TEMPERANCE.

THE CRUSADE IN THE WEST.

THE MOVEMENT UNABATED IN OHIO, AND SPREADING IN INDIANA—NOTES OF ITS PROGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—There is little change to note in the crusade to-day. The war is as steadily carried on as heretofore, and the same results are reported. In the larger places the opposition resist more stubbornly, owing to their greater number; but the ladies do not falter, or talk of abandoning the campaign. The day has been generally pleasant, although rather cool for much outside work, and at some places the ladies have been inconvenienced by mud. At Hillsboro considerable interest is manifested in the Dunn injunction case, which comes up for trial to-morrow, if a jury can be obtained. One hundred and sixty-eight persons are enjoined, and neither their relatives nor any person favoring the temperance cause will be permitted on the jury. Time will be saved by a change of venue, and this motion will be favored by the prosecution. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, and its result will affect the movement throughout the State.

At Xenia the heroic labors of the ladies are showing fruit. Some who have heretofore denied the ladies admittance permitted them to enter to-day, and received them kindly. Two have ceased the sale of liquors for the present. At Osborn the work began to-day. The ladies have hoisted a black flag on the spire of the First Presbyterian Church, and say it will remain there as long as liquor is sold in the town. The saloon keepers are defiant and the excitement intense. At Nelsonville, on the Hocking Valley Railroad, the ladies appear on the streets to-day in their first crusade. A fund of $10,000 has been subscribed there for their protection if prosecuted. At Chillicothe 200 ladies met to-day and organized. An invitation was sent to Dio Lewis to lecture there and the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday. Nothing will be done until Dr. Lewis is heard from. The saloon-keepers are preparing to resist, and declare they will use the law to disperse any crowds that may assemble around their places. At Ripley, Brown County, the attack is now centered upon a wholesale liquor store. The proprietor offers to stop his retail trade, but the ladies demand that he shall stop all sales. This is the last drinking-place left in the town, all others having been closed, but the proprietors of some have not signed the pledge. At Lancaster, temperance matters are being agitated, and an enthusiastic meeting is promised for to-morrow night. A temperance lecturer there to-night had a large audience.

At Circleville efforts have been made to arouse the people, but thus far they appear decidedly apathetic. The friends of the cause, however, do not lose courage, but hope to have a battle with the enemy. At Oxford the day opened with religious exercises at the Presbyterian church, after which committees were appointed to receive proposals from saloon keepers relative to the abandonment of their business and also to canvass the town for signatures to a petition to be presented to the saloon keepers next Thursday. One dealer said he would quit if a sum was paid his landlord for the forfeiture of his lease, and another if the people would patronize him in the grocery business. Some saloons have been closed there, and the ladies feel encouraged. They report many accessions to their ranks, and will continue the work. At Athens the ladies were shut out for the first time to-day. The wind was sharp and the mud in the streets plentiful. Nevertheless they knelt and prayed fervently for the dealer. Liquor is being sold there on frivolous pretexts by persons who had pledged themselves to sell only on prescription, and the Vigilance Committee will doubtless find work watching the drug stores. At Springfield the work continues, but no results are reported. The saloon keepers close their doors to the ladies and all devotional exercises are conducted on the pavement. The ladies are divided into four parties and relieve each other at regular intervals.

