

DR. KANE'S ARTIC EXPEDITION SAFE! RETURN OF THE PROPELLER ARCTIC AND THE BARK RESCUE TO NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—The propeller Arctic and the bark Rescue, which sailed from this port in June, in search of the Arctic Expedition of Dr. Kane, arrived here this evening, having on board the Doctor and his party.

The propeller and bark made their way north, in Smith's Sound, to lat. 79° 30', where they were stopped by ice, and working their way in shore to find a passage, discovered an Indian village, which Dr. Kane's party had gone south of. They then returned to Disco Island, in Davis Straits, where they found the Kane Expeditionists.

It appears that Dr. Kane pushed his vessel as far north as 81°, when she was frozen in, and remained all the winter, sending to the Indian village before mentioned, about 80 miles south, for provisions, which were supplied by the inhabitants.

In the spring, they abandoned their ship, and made their way southward, in sledges, until they reached the town of Uppernavik, a Danish settlement on the west coast of Greenland, from which they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, where they were found by the Searching Expedition.

Three of Kane's party died from exposure, viz: Pierre Schubert, cook, Jeff and Baker, seamen.—The remainder more or less frost-bitten. On the 4th of September, the bark Rescue narrowly escaped being wrecked, by coming in contact with an iceberg, which stove her bulwarks and carried away her boats. The two vessels were fast in the great pack, for several days, and thought they were frozen in for the winter, but succeeded in getting out.

Last winter was unusually severe in the Arctic regions. Many natives perished from exposure and starvation, and had to eat their dogs, the extreme cold having prevented hunting expeditions. No traces whatever were discovered of Sir John Franklin and his party.

RUMORED FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—New York, Oct. 5.—The Mirror of this evening says, that an extensive filibustering expedition is now on foot from the United States, to subvert the existing Government of a Republic south of the United States. It is stated that the ex-Secretary of the Republic now or recently in this country, is at the head of the expedition.

New York, Oct. 7.—There is a rumour that the Grand Jury yesterday indicted one of the Judges of the Criminal Court of this City, for negotiating to compound a felony, or rather bargained with a culprit to secure his escape on receiving a portion of the booty. It appears that a burglary had been committed, and about \$4,000 worth of goods stolen, and that the Magistrate in question offered to secure the escape of the burglar on the payment of \$2,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says that the offer of Russia to mediate between the United States and Denmark in the matter of the sound dues was made five months ago by the Czar who suggested that the United States Government should purchase the Island of St. Thomas for the round sum of five millions, in consideration of which purchase Denmark should waive the question of Sound Dues on American commerce.

A letter dated Northern West Port, Redwood, states that a desperate battle was fought on the 21st ultimo between the Chippewas and Sioux Indians, in which 77 Sioux were killed and 17 wounded. Only four Chippewas were killed.

Yellow fever continues to prevail in many of the interior towns of Louisiana and Mississippi as bad as at Norfolk.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Havana letters of the 1st instant, mentioned that apprehensions were felt there that another filibustering expedition was on foot, and General Concha had ordered that the names of all travellers coming and going to and from the United States shall be periodically registered.

ST. PETERS, MINNESOTA, October 3.—A letter from North Western coast, Medwood states that a battle was fought on the 21st September, between bands of the Chippewas and Sioux Indians. Seventy-six Sioux were killed and seventeen wounded. Of the Chippewas forty were killed.

Last week at Doncaster the extraordinary sum of 1,800 guineas were given for a brown colt, brother of the Lord of the Isles, by Stirling Crawford, Esq., and a brown filly, by Touchstone out of Marian, sold for 810 guineas.

SEBASTOPOL IS FALLEN.—This is the cry in our streets, diffusing as much joy among the news boys who proclaim it, as among the nobles of England. Well, if it be so, it shows that what is to be effected can be, though the work for a time seems impossible. New York city is the Sebastopol of Rum. Can it be overthrown? This is the anxious enquiry with thousands. Impossible, say multitudes, both within and without. It is too strongly entrenched. See its deep foundations, its lofty turrets, its vast wealth, its great patronage—hear all its importers, and distillers, and brewers and venders crying; "Here we gain our wealth. Great is Sebastopol! It can never, never be taken. But if it is to be, it can be. And that it is to be, we as fully believe as that the Crimea is conquered and Russia humbled. Law, right, humanity, all the best interests of the thousands here mingled together, all the triumphs of the past all the promises for the future, the spirit of the age and the progress of the world, assure us that this desolating, damning, horrid traffic must and will come to an end, and like the fiendish, horrid slave trade of Africa, be cast into the depths of the sea. Citizens of New York, men of the empire State take courage and be at your posts. Fear not the strength of the citadel. March up to the polls on the first of November, and by your full and triumphant vote, give freedom to the State and freedom to the world.—*Journal American Temperance Union.*

[From late English Papers.]

