THE RETURN OF DR. KANE.

New York, Oct. 11.—The propeller Arctic and the bark Release, which sailed from this port in June, in search of Dr. Kane and his followers, returned to this port this evening, having on board Dr. Kane and his party.

The propellor and bark made their way north in Smith's Sound to latitude 79 30, when they were stopped by ice, and working their way inshore to find a passage, discovered an Indian village where his party had gone south. They then returned to discover an island in Davis' Straits, where they found the Kane expeditionists.

It appears that Dr. Kane pushed his vessel as far north as 81 degrees, when she was frozen in and remained all thewinter, sending to the Indian village above mentioned, 80 miles south, for provisions, which were supplied by the inhabitants. In the spring they abandoned the ship and made their way southward on sledges, until they reached the town of Upernavik, a Danish settlement off the west coast of Greenland, whence they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, and found there by the searching expedition, as above stated.

Three of Dr. Kane's party died from exposure, viz: Pierre Schubert, the cook, and Jefferson Baker, seaman. The remainder were more or less frost-bitten.

On the 4th of September, the bark Rescue narrowly escaped shipwreck 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 were frozen in for the winter, which was unusually severe in the Arctic regions. Many natives have perished from exposure and starvation, having had to eat their dogs.

No traces whatever of Sir John Franklin and his party were discovered. The following is Lieut. Hartstein's account of his expedition:

"Left New York May 30th, and arrived at the Isle of Disco, Greenland, July 5th. Coasted along the shores of Greenland and Holsteinburg to lat. 78 38, touching at Lievely. Hove Island of Upernavik, Halkuyt Island, Cape Hatherton, and other places on the coast. Were 28 days boring through the Pack in Melville Bay.—Thence cruised Davis's Straits, went up Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack which entirely stopped their progress. Thence proceeded down the Western coast, examining possessions, ponds and bays. Were fast in the great middle Pack for several days, to all appearance for the winter. In lat. 68 39, long. 60 30 west, spoke English whale ship Relapse, of Peterhead, bound to Cumberland Inlet. They had taken three fish, and were all well, and arrived at Lievely, on their return from entirely circumnavigating the North waters as far as the ice would permit."

On the 13th of September, they there found Dr. Kane and his associates, excepting the three who had died from exposure.

The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay, and reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the 6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the north completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides—running at the rate of four knots an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet—had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this step, which involved great responsibility, and which was, in fact, equivalent to sacrificing the vessel, a Francis metallic boat, with a canoe of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength would not have been able to sustain the shocks of the ice. She was twice on her beam-ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stoves. Some idea of this navigation may be formed, from the fact of her losing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of warping line. They were cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the 10th of September, 1853, had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland—at a point never reached before. Here the young ice froze around the vessel, and compelled them to seek a winter asylum. The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any previous registration on record. Whiskey froze in November, and for four months in the year mercury was solid daily. The mean animal temperature was five degrees below zero, summer and winter included. This, without a doubt, was the greatest cold ever experienced by man, as the seat of their winter quarters was nearest to the pole.

The scurvy was readily controlled, but the most novel feature of this winter was a tetanus, or lockjaw, which defied all treatment. It carried away fifty-seven of their best sledge dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge.

The operations of search commenced as early as March. The first parties, under personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossing the ice at temperatures of minus 57 below zero. The loss of their dogs obliged them, as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost bitten and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts, that the expedition succeeded in bringing back their important results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor, when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane towards the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic—it is an effectual barrier to all future explorations.

1. This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by means of sledges, the party rafting themselves across open water spaces on masses of ice. In this way they succeed in travelling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a Northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any previous navigator.

2. This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, was named "Washington." The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland bears, we believe, the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This icy connection of the old and new worlds seems to us a feature of peculiar interest.

3. The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound has been effected, and its shores competely charted.

4. But the real discovery of the expedition is the open Polar sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure. The lashing of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed, speak of this as one of the most remarkable sights which they observed during the expedition. An area of three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 82 30. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

The winter of 1854-55.—The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident, that the brig could not be liberated before the winter set in. She was fast impounded in the centre of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy, and the fuel, owing to the emergency of the previous winter, was deficient in quantity. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers—on an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, in hopes of meeting the English expedition, and thus giving relief to his associates—passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding out a heavy gale. They found an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extending in one great horseshoe from Jones to Murchison's Sound, and were forced after various escapes to return to the brig.

During the winter which ensued, they adapted the habits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus meat, surrounding themselves by walls of moss. In spite of these precautions, the scurvy advanced with steady progress; but by the aid of a single team of dogs, Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and by organizing a hunt relieved the party. At one time, every man of the expedition except Dr. Kane and Mr. Bonsel were confined to their bunks with scurvy; but by a providential interposition the party escaped without a death.

APPEARANCE OF THE NAVIGATORS.—A northern latitude is eminently conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least, the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators yesterday would unavoidably lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone. His little body was wrapped in multitudinous layers of flannels and skins, and over all was drawn a tight worsted shirt, so that his person was of almost Falstaffian proportions. The doctor looked quite fleshy in the face, and altogether his Arctic sojourn seemed to agree with him wonderfully well. Between the doctor and his men an almost fatherly feeling seemed to exist, they looking up to him with pride and veneration, feelings which he returned by an affection for them that was truly paternal. At an early moment after anchoring, Dr. Kane, Lieut. Hartstein, Dr. Kane's officers and several of his men went on shore, accompanied by their numerous friends, who had already put off to the ship to welcome them home.