In Indiana there are signs that the conflict will equal in intensity the work in this State. But few reports have been received from there, however. At Shelbyville the temperance mass meeting held last evening was a success, the church being filled to overflowing. A speech was made by a reformed drunkard, with good effect. The friends of the cause there are raising a fund for protection, and reported $30,000 subscribed. The fund was further increased to $46,000 before the meeting closed. A rum-shop that had been closed by the ladies of Shelbyville will be occupied by them to-morrow as headquarters. The ladies of Madison have distributed circulars among the saloon keepers of that place, asking them to discontinue the sale of liquors. Madison has several large breweries which manufacture largely and ship to other parts of the State. At Jeffersonville the ladies have been grossly insulted during their devotional exercises in the stores by rowdies, who persisted in singing low songs. They visited five saloons, and met with a courteous reception at all but one. Temperance matters are attracting attention at New-Albany, but no attempt at organized action has yet been made.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN AT COLUMBUS—A LARGE MEETING AT THE CITY HALL, BUT NOT MUCH ACCOMPLISHED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The eyes of all the temperance people in Ohio will scan the newspapers to-morrow for news of the long looked-for and often postponed attack of Dio Lewis and his crusaders on the capital of the State. Dr. Lewis himself evidently has doubts about the propriety of subjecting his plan to such a severe test, but the ladies of Columbus were so earnest and urgent that the battle had to be begun at once. To-night the opening meeting was held, and in numbers was an encouraging success. The large assembly room in the fine City Hall was crowded, every seat was filled, the aisles and all other standing room occupied, and hundreds went away from the doors unable to get admission. On the platform were nearly all the prominent clergymen in the city, 12 State Senators and 15 members of the lower branch of the Legislature, all as vice-presidents of the meeting.

The exercises were begun by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" to the familiar tune of "Coronation." Prayer was then offered, and Dr. Lewis was by vote of the audience called upon to act as President. Dr. Lewis coming forward, requested that one verse of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," be sung, remarking that the hymn struck the keynote of the campaign, and was to-night being sung wherever the women's temperance war is in progress. The hymn was sung as requested, the audience standing, after which Dr. Lewis made his usual address on the evils of intemperance, and presented in general terms the idea of his plan of removing the cause "by peace, persuasion, and prayer," the women using these means to effect the object. The speaker was more embarrassed than usual, owing, perhaps, to the great size of the audience and its critical character. Before taking his seat he introduced the Rev. C. A. Hirst of Washington, who gave an interesting and detailed account of the opening of the campaign in his town, last Christmas, when Dr. Lewis visited the place to lecture and suggested the plan which they had since followed to victory.

He closed with the remark that this movement must succeed for two reasons: First, because it is in accordance with the spirit of Christianity, and, second, because the women are in the foreground doing the work. Dr. Lewis next called on Senator Goodhue of Akron, who, in a ten minutes' speech, advocated organization there as elsewhere for work in the temperance cause.

It was now apparent that the meeting, though large, was not proportionately enthusiastic. The speakers had been heard with attention, and there was occasional applause, caused more by good stories or happy illustrations than by approval of the sentiments expressed. In view of this state of affairs, it would have been wise to have sung a hymn and adjourned until the next morning; but Dr. Lewis allowed over-zealous persons to persuade him to change his plan and proceed to immediate organization. It was therefore moved that a committee of men be appointed to nominate an executive committee of women to manage the campaign in this city. There was difficulty in getting the crowd to vote, and out of nearly two thousand persons present about twenty voted Yea, and three or four Nay. Dr. Lewis earnestly appealed to everybody to vote either one way or another, and then there were several hundred Yeas, and a very faint Nay. There was not during the evening a single good, hearty vote. The Committee on Nominations of the Executive Committee was about to be designated, when an indiscreet gentleman threw a damper on the proceedings by the remark that a fund must be raised on the spot to pay the expenses of the meeting. Dr. Lewis said this was the most interesting speech he ever heard, but the financial brother thought no subject yet considered was more important, especially as some friends of the cause had found it necessary to advance money out of their own pockets. Collectors were accordingly appointed to hand around the hat. The Committee on Nominations was then appointed, including ministers of several denominations and the Warden of the Penitentiary. While the Committee retired a rather prosy speech was made, and the people began to leave the hall. Something had to be done at once. So the Committee, after a short conference, reported, recommending that the work intrusted to them be transferred to a mass meeting of ladies, to be held in one of the churches to-morrow. This report was agreed to, and after an ineffectual attempt to induce Senator Curtis of Cuyahoga County to place himself on record in a speech, the meeting adjourned.

It need hardly be remarked that the opening temperance demonstration in Columbus was not a brilliant success, except in numbers. It is undoubtedly true that there were hundreds present who were ready for the work, and more who were zealous temperance people, but these were embarrassed and restrained by the chilling demeanor of those who were drawn to the hall from mere curiosity, and who, looking upon the whole affair as a show, were disappointed in not finding anything half so exciting as an ordinary dramatic entertainment. Still, Columbus will not be given over to the enemy. The ladies are in earnest, and will meet for consultation to-morrow.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN PLANNED AT MOUNT VERNON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Feb. 16.—This city, which has been spoken of as "cold" and "unimpressible," has really made a most promising start in the temperance movement. The meetings last night and this morning were more enthusiastic than any I have before attended. A new plan, and one likely to be hereafter followed, was adopted in the appointment of what is known as the Men's Advisory Committee. In this instance, the Committee was composed of a representative of each of the leading professions, business corporations, and benevolent orders and associations; thus the lawyers, clergymen, physicians, editors, insurance companies, and manufacturing establishments were all represented. The Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men, each had a member, and for the first time in the history of the movement the colored race was allowed a voice in the direction of a meeting. The idea originated in Mount Vernon, and the intention, of course, is to enlist more effectually the sympathy and coöperation of all classes in the community.

Another noteworthy feature of the preparatory proceedings in this place was the outspoken manner in which the men gave in their adhesion to the movement. While the ladies were appointing their Committee of Visitation, the gentlemen assembled in another part of the large church in which the meeting was held and had a conference, in which they unanimously and by a rising vote pledged themselves to support the other sex in whatever they might do, placed their pocket-books at the disposal of the crusaders, and agreed to watch over and protect them from insult or disrespect. Nor did they stop here. The business men, without dissent, resolved to close their stores, shops, and factories, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock every morning, until the last of the drinking saloons is closed. The hour thus taken from business is to be devoted to a men's prayer meeting in one of the churches, while the women go out and attack the saloon-keepers. The Mount Vernon ladies will move on the enemy's works to-morrow.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: This "Woman's Temperance Movement" has been happily inaugurated, and promises immense good. The first failure is yet to be recorded where the following conditions have been observed:

First, a general consultation among the friends of the cause, in preparation for a public meeting.

Second, a large meeting, with the pastors of the various churches on the platform.

Third, the appointment of the best women in town, 100 for every 30 rum-shops.

Fourth, daily visits of these women to the rum-shops for pleading, song, and prayer.

I am confident that, with these conditions, the rum-shops will be closed. After that the women will of course see that reading-rooms, amusement halls, &c., are provided.

Springfield, O., Feb. 14, 1874. DIO LEWIS.

LONG ISLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The temperance societies of Long Island City and its suburbs are preparing a petition asking permission of the Long Island Railroad Company to circulate temperance pledges through the trains, and to post them up in every depot on the road. The women have adopted this method, instead of the original plan, which was to prevent the carrying of liquor as freight on the railroads, the directors of the several roads declaring themselves unable to grant such a request. The new plan has met with success, so far as one of the railroads is concerned. The South Side Railroad Company having no objection to this mild request, the pledge has been extensively circulated on that road, and largely signed.

The Sons and Daughters of Temperance of Sayville, L. I., organized a new division on Saturday, with 125 members, and will begin holding a series of temperance mass meetings to-night. The school teachers circulate the pledge among their scholars, and it is almost unanimously signed. Several men known to be habitual drunkards came to the lodge yesterday, and voluntarily signed their names to the temperance roll.

In the village of Northport the subject is being seriously discussed, and the women declare themselves ready to begin the work if the men will support them. The village has no temperance society, but has several liquor stores. A temperance sermon was preached on Sunday by the pastors of all the churches.

In Flatbush village "Bands of Hope" companies have been organized in the public schools, and many of the children have obtained the signatures of their parents and relatives to a temperance pledge.

The Sons of Temperance of Islip and Babylon have had a petition printed and circulated among the liquor dealers of these two villages, requesting them not to sell any more liquor. All the liquor dealers refused to comply with the request. