

glacier, that we saw, commencing in latitude 8 deg. 30 min. north, on the east side of the strait, and extending as far as can be seen from the mountains of Polaris Bay. We have found that the country abounds with game—goose and duck, musk cattle, rabbits, wolves, foxes, bears, partridges, linnings, etc. Our sailors have shot two seals in the open water while at this encampment. Our long Arctic night commenced October 13th, having seen only the upper limb of the sun above the glacier at meridian. This dispatch is to the Secretary of the navy. I finish at this moment, 8:30 p.m., having written it in ink in our snow house, the thermometer outside being minus 20 deg. to 23 deg., that is 20 deg. minus to 23 deg. minus Fahrenheit.

A copy of the despatch was placed in a pillar at Brevoort cape, Oct. 21st, 1871.

Captain Tyson says in his testimony that in consultation of the officers with Captain Hall on the 20th of September, 1871, relative to going further north, it was decided to advance. Buddington opposed the plan, saying, "He would be d—d if she moved from there." He then walked off, and Captain Hall had some further conversation with Buddington. The ship then went into winter quarters, although the sea was then open as far as they could see.

During his sickness Captain Hall was delirious. After getting somewhat better he still seemed to think that some one was going to injure him, he was very suspicious and thought some one was going to poison him. He accused Buddington and the doctor with trying to injure him. When he partially recovered he was careful of what he ate and drank. On the night of his death he retired, and Mr. Chester who was with him said he was feeling better, and would be around in a few days. During the night he grew worse and died. Tyson obtained the information from Buddington, who came to his room and told him the Captain was dying. Captain Tyson went to the cabin to look at him. He was insensible, and lay on his face in his berth. Captain Tyson could not see his face, which appeared to be buried in his pillow. He appeared to be breathing heavily, and so he died, and never said a word. Before his death there had been some little difficulty between Capt. Buddington and Captain Hall. It was before he started on his journey. Captain Hall was about suspending Buddington from duty. The difficulty was his foul language about the ship, and his taking anything he could lay his hands on, in the shape of provisions and liquors. Captain Tyson told Captain Hall to give Buddington a good talking to, and perhaps he would do better. On the strength of that he passed it over, and went on his sled journey, and returned and died. Captain Buddington assumed command in his own way. When spring came nobody was allowed to go on a journey. He swore that he would be d—d if anybody should do anything, but he allowed an attempt at an expedition with boats. They started for home on the 15th of August. The ship was leaking. They were beset with ice just north of Cape Friser. The cause of that was Buddington was intoxicated; and ran his vessel into the middle of the sound. He was drunk, not on rum but alcohol, which he obtained from Dr. Bessel's store. The Dr. caught him at it, and they had quite a tussle together. The *Polaris* drifted on till the night of the 17th of October. They had a great deal of provisions on deck, placed there in case of emergency. The engineer came running up out of his room, and reported that the vessel had sprung a leak, additional. Capt. Buddington cried, "Throw everything overboard." This the crew proceeded to do, but the alarm proved to be a false one, and as Tyson found that the ship was making no more water, he went on to try to save provisions if possible, and after a short time the ship broke away in the darkness, and was lost sight of in the a.m. Tyson says that Buddington was demoralized. From the very commencement he associated himself with the crew and spoke slightly of his commander. His ground of complaint was that Captain Hall was not a seaman.

Tyson gave further testimony as to the drinking habits of Buddington. No one aboard ever disputed

Buddington's command, and there was no violence of any kind on the ship. Meyers' testimony was in accordance with Tyson's as to Captain Hall's sickness and death. Buddington was drunk most always while they were going southward.

The Esquimax Joe and his wife Hannah having been examined, the former said the ship was all right when Captain Hall was alive. Captain Hall complained to him that the coffee made him sick. He said something about being poisoned, but Joe could not tell exactly what it was. Hannah testified that Capt. Hall told her the coffee was too sweet for him, and made him delirious. He spoke of somebody having poisoned him, but not at other times. She did not believe he had been poisoned, and did not hear him accuse anybody of doing so except when he was out of his mind.

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Sheridan that the government has decided not to return the Kickapoos captured by McKenzie.

The postmaster of Batavia, N. Y., has informed the general postmaster of this city that the mail matter which left this city at half past eight on Tuesday morning, by the N. Y. Central and Hudson River railroad, was nearly all burned before it reached that place. The matter was nearly all intended for delivery in the Western States, and included besides the New York mail, forty-eight sacks of papers and eighteen pouches of letters. A large eastern mail was received at Albany. An investigation has been ordered.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Postmaster General, to-day, signed additional articles to the present postal treaty with Canada, providing for the interchange of the postal cards of the United States and the Dominion, at prepaid rates, two cents in full, to their destination in either country, the prepayment to be effected by affixing to the cards the ordinary one cent postage stamp. Correspondence has been in progress with the Canadian authorities for some time on the subject, and it is known that these additional articles will be promptly signed on their part, and will go into effect July 12th.

NEW YORK.—There is great excitement at the police headquarters over the report that the commissioners are about to appoint twenty-five colored men on the police force as patrolmen. Commissioner Russel says he supposes the rumor has arisen from a resolution passed yesterday, to appoint twenty-five colored men as street sweepers, but he says that if a motion is made to appoint colored patrolmen he will support it, as the question of equality is settled, and colored men should have their rights.

The heat, to-day, is excessive, the mercury being ninety-four in the shade. There have been a number of sunstrokes.

CANANDAIGUA.—This afternoon, Judge Selden made a motion in the case of Miss Anthony, for a new trial, upon the ground of misdirection of the Judge in ordering a verdict of guilty without submitting the case to the jury. The court, in a brief review of the argument of the counsel, denied the motion, when the district attorney immediately moved that the judgment of the court be pronounced upon the defendant. The court inquired of Miss Anthony if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Miss Anthony answered that she had a great many things to say, and declared that in her trial every principle of justice had been violated, that every right had been denied her, that she had had no trial by her peers, that the court and jurors were her political enemies and not her peers, and she announced her determination to continue her labors until equality was obtained, and she was proceeding to discuss the questions involved in the case, when she was interrupted by the court with the remark, that these questions could not be reviewed. Miss Anthony replied that she wished it fully understood that she asked no clemency from the court, and that she desired and demands the full rigor of the law. Judge Hunt then said, "The judgment of the court is that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution," and he immediately added, "There is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid," and so the trial ended.

Information has been received at the War department that the legislature of Texas has commended Colonel McKenzie's late pursuit and chastisement of the Kickapoo Indians.

SOUTH BETHELEHEM, Pa.—A large tannery belonging to B. J. Kuntze, at Beersville, four miles from here, was burned last night; loss \$20,000; insurance \$18,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., 22.—The extensive fire raging in the forest of the Fishkill mountains, has already travelled nearly five miles, and has burned thousands of cords of wood.

The traveller Miani is said to have advanced south, through the territory of Mahbutla, with a view of reaching the western shore of Albert Nyanza.

ROCHESTER.—A dispatch has been received, stating that an incendiary fire occurred at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, at one o'clock this morning, which destroyed all the brick stores between the American hotel and the Phelps house; loss estimated at \$80,000, partially covered by insurance in the Royal of Liverpool, and the Aetna and Phoenix of Hartford.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The excitement growing out of the late disastrous fire here has to a great extent subsided. The number of houses destroyed is thirty-four, involving a loss of \$120,000; insurance \$30,000. The sufferers who lost their homes and much of their furniture are being provided for by the citizens, until they can get houses to occupy.

Since Saturday afternoon a fearful fire has been raging in the northern part of the county, about twelve miles from this borough, in the vicinity of Gilberton, a mining town between Ashland and Mahony city. It started at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, near the Draper breaker of the Hickory coal company, in some dry brush near the railway track, from a spark of the freight engine. In consequence of the severe drought the woods were dry as tinder and the fire spread with astonishing rapidity. The breaker was in imminent danger, but was saved by an exertion of the miners, and by the presence of large piles of coal dirt in front of it. The flames swept on until they reached a village situated on the mountain slope, named Quality Hill, consisting of nineteen cottages occupied by employes of the Hickory coal company. These, with their contents, were so quickly destroyed that the inmates had barely time to escape. A hundred people in a short time were homeless. Their loss is estimated at \$30,000. The fire extended from this point east and west, and is still raging with unabated fury. About three square miles of wood land have thus far been destroyed. Several towns are in imminent danger of destruction, and rain is earnestly hoped for to stay the fire.

PATTERSON, N. J., 21.—The fire in Passaic was the work of an incendiary, who was seized by Capt. Bird and W. Spencer, but he escaped by making a vigorous fight and stabbing Spencer, who is, however, not seriously wounded. The hotel owned by Herman Salutting, and kept by Leive, was burned to the ground; the Post office, Van Riper's drug store, Demorest's paint shop and plumber's shop, and two other places besides; were destroyed, involving a loss of about \$10,000. The flames extended northerly, along the Erie railroad, destroying the hotel, stables and offices of the city surveyor, Southerland, and of the city clerk, Duffers, and thence to the long row of two story buildings extending to Jefferson street, and occupied as saloons, stores and dwellings. At this writing this block is nearly consumed, and can not be saved. It will involve a loss of about \$40,000. The residences on Washington street, east of the hotel, were badly scorched. It is believed that the fire will not extend beyond the block now in flames. A crowd of roughs came from Patterson with the train conveying the steam fire engine, and they are already committing depredations, and the greatest excitement prevails throughout the village. The Erie depot was not burned. It was so threatened at first, that the agent and telegraph operator abandoned their offices, but they soon returned, and trains are running.

2 a.m., the Patterson hook and ladder company tore down part of the last block of buildings and stopped the further progress of the flames. The fire was stopped about 1:40 a.m. It is reported that

a white and black man, who were asleep in Yearance's stable, are missing and they are believed to have perished in the flames.

NASHVILLE.—The mortuary list from cholera shows 59 deaths, of which 48 were cholera.

CINCINNATI.—The extensive lard oil and candle factory of Chas. Harkness & Co., took fire early this morning, and burned until 12 o'clock. Total loss estimated at \$90,000; insurance \$75,000, in about forty companies, partly Cincinnati, and partly foreign.

WASHINGTON.—Much excitement has been caused by the recent action of J. W. Butterfield, clerk in the second comptroller's office, in connection with the adjustment of the Montana war claims, for which Congress, last session, appropriated over half a million dollars. Upwards of \$300,000 has thus far been paid, and it is alleged by various parties that Leander W. Black, of Montana, and J. Insley, of Kansas, have given Alexander Cummings, Adjutant-General of Montana, \$25,000 in vouchers, in consideration of his issuing to them the quota of vouchers claimed by them. When these vouchers were presented here for payment, by P. A. Largey, of Montana, to whom Cummings had hypothecated them, Black and Insley protested against it, claiming them as their property. An attempt was made to settle the matter judicially, but in the meantime \$22,000 of the money was paid by Butterfield to Black and Insley, notwithstanding they had, it is alleged, also given to a party in Washington vouchers to the amount of \$15,000, for using his influence with the Indian bureaus, in furtherance of Indian contracts several years ago, which were also presented for collection. The matter is being investigated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is reported, to-night, though not on official authority, that six cases of cholera originated in this city to-day.

The *Herald* had a letter from Khartown, dated 30th of April, confirming the news of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker and family, who were at Fatuka in February. He had been reinforced by two hundred soldiers and troops of the mercantile establishment, and would at once renew his march to Albert Nyanza.

The negro, Adam Pacho, who, with two thousand Egyptian troops, attempted to protect the passage of the caravans through Abyssinia, is said to have been surprised, and lost three hundred guns and might be compelled to surrender. The report is considered doubtful, but reinforcements have been sent him.

NEW YORK, 22.—The funeral services of Horace F. Clark took place at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The funeral was private, and the arrangements very simple. Rev. Dr. Adams referred briefly to the great executive abilities of the deceased. The following were the pall-bearers:

Wm. H. Leonard, Chas. O'Connor, Wm. M. Everts, Chas. A. Rapallo, Wm. Orton, John Q. Jones, Albert Keep, Chester W. Chapin, Richard Schell, Wm. Butler, Duncan Joseph, B. Varnum, and E. B. Wettly. The remains were conveyed to Woodlawn cemetery.

A special dispatch states that the incendiary fire at Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., yesterday, burned all the brick stores between the American House and Phelps House. Loss \$80,000; partially insured.

Clark, the jockey, was injured at Jerome Park on Saturday, by the horse Sorrel Dan falling on him while exercising for a hurdle race, and he is reported dead this morning.

The proprietors of the faro banks, learning of the contemplated raid for the police, have closed their establishments.

The federal council of the International Workingmen's Association, at a meeting yesterday, listened to the reading of communications from Spain and Switzerland, enquiring if, in case of a general strike among all workers there, the sections in this city would loan them money to carry out their plans.

