, direct to Cape Alexander, at the entrance of Smith's Sound, where Dr. Kane agreed to leave a record of his past, and an indication of his future

progress. From Cape Alexander the steamer will go in whatever direction seems to promise success, leaving at the Cape, however, the news respecting Sir John's remains, and orders for Dr. Kane's return. It is probable that the commander of the steamer will have preconcerted orders to return home before the closing of the ice.

Dr. Kane, our readers may be interested to learn, is small in stature, of fragile frame, and very delicate constitution. He is one of those men who look as if a breath could blow them away. Yet in the capacity to endure privation and fatigue, in courage, perseverance, and fortitude, he has few equals. He is, besides, a man of uncommon talent. We expect much in future from his keen eye and happy pen.

The War.

There is no change in regard to the siege of Sebastopol; February 1. The Russian Grand Dukes made a reconnaissance of the allied front. Two French divisions made a demonstration and marched towards Inkerman. The allies are daily expecting an attack. The pickets have been ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In a sortie last night three hundred of the French were put hors du combat, in the obscurity one French regiment firing upon another.

Feb. 2.—Many of the regiments were held in readiness last night for immediate action, and the cavalry have been under arms all night. The weather has changed for the better. The supplies of the commissariat are sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Bruat has telegraphed that since the 31st the Russians had recommenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements, and 1,300 men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French army.

The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

VARNA, Feb. 2.—The Weather is fine. Supplies are more abundant. The allies continue to throw bombs into the city. One hundred and seventy-six siege pieces are in the battery.

Feb. 3.—It is stated from Kamiesch that the Russians made a sortie on the 1st and 2d, but were repulsed by the French Volunteers.

Feb. 6.—Nothing of importance; firing kept up briskly on both sides.

The Vienna Presse says that the English are retiring from the siege lines, and are, with the French Guard, to form a reserve at Balaklava.

General Neil, who arrived at the camp on the 27th of January, has reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army is on the whole good, and that of the British not quite so bad as was reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two corps d'armes, one given to General Pelissier, and the other to General Bosquet, virtually rendering Gen. Canrobert a mere cypher.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is remarked as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord Palmerston as head of the English Government.

NAPLES JOINS THE ALLIES.

A statement is made that Naples has joined the Western Alliance, and will send, besides a fleet, a land force equal to that of Sardinia, to the Crimea. The guarantee of France to prevent a revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the alliance. Count Orloff, the Russian Minister, and staff, have left Naples and retired to Caserta.

Sweden continues her military preparations. Most of the smaller German States have their armies nearly complete.

The Swiss Federal Government preserves its neutrality and continues to forbid enlistment for foreign service.

Prussia sends a circular to her diplomatic agent indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for the field.

In Austria, warlike preparations continue with unabated energy, and, briefly, all Europe is in arms.

All five Powers have formally signified their intentions to confer. The Congress has been postponed from the 15th to meet again at Vienna on the 26th. Lord John Russell represents Great Britain; M. De Dourquelles, or perhaps a special Minister, France; Count Buol, Austria; Riza Bey, Turkey; Gortschakoff, assisted by Mr. Titoff, Ex-Minister to Constantinople.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the Board, and that the business will be limited to offering Gortschakoff a categorical Yes or No.

Count Wedell, the Prussian Envoy to France, remains in Paris, his mission being unaccomplished. His Secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, but that Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, has returned to his place in Berlin. His return has caused a rise in the funds.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Earl of Westmorland had lately several conferences with Count Buol. It is confidently stated that their object was to settle conditions of a loan of £15,000,000 sterling, which the Austrian Government wishes to contract with the guarantee of England. The loan is to be brought out in the London market.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, February 16, 1855. Prince Menchikoff reports from Sebastopol on the 5th; the general situation is unchanged. We continue to disturb the siege. Deserters affirm that the French guard the trenches in consequence of considerable losses of the English Army.

A letter in the Pays, dated Constantinople, January 5th, says, 'A column of riflemen had taken possession of the important position of Cahara, near Balaklava, after driving out the Russians who occupied it.'

The enemy in this affair experienced severe losses. They were completely put to the rout and fled precipitately, bearing their forage and tents.

The loss of the Russians at Sebastopol and neighborhood during the last days of December, is estimated at more than 6,000 men.

The London Times contains a letter from Scutrated dated January 8th, which says that the mortality at the hospital was on the increase, the deaths from Jan. 4th to 7th, inclusive, amounted to 179.

The number in the hospital on the 7th January was 55 officers and 4,332 non-commissioned officers and privates. The atmosphere of the hospital was becoming so pestiferous that arrangements for transferring convalescents to Malta or England were highly necessary.

The ship White Falcon, of New York, sailed from London on the 15th January, for Marseilles, having been chartered by the French Government to convey provisions to the Crimea.

The Times, in a leading article, draws a most deplorable picture of the state of the army in the Crimea. At the beginning of January it could muster only 14,000 bayonets, the artillery and engineers had been reduced in the same proportion, and the cavalry no longer existed as a force.

The deaths amounted to sixty a day, and the number disabled by fatigue and sickness to one thousand a week. This ratio, the Times thinks, will rapidly increase. It is computed that out of 14,000 men nominally fit for service, only 2,000 are in good health. The army was an army of invalids at the beginning of the month although the Crimea winter had not set in.

Will Insist.

The English and French papers will still insist that the fighting at Inkerman was the best fighting on record. If they would only read American history, they would find that they are talking outside of the record. During the war of 1812, we had several encounters which throw the doings at Inkerman completely into the shade. Very few Englishmen have heard of the battle of New Orleans. Let us endeavor to post them up.

On the 8th of January, 1815, General Packenham with 9000 British soldiers, attacked General Jackson, whose force consisted of 6,000 men, one half of whom without arms. Packenham's army was made up of the best soldiers of Europe, veterans from the bloody fields of the Peninsular. Packenham led on his forces with a confidence that showed that such a thing as a defeat had not been considered by him among the possibilities of war. General Jackson met his advance with a fire from his riflemen that almost decimated his ranks. The attack was deadly, and so unexpected, that the British for a moment wavered. They were instantly rallied again however, and again advanced 'to take the city.' The riflemen again opened upon them, and with the same destructive results. The attack was renewed again and again; but during the whole battle not a British soldier got inside the breastworks. At last Packenham was wounded, when the fight became a defeat. Those who came to take New Orleans returned to their ships broken down and dispirited. The British lost by this battle 708 men and officers. The Americans lost eight.

Compared with this, Inkerman fades away and becomes 'small potatoes.' The editors of London and Paris should buy a cheap edition of 'The War of 1812,' and get posted up.—[New York Dutchman.]

Getting the Blues.

N. Y. Courier writes as follows:— 'The Emperor has sought a diversion from the pressing cares which the precarious situation of the army in the East has caused him. He has shut himself up—invisible to the whole world, save his ministers—in the Palace of St. Cloud. He, who is ordinarily so calm, cannot now, it is said, conceal his irritation. Nobody dares to approach him. The Empress herself seems to have lost that supreme influence with which her grace, her sweetness, and her beauty have hitherto invested her. In the midst of continual and violent rains, St. Cloud has become to her a most dreary abode. She desired to return to the Tuileries, but her august husband for thirteen days resisted her wishes—To him solitude was a necessity.'

We should not wonder if the Emperor were taking measures for an elopement. His army on the Crimea is running up a debt that only requires a defeat to convert Paris into a slaughter house. Louis's continuance in France depends altogether on his success. No wonder he is getting melancholy. In Paris, the distance between the Palace and the guillotine is so short, that it's very often traversed in a week.

More Improvement.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: 'A great improvement is said to have been accomplished lately in the operation of that humane French instrument, the guillotine. For a long time attempts have been made to diminish the horrors of the guillotine, by rendering more rapid the process of preparing the criminal after his arrival at the instrument, and for rendering the fall of the knife more rapid and more certain. At the execution of a man a few mornings ago, at the Place de la Roquette in this city, the new system was put into operation with the most happy, and it might be added, most frightfully rapid results. A particular arrangement of the leather straps enables them to tie the criminal in a second, and holds him perfectly motionless. Sliding boards, fitted into the grooves between which glides the instrument of death, accelerate its fall, so that the execution takes place with the most frightful rapidity. By this new method there is no danger of being obliged to strike a second time, as sometimes happened with the old method, nor is there any possible delay in a moment where minutes are centuries.'

ON ONE CONDITION.—Some years ago, when the Legislature of one of the middle States were framing a constitution, the discussion of its various provisions was warm and obstinate. Many days had been spent in fiery debate, and the vote was at length about to be taken. Just at this moment, a country member, who had been absent some days previously, entered and took his seat. Another member, who was in favor of the amended Constitution, went to him and endeavored to make a convert of him.

"You must vote for the Constitution, by all means," said he.

"I'll think of it," said the country member.

"But you must make up your mind at once, man, for the vote is about to be taken."

The country member scratched his head and seemed puzzled.

"Come, why do you hesitate? Will you promise me to vote for the Constitution. I am sure it will give general satisfaction."

"I'll vote for it on one condition," said the country member.

"What is that?"

"An on no other, I'm gracious."

"But what condition is it?"

"Why, that they let it run by my farm."

Medical and Surgical Report  
Of Cases under my care for the month ending  
April 30, 1855.

MEDICAL.	
Diseases of Lungs	4
" Liver	2
" with Dropsy	2
" Uterine System	5
" Nervous System	3
Difficult Dentition	9
Canker	3
Constipation	3
Deafness	1
Blindness (caused by worms)	1
Vomiting of Blood	1
Quinsey	1
Cancer	1
Rheumatism	1
St. Vitus' Dance	1
	39

SURGICAL.	
Dislocations	2
Sprain	1
Toothache and extracting Teeth	11
Umbilical Hernia	2
Spina Bifida	1
Tumors	2
Hydrocele and operations	2
Diseased knee joint	3
" ankle joint	1
Clubfoot	2
Abscess	1
Burn	1
Diseases of Skin	2
" Eyes	3
	36

Medical cases	74
Remaining under treatment March 31	16
Total	90
Discharged cured	55
Dead	1
Remaining under treatment April 30	34
Total	90

EDITOR OF NEWS:

Dear Sir:—The accompanying report shows an increase in the number of cases for the last month; but as they are chiefly chronic and hereditary ailments, and surgical cases, the health of the city may be considered even better than last month.

Only one death has occurred during the month, the case being that of a child (delicate from birth) which had suffered severely during the winter with disease of the lungs, terminating in water on the chest.

The people generally seem desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the principles pertaining to health, &c.; and we may hope, ere long, to see a manifest improvement in this respect.

WM. FRANCE, Surgeon.

G. S. L. CITY, April 30, 1855.

MARRIED:

On the 25th of April, 1855, by George Birkett, West Jordan, Mr. GEORGE W. BECKSTED and Miss ELIZA MERIDITH.

DIED:

In Ogden city on the 15th of March last, of Consumption, MARY CATHARINE STEPHENS, wife of JAMES OTHA STEPHENS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—In this city, April 30, a 600 Reed and Harness. Whoever finds them, can leave them at Judge Phelps'. 8-1t H. MCKINNEY.

LOST—From the house of Bishop Winter, 5th Ward, a small black and white pig. Leave it at Bishop Winter's and be rewarded. 8-1t

TAKEN UP:

A T FORT HERRIMAN, a red COW with a calf—white face, branded S S on the horn; also branded on the left hip, very much defaced. 8-2t THOS. WHITTLE.

WOOL CARDING.

MY Carding Machine is now in successful operation at my new Flouring Mill, at Isaac Chase's, those who have wool to card can be accommodated. 8-1t BRIGHAM YOUNG.

W. L. JOLLY,

LUMBER MERCHANT—is prepared to purchase good Lumber, for which he will pay part cash. W. L. J. can be found daily at Goddard's Auction store, East Temple st. 8-3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next County Court to be held on Monday, 7th of May next, for the right of the canyon South of Emigration Canyon, above the big springs for the purpose of Pasturing. 8-1t DAVID PETTIGREW.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS have Fees due them as Witnesses before the U. S. District Courts for Utah Territory, will please call at my office in the 17th ward, G. S. L. City, and receive the same. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, U. S. Marshal, Utah Ter. 8-1t

CAME INTO

MY HERD in the Spring of 1854—a dark red heifer—white spot in the forehead—some white in the flanks and under the belly; no brands or marks visible; two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. CHARLES GREEN, South Cottonwood ward. 8-3t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a good ADOBE HOUSE, consisting of 2 rooms, 1 story high, fitted up for either one or two families, situated in Pleasant Grove Fort, or city, garden and corral attached. Also a farm of 20 acres of good arable land about half a mile from the house. Pay will be taken in horses, cattle, or sheep, or two thirds on the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company's office. 13 Sheep taken on shares. 8-3t JOHN G. WHEELER.

TAX NOTICE:

ALL PERSONS OWING Territorial and County Taxes in Utah county, are notified that I will attend at my office, opposite Holdaway & Simkins' machine shop, myself or deputy, on Saturday of each week, from the first of May till the first of September, for the purpose of receiving the same. Ten per cent. and cost of collection, will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of September, according to law. Those owing delinquent taxes had better pay forthwith and save costs, as I do not intend to wait till September for such taxes. B. K. BULLOCK, Assessor and Collector, Utah county. Provo city, May 1, 1855. 8-3t