

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE.—The Honorable Judge Kane, father of the distinguished Arctic explorer, Dr. Kane, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 21st of February. At the time of his death he was Judge of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In early life Mr. Kane distinguished himself by his acquirements as a lawyer, and whilst still young was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was elevated to the position which he held to the time of his death. Since the death of his brave son his health had been gradually failing, and, no doubt, was, in a great measure, the means of hurrying it on. As a lawyer he was looked up to with confidence, and a man highly esteemed by all parties.

Mr. Dallas is to be tendered the Judgeship left vacant by the demise of Judge Kane.

St. Louis, Missouri, has been the scene of one of the most awful disasters by fire which we have ever been called upon to record. The Pacific Hotel was burned in that city on the 21st ult., while some eighty persons were sleeping in the building, several of whom lost their lives by jumping from the windows, and many others consumed by the flames, including in all some twenty persons.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English papers are principally filled with the details of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, son of the Prince of Prussia, which took place at St. James' Chapel on Monday, the 26th January. All the appointments previously made were carried out, and the day was generally honored over the kingdom as a holiday. Among the royal personages present at the ceremony were the Prince of Prussia, (now regent,) father of the bridegroom, King Leopold, of Belgium, the Grand Duke of Baden, and many other minor potentates from the continent. The marriage was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Chester, &c., and the bride was given away by her father, the Prince Consort.

The steamship Leviathan was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday, 31st of January. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering.

An ill-feeling has arisen between France and England in consequence of the demand upon the latter for the expulsion or banishment of the foreign refugees who are sheltered in England. The late attempt to assassinate Napoleon has directed attention to the foreign cliques in England. It appears from the last advices that the British government had made no answer to the demands of France in regard to the refugees. No British ministry would venture to offend public opinion by giving them up.

The English Government has been compelled to raise the bounty offered to recruits, on their enlistment, to fifteen dollars, for the purpose of obtaining more soldiers.

The English Government has determined that a scientific exploration shall be made in Vancouver's Island, and with this view, the Royal and Geographical Societies have been requested to furnish suggestions for the efficient carrying out of the expedition.

EXPECTED VISIT OF A JAPANESE PRINCE TO EUROPE.—The Daily News, says accounts have been received from Japan to the 11th of November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince Tzi-Kuzen, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark, about the end of December, at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel Samarang, chartered for the purpose by the Japanese government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of America. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japanese engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. The engineers, who are very intelligent men, have already been charged by the Emperor to fit up an electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American plenipotentiary when the treaty of commerce was signed between those two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, his capital, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly. The conduct of Japan in encouraging the introduction of European inventions merits remark, particularly at a moment when China is showing such a different feeling.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—An attempt was made on the evening of the 14th of Jan. by some Italians, of whom Felice Orsini, so celebrated for his wonderful escape from the Austrian prison at Mantua, is said to be the chief, to assassinate the Emperor of the French, Napoleon III. The emperor was accompanied by the empress, and as they approached the grand opera, three bombs were thrown at or under the carriage and exploded at a few seconds interval. These missiles were charged with fulminating powder and provided with percussion capped nipples, so that in their striking the pavement explosion was sure and immediate. The royal couple escaped without any injury.

About one hundred and fifty persons were wounded by the projectiles, of whom six died. The examination of the accused was finished, and their trial expected to take place in February.

The attempt upon Louis Napoleon's life had created great excitement in France, and numerous addresses of congratulation had been presented, of which some urged the adoption of measures looking to the expulsion of the political refugees from England, and some expressed the greatest fidelity to the Napoleon dynasty.

The London Morning Post says that one of the principals in the late attempt on Napoleon is an Englishman, named Thomas Allsop, an ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

A proposition is being entertained by government to divide France into four military departments, to be commanded by generals most attached to the empire.

The French legislature was opened on the 18th ult. by the Emperor in person, who discussed pending questions of politics at length, and alluded at the close of his address to the 'criminal attempt' upon his life, comparing the assassins with those who struck at Caesar and Henry IV. Several Parisian journals have been suppressed for advocating republican principles, or for remarks on the attempted assassination.

RUSSIA.—A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt at Yoroutsk, a town situated to the west of Lake Barkal, in Siberia. The shock was so great that it extended as far as Kiakhta, on the frontiers of China.

The movement for the emancipation of the serfs extends with great rapidity, the provinces of Moscow and Charkow having declared their wishes, much to the satisfaction of the Czar, to be authorized to take the initiatory measures, according to the precedent of Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, St. Petersburg, and Nishni Novgorod.

INDIA.—We have dates from Bombay to the 23d January:

Sir Colin Campbell has taken possession of Furuckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d of January; and Goruchpore was taken on the 6th of January by the forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadur. Seven guns were taken from the enemy, and 200 of the enemy killed; English loss only two Goorkhas killed and seven wounded.

The direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open.

Gen. Outram's forces, 4,000 strong, continued safely posted at Alumbagh.

The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

The fort and city of the Myher were taken from the rebels by storm on the 28th December.

The force under Sir James Outram, at Alumbagh, 4,000 strong, was attacked by the enemy on the 22d December, on the 13th January, and on the 16th January, when, on each occasion, the insurgents were defeated with heavy loss of men and guns, and almost without a single casualty on the English side.

Sir C. Campbell, with a force of about 8,000 men, left Cawnpore on the 24th December, and secured a large quantity of treasure at Bhi-foor, on the 27th. He attacked and defeated the enemy on the Bhorree Nudde. On the 11th January he took possession of Fatisheim, the enemy leaving their guns and ammunition behind them.

Sir J. Outram's force was attacked by the Lucknow insurgents on the 12th. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 400 men. On the 16th January the attack was renewed, and again repulsed. British loss trifling.

On the 13th January Sir Hugh Rose, after disarming the Bhoura contingent, tried and executed 149 mutineers.

VARIETIES.

A LITTLE SWEDISH GIRL, while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied, "I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

BULLS VS HORSES.—Elliot's History of New England says that horses were once scarce in New England.

"It was a country for cattle rather than horses, and it seems to have been a not uncommon thing to ride on bulls. When John Alden went to Cape Cod to marry Priscilla Mellins, he covered his bull with broadcloth, and rode on his back; when he returned he placed his wife there, and led the bull home by the ring in his nose."

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A gentleman of this city has laid on our table a book that is certainly a curiosity in its way. It is a bound volume of two hundred pages, every letter of which was printed with a pen. The author sets out with the intention of making a 'dictionary' not only of words, but of every other imaginable branch of human knowledge. The elementary principles of every known science are succinctly set forth, tables for calculation, geometrical propositions, forms of prayer, deeds of gift and sale, and of every other instrument in use among business men, the principal events of the world, useful receipts, and a thousand other things, as advertisers say, 'too tedious to mention.' The whole was executed with a pen by 'Mr. Robert Duffee, Anno Domini 1802,' as set forth in the title page. It is an oddity in the book line, and must have cost a deal of labor and patience. [Savannah Republican.]

A HINT FOR THE SEASON.—The simplest and best way of preserving woollens through the summer from the destruction of the moths, is to wrap them well up, after brushing them and beating them, in cotton or linen cloths. The moth can pass neither. Two covers, well wrapped around and secured from the air, will be effectual. An old sheet will answer, and save all expense of camphor, &c.

HORSE MEAT.—A Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis says that there are four butcher shops in Vienna, in which horse flesh is sold; that there is already one of the sort in Dublin, and another in Inzerdorf, and the whole of Germany will follow suit soon.

A KING FOR CANADA.—The Sandwich (C. W.) Mercury is advocating the erection of Canada into an independent kingdom. The most eligible person to found a Canadian dynasty, that paper thinks, is a prince of England.

IMAGINATION.—Thomas Fuller relates a curious incident, which is truly characteristic, and shows how fancy will put life into young limbs. A 'gentleman,' he says, 'having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and jointly cried to him to carry them; which, because of their multitude he could not do, but he told them he would provide them horses to ride on. Then cutting little wands out of the hedges as nags for them, and a larger one for himself, they mounted, and those who could scarce stand before, now full of mirth bounded cheerfully home.'

CLEARING UP.—At a country house, where Sheridan was on a visit, an old maid desired to be his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on the ground of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards detected him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," she said, "it is cleared up, I see." "Why, yes," he answered; "it is cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two."

A HARD SHELL.—A "hard shell baptist" minister down south, recently opened his discourse as follows:

"I am going to preach you a very plain sermon to-day—one that every woman can understand.—You will find my text in the 5 verse of two-eyed chapter of one-eyed John."

It was some time before the audience perceived that he meant 1 John, chapter ii.

AFFECTION.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence of affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes, than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joy of friendship and values sympathy and affection would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection? Cherish, then, your heart's best affection. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the robin, to love their parents, to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

A LARGE CLOCK.—The largest clock ever manufactured in this country has recently been constructed in New York, for Dr. Tyng's church in the Second avenue. The main wheels of this mammoth clock are about nine feet in circumference, and are composed of material harder and more valuable than brass. The pendulum is twenty-one feet long, and weighs about one hundred pounds. A new compensating principle has been applied, so that different temperatures do not affect the clock, and it has retaining power, so that it does not lose time when being wound. It has eight dials, of eight feet in length, four upon each tower; the towers stand some seventy feet apart. The teeth of the machinery are all cut. The clock can be wound in fifteen minutes. Its weight is about two tons. This clock is superior to the famous English Parliament clock, both in size and material. The history of the Parliament clock dates back to 1844. Its large wheels are twenty-seven inches in diameter, and are of cast iron, which material costs about five cents per pound, while the material of Sperry's clock cost forty cents per pound. The pendulum is fifteen feet long, but in this respect Sperry's exceeds it by six feet. So also in the time of winding—while two hours are required by the London clock, the operation in Sperry's is performed in fifteen minutes.

Any one desirous of keeping seed from the depredations of mice can do so by mixing camphor gum with them. Camphor placed in drawers and trunks will prevent mice from doing any injury to them. They object to the odor of camphor and keep a distance from it.

In the recent earthquake at Naples a curious circumstance occurred. At Pertosa a chimney was carried a distance of nearly 100 feet, and very thick pieces of iron were severed in two, or twisted up as if by an immense force. In addition, large crevices were made in fields and roads, and in the latter they had to be filled up to enable circulation to be re-established.

REFORMS AMONG THE JEWS OF NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal mentions the following recent modifications in the religious observances of our New York City Jews, who number, we believe, not far from 30,000.—[N. Y. Times, Jan. 11.]

"The old style of singing in one or more of the up-town synagogues has given place to a modern choir, with organ and all the accompaniments. This has been done in the face of the most virulent opposition from the staid old Jews, and to the infinite disgust of all who ask for the old paths. But the innovation does not end with the organ and the choir. The question of the day of worship has on many occasions agitated the Hebrews. Some are uncharitable enough to say that the Jews cannot afford to lose two days in the week, and as Saturday, their Sabbath, is one of the best days in the week for trade, and Sunday, our Sabbath, is one of the worst, it is proposed to adopt the Sunday of Christians. And this latter plan has already been put into practical use by the Rev. Dr. Raphael, who on Sunday last preached on the death of the late Judah Touro.

"Touro is the Girard of the Jews, and at the time of his death he distributed his immense wealth among the Hebrews in America, and an annual service is held in commemoration of his beneficence. It was a marked sight to see the synagogue of the Israelites open on the day sacred as that on which the Lord arose from the dead. It may indicate the near approach of that time, when those who crucified the Son of the Highest shall, through their descendants, say, 'Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.'"

A SURGEON'S FEARLESSNESS.—"You are a greater puzzle than ever to me, Thurnall," said Frank. "You are always pretending to care for nothing but your own interest, and yet here you have gone out of your way to incur odium, knowing, you say, that your cause was all but hopeless."

"Well I do it because I like it. It's a sort of sporting with your true doctor. He blazes away at a disease when he sees one, as he would at a bear or a lion—the very sight of it excites his organ of destructiveness. Don't you understand me? You hate sin; you know. Well I hate disease. Moral evil is your devil, and physical evil is mine. I hate it, little or big; I hate to see a fellow sick; I hate to see a child rickety and pale; I hate to see a speck of dirt in the street; I hate to see a woman's gown torn; I hate to see her stockings down at the heel; I hate to see anything wasted, manure wasted, land wasted, muscle wasted, pluck wasted, brains wasted; I hate neglect, incapacity, idleness, ignorance, and all the disease and misery which spring out of them. There's my devil; and I can't help, for the life of me, going at his throat, wherever I meet him."—[Kingsley's Two Years Ago.]

THE MORMON DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following sketch of Dr. Bernhisel:

"It is almost amusing to observe the complacency with which the delegate, Dr. Bernhisel, takes the proceedings. To look at, he embodies anything but the popular idea of the sensual Mormon. He is small in stature, advanced in years, and grown gray in some sort of service. Whoever is familiar with the person of Robert J. Walker, will recognize a counterpart somewhat softened in this Latter Day Saint. A smooth exterior and quiet demeanor are rather his most noticeable points, after a little bald pate attracts attention in the surrounding sea of figure heads. Being extremely short-sighted, his olfactory, in writing, is brought in immediate contact with the paper, and furnishes a funny picture for the boys in the galleries. He is among the silent members, and is rarely seen hobnobbing with Gentiles. It has never been officially ascertained how far he patronizes the peculiar institution with which Mormonism consoles its devoted followers."

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.—Instead of educating every girl as though she were born to be an independent, self-supporting member of society, we educate her to become a mere dependent, a hanger-on, or, as the law delicately phrases it, a chattel. We bring up our women to be dependent, and then leave them without any one to depend on. There is no one—there is nothing for them to lean upon, and they fall to the ground. Now, what every woman, no less than every man, should have to depend upon, is an ability, after some fashion or other, to turn labor into capital. She may or may not be compelled to exercise it, but every one ought to possess it. If she belong to the richer classes, she may have to exercise it; if to the poorer, she assuredly will.

CONTENTMENT.—As for a little more money and a little more time, why it's ten to one if either one or the other would make you a 'hit' happier. If you had more time it would be sure to hang heavily. It is the working man is the happy man. Man was made to be active, and he is never so happy as when he is so. It is the idle man is the miserable man.

MARRIED:

At G. S. L. City, by Elder W. H. Kimball, Mr. B. H. QUIGLEY and Miss EMMA P. BLOXHAM, on the 21st of April.

At the same place, by Elder W. H. Kimball, Mr. GEO. BARTHOLOMEW and Miss EMILY M. SMITH, on the 21st of April.

At Spanish Fork, Jan. 15, by Elder Thurnbull, Mr. THOMAS C. MARTILL and Miss ELIZA JENKINS, both from South Wales.