QUEBEC.—A telegram has been received from Port au Basque reporting a ship totally wrecked, and the drowning of the captain and mate.

The Canadian marksmen, to take part in the shooting at Wimbledon, sailed for England to-day, in the steamer *Prussia*.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—There were

four alarms of fire this evening in this city, but no burnings of any serious consequence. A house on Montgomery street, near 6th, caught fire, and officer W. W. Stone went on the roof with buckets to put it out. A small scuffling on which he was standing gave way and he fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, receiving serious but not fatal injuries.

NEW YORK.—Additional testimony in the *Polaris* investigation is published. One witness testified that Buddington said Hall's death had lifted a great load from his heart.

Stokes' new trial will not occur until October. His counsel have decided to make no effort to bail the prisoner. It is said that the defence will rely upon medical testimony, so effective in the first trial, and will raise the plea of self-defence.

The *Polaris* search steamer *Juniata* leaves to-morrow or Tuesday. Among the articles sent aboard yesterday was a life raft for use by the expeditionary parties. Captain James M. Buddington, uncle of the present commander of the *Polaris*, is pilot of the *Juniata*.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 20, 1873.

Editor *Deseret News*.

Sir—Having seen in your paper a letter from Dr. Benedict in respect to the small-pox cases in the 11th Ward, in which he excuses Dr. Davis and himself from medical attendance on any of the cases, and the responsibility thereof; and as such is thereby naturally thrown on me as the only other medical man mentioned in Dr. Clifton's statement, I think it but right to give a simple statement of the facts as they existed. After dark on the 26th of May, I was first called to visit Mr. Shepard, who had been ill for some weeks, and had lately lost a grandchild. He then complained of pains all over his body, and great restlessness, which prevented him obtaining any sleep, for which I prescribed. On the following day I found a pustular eruption breaking out all over him, the pustules of which matured within twenty-four hours, presenting an appearance, which by some might have been mistaken for small-pox, but which in reality had none of the distinguishing marks of that dreaded disease, the matured pustules showing no depressions, nor having gone through the previous stage of limpid lymph, which the small-pox in its regular stages always presents. I looked on it as a kind of vaccinella aggravated by a latent psom or taint, which had so developed itself, and brought out the eruption so abundantly that had it been small-pox it would have proved a confluent case of the worst kind; whereas the pustules, though nearly touching each other, never coalesced. I had to treat this taint, and prognosticated a favorable result, and that after it was over he would have better health than he had enjoyed for some time past, and that when he got well there would not be a single scar or mark left, which proved to be the case, for when I ceased attending on him on the 5th June, he was well, with hardly any vestige to denote the severe trial he had gone through.

Up to this time his wife and daughter, who had attended on him, showed no signs of infection; nor was I sent for to see them till the afternoon of June 10th, when I found they had been ailing for some days, and that an eruption was breaking out which promised to be severe.

On the 13th, to satisfy the family, who seemed anxious, I proposed to call in another doctor, and at their request went for Dr. Benedict, Mr. Taylor's family physician, to whom I mentioned the circumstances of the cases. He appointed 6 p.m. for the visit, for which I waited there upwards of an hour. He, however, saw the patients early the next morning, and when I afterwards called, I was told that he had not considered the complaint to be small-pox, and had said that medical aid was not so much required as cooling drinks and careful nursing. I was then told that as Mr. S. was not at present in good circumstances, and was afraid of running up a Doctor's bill, they thought they could get on with proper nursing without my services, with which they expressed themselves to have been hitherto well satisfied. I hinted that the disease being seemingly heightened by some latent taint, required close watching; however, on their stating that should the patients get worse they would immediately send for me, I offered no further objections, but then left, and I have not since seen either of the patients, for having waited till the 15th without hearing from them, I called at Mr. Taylor's office, and found they had got worse, also that Dr. Benedict had been twice sent for since I left, who, suspecting the disease to have turned out to be small-pox, had taken and left Dr. H. Davis in charge, and had prevented the residents leaving the house from having any communication with the patients, in consequence of which, Mr. Taylor having left his home, had taken up his residence at his office, and did not then know the exact state of things. This being the case, and supposing the treatment was now in the hands of Drs. Benedict and Davis, I took no further action in the cases, further than, at the time, supplying a little medicine at the request of Mr. Taylor, which I had no confidence in doing, not knowing how far it might be counteracted by the administration of drugs by professors of a system of medicine so widely different from that I practice. J. P. MEIK.