PITCAIRN.—The Pitcairn Islanders, descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, were visited on March by the Amphitrite, one of the British squadron in the Pacific. They are dressed nearly all alike, except the Nobbs, who wear shoes and are regarded as superior. There are only eight of the first generation, two men and six women. The oldest man is sixty, and the oldest woman between seventy and eighty. None of these will leave the Island, eighty, they say so, and only wish removal to Norfolk Island for their children's benefit; for, they say, in a few years the island will be too small for them. The number of inhabitants at present is hundred and ninety, ninety five males and ninety-five females. They send off to the ship's company, lots of pumpkins, water-melons, plantains, &c. Every house is beautifully clean with scrapers made out of old cutlasses. They are all excellent swimmers, being in the water as soon as they can walk. The women are considered the best. They rise at daylight and begin the day's work; but strange to say, they eat nothing till noon, then generally vegetable food, with meat once or twice a week only; they have a supper about seven o'clock, and go to bed about eight P. M. The houses are raised about three feet off the ground, and thatched with palm leaves, so that all the rain runs off clear.

AID FOR THE JEWS.—Sir Moses Montefiore arrived at Alexandria by the last steamer from Syria, being perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to Jerusalem, where he is to found a hospital on a large scale for the benefit of the Jews. Sir Moses returns to England, *via* France, to-day, and during his stay here has been treated by the Pacha with every mark of respect, a house in the country being placed at his disposal, and his meals daily sent to him. The Viceroy's attentions to Sir Moses are in consequence of his Highness having been for some time his guest when in London, in 1852.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Signor Boneli of Turin, has submitted a proposal to the British Government to carry the submarine telegraph from Cagliairi, in the Island of Sardinia, (where a line already starts from Algeria) to the Island of Malta. He offers to do it in two months, at a cost of $50,000. He also offers to carry the line from Malta to the Dardanelles in one direction, and to Alexandria, in Egypt, in the other, in six months' time, and at a cost of $300,000.

Late from California.

The Northern Light connected with the Cortes, left San Francisco September 20th, in company with the mail steamer Sonora for Panama. The Golden Age arrived upon the 12th of September, and the Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam, it will be remembered, put into Acapulco with cholera on board, and before she reached San Francisco, the disease had carried off 106 of her passengers, of which 98 were adults. Seven others subsequently died in the hospital and 14 remained under treatment. No cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, and the city was quite healthy.

The allied fleet, after its visit to Amoor in search of the Russian fleet from Petropaulowski, proceeded to the Bay of Castro, where they discovered the Russian ships. The allies left two frigates to blockade the port, while a steamer sailed with all expedition for Bakodali, for the purpose of bringing up the East India squadron to their assistance. The fleet immediately sailed for the Bay of Castro, but the Russians managed to escape under cover of a fog.

Schooner E. E. Foster had arrived from Japan. The Foster sailed from Honolulu with stores for the whaling fleet, but the Japan authorities refused permission to trade, alledging that the treaty made no provision for anything more than a temporary residence at Hakadudi. England and Russia had concluded treaties similar to the United States.

The fire at Grass Valley broke out 11 o'clock at night on the 14th of September, in the French hotel. It spread with such rapidity, that in two hours the town was nearly destroyed.

The number of buildings burnt is three hundred and fifty, including all but one of the principal business houses. A correspondent at Grass Valley says, the total loss is put down at $400,000.—The loss was greatly increased from the fact, that most of our merchants had just laid in heavy stocks of fall goods. All the hotels, bakeries, and every boarding-house in the town were destroyed.

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LORD NELSON wrote thus of the Piedmontese in 1803:—Sardinia is very little known; it was the policy of Piedmont to keep it in the back ground, and it has been the maxim to rule its inhabitants with severity, loading its produce with such duties as prevented their growth.—The country is fruitful beyond idea, and abounds in cattle, sheep, corn, wine and oil. In the hands of a liberal government, there is no telling what its products would amount to." Lord Nelson's wishes have been realized.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish, if one be dried. It is a silver chord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder, if one be broken. Thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers; which make it more strange that they must all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the decaying tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted into our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death; health is made to prepare for its own destruction. The food that nourishes contains the element of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying, first tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this truth is so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbors die, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell may give the next warning to the world!—*Newark Mercury.*

A new horse-shoe has been invented by Mr. C. Short, of New London, Connecticut. The peculiar feature is, that the new shoe has not a nail or nailhole in it! Otherwise it is made in the common form, and is held on to the foot by an iron cap, something in the shape of a low cut vamp of a man's leather shoe, or the leather peak of a boy's cloth cap. The iron cap on the hoof is about two inches wide at the toe, but narrower on each side towards the heel. It is so thin as to be a little flexible, and is fastened to the foot by a screw passing through the two ends behind the heel. The lower edge of this cap fits into a groove cut in the outer edge of the shoe, which holds them together, and the screw fastens them both to the hoof. This cap does not come to much wear, and will last out many shoes.

AN AERONAUT SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week, Mr. Winchester made an ascension in a balloon from Norwalk, Ohio, and on the Friday following he had not been heard from. The balloon took a north-easterly direction, and it is feared that the daring voyager either descended into Lake Erie, or that the intense cold of the upper regions froze him to death. When he started, he said he intended to go higher and further than aronaut had ever dared to think of going.