THE ALLIED ARMY IN THE FIELD.

The Daily News, 27th says:—"What will the allies do next? has been the question on every tongue since the fall of Sebastopol. We had last night the good fortune to furnish in a special edition an answer to this inquiry. The generals of the allied armies, which Russian journals assure us are besieged and hemmed in by Prince Gortschakoff's troops, have felt that they could conveniently spare a large number of men from before Sebastopol to reinforce the corps at Eupatoria.

"The fact indicated from several sources probably is now simultaneously announced from Constantinople and St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff informs his master, who has gone to meet the allies had landed at Eupatoria, and that the division there, raised to a strength of 30,000 men, had attacked the Russian infantry, "which retreated over the heights of Rasta." Whether these words conceal the serious defeat of a Russian corps, or sufficiently describe a preliminary operation, is reserved for future accounts to tell. The engagement took place on Saturday last, so that not much time could have been lost after the disembarkation of the troops. Sufficient data for judging of the precise plan of the allied generals are wanting. The important uses to which the possession of Eupatoria, situated so conveniently for facilitating the communications of the Russian army, may be applied are everywhere recognised; but the strength of the allied force there, as estimated by Prince Gortschakoff, is at present too small for their development, and we shall not be surprised to learn that the 30,000 men, of whom he speaks are the pioneers of a large corps. We abstain, however, from premature speculation, and are for the present content to note the cardinal fact that the allied generals, not acquiescing in a mere possession of Sebastopol, pursue their advantage, and act offensively against the enemy. They have an aim, a resolve, and a plan which is already in execution."

The Globe of last night says,—We have good reasons for regarding as undeserving of serious attention the intelligence which reached London by telegraph from Hamburg last evening, and which is repeated to day in a different form from Berlin. If it be not altogether without foundation it at least is based upon some movement by no means of the importance with which the telegraphic message invests it. We can positively state that the allies have not "landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria." As to the number of their forces now there, we think it as well to be silent. Prince Gortschakoff is an able General, and can doubtless ascertain for himself.

THE CRIMEA.

The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News writes: it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sebastopol. This news appears to be highly probable. Yesterday's Debats contains the following notes on the present occupation of the allied army from the pen of Colonel St. Ange. It has been asked if Sebastopol is tenable so long as the Russians remain masters of all the forts on the north side which

line the sea in front of the town? Undoubtedly it may be held in spite of this. We received balls and bombs in our roofless trenches, sheltered merely by parapets thrown up in haste, under the fire of even grape and musketry, and we did not on that account abandon the trenches. In Sebastopol we shall be sheltered from the balls by the walls of the houses, indeed of several houses at once. No fire of grape or musketry need be feared at the distance the enemy is now, 1200 to 1400 yards. As for the bombs we may secure ourselves from them as the Russians themselves did against ours, by constructing strong hurdles with earth upon them. We can not want the material since the Russians had not time to burn and destroy everything in this great city. It is true that the occupation of the north by the Russians prevents our entering the Roadstead and the Port. Yet what need have we of them when we already possess the excellent harbours of Cape Chersonese? Have not our fleets already passed the winter without incurring any danger in these waters? It has also been asked if the Allies will have to undertake now or later the siege of the forts on the north side? There appears no absolute necessity for so doing. That would be binding ourselves down to labour slow and painful as those who have occupied us so long, and cost us so many efforts, so many men, and so much money. The key to those forts is in fact a victory over the Russians in the Crimea, then they would fall of themselves, seeing that they must instantly abandon, or if the Russians chose to retain them, still a blockade and famine will compel them to surrender, and this is a humiliation which Russia's pride dreads more than all the rest. The forts of the north side can consequently neither prevent our occupation of Sebastopol, nor can they thwart our operations in the interior of the Crimea on account of their eccentric situation. We should not be surprised at their being blown up so soon as the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the neighborhood of Sebastopol. The respective positions of the two armies remain the same, and will do so until one of the two shall take the initiative of a movement that will force the other to manoeuvre in its turn. For the present the allied army holds its strong position until the occupation of the town shall have been properly managed and its chief defences thoroughly repaired. It does not appear to have anything else at present to do. The Russian army for its part occupies the excellent position of McKenzie's strongly entrenched and lined with redoubts like our own. On both sides the capability exists of receiving the attack with chances tolerably equal of serious resistance and success, and with the equal risk of losing a great many men. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us within their strong position, until the allied army gives signs of some movement. But what shall that movement be? Shall we venture to attack in front McKenzie's heights where the road from Simpheropol winds along? Shall we penetrate into the heart of the Crimea by another route? If so by what route and where? All these are premature questions. Let us avoid tracing out imaginary plans of campaign. Rather let us permit time to develop the events, or if by our imagination must need outstrip the field of conjecture is open.

THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.—Dr. F. Maynard's new work "From Paris to Sebastopol" has the following:—"If England and France were to take possession of the whole of the Crimea, and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power, they have only to declare that henceforth the Crimea should be an independent State, self governed; and to attract thither in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the Tchatir Dag a banner inviting the gold seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimridgi, Sinab, and Aluchia, there is enough to pay the expenses of a war, if it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geographical documents and the history of past times to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dag exist, and have been worked; I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu de manu*, have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand times richer than those of the Ural, and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollection of them as far as possible.—If they were worked by free men, that would have

attracted from every corner of Europe a multitude of adventurers, men of an enterprising character on a single point of the empire; it would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered. If, on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe, that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered, and they might have escaped the fangs of the despot. The Russian Government consequently proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus, to be fabulous. The Crimea, within ten years will become the El Dorado of the Old World."

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.—The establishment of railways in Turkey will be more effectual, perhaps, than the armed protection of England and France, in opening that country to civil liberty and Christian civilization. A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

"The construction of the railroad from Constantinople to Belgrade has been decided on by the Sultan. The line will be granted by adjudication to a company. The period is not fixed. Mehemet Kepresly Pasha, President of the Council of the Tanzimat, who has manifested the greatest activity ever since his acceptance of office, is now occupied with the *cahier des charges*, most of the articles of which has been settled definitely. This measure, so long expected, will produce a complete revolution in the economic laws of Turkey. The question of property will naturally be agitated, and the right of Europeans to hold possessions is a necessary consequence of the establishment of railways. Thus Turkey will have railroads before having ordinary roads."

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, Plymouth Sept. 19.—

A letter, dated Gambia, Aug. 21, states that in the affray which occurred in July the number of the natives killed, was 500, and not 1,500 as previously stated. The governor and council have presented a vote of thanks to Captain Villezeuve for his valuable assistance on that occasion. The rebels have retired to a stockaded town called Burfort, about seven miles from Cape St. Mary's.—Owing to the rains and to the very small force (about 120 men) at the disposal of Colonel O'Connor, no offensive moment can be made yet. It is, however, in contemplation, immediately after the rainy season is over, to march in force against the two principal strongholds of the rebels—viz, Burfort and Cunjo, and endeavour to destroy them.

To obtain success, about 400 marines and blue-jackets from the squadron will be required. The French have promised to furnish 200, and, with these and the soldiers of the West India regiments now on the coast, a blow could be struck against the rebels such as they would not soon recover and by it a moral effect would be produced on others who might else be inclined to hostilities.—Unless this is done, it is the opinion of persons of experience that the colony can scarcely be considered safe.

Fever in a mild form has shown itself in the garrison, only one officer being fit for duty in Bathurst on the 21st of August. Governor O'Connor has detained the steamer Myrmidon. She is now lying off the Cape in position to afford great assistance in the event of an attack. It might be good policy if the commodore on the station would order a ship of war to visit Gambia every month or six weeks. The arrival of a vessel of that description now creates quite a sensation. Without orders from the Government nothing will be decided upon.—The mail due on the 7th of October may probably have the necessary instructions. Her Majesty's brig Ferret was hourly expected from Sierra Leone having left on the 17th instant.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the arrival at Boston of the barque Springbok, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to Aug. 15. The country is now in such a quiet state, that Sir George Grey, the English Governor, has started on an excursion towards the interior of Africa, without an escort. The success of the project of growing sugar at Natal, has been demonstrated, one planter having obtained seventy tons.

One subject agitating the public mind at the Cape, is whether Caffre converts can be allowed to join the church, and be baptised, while in a state of polygamy.

A singular event had hapened at the Cape. Four Kaffirs had been, after a full trial, convicted of murder. They were sentenced to be executed, and the time of their execution had been fixed, and was near at hand, when through the exertions of a missionary, their complete innocence was made apparent to the authorities, who forthwith ordered them to be set at liberty.

The corn question, it is said, is becoming serious in Paris. On Saturday there was a rise in bread, and this week considerable agitation prevailed in quarters inhabited by the working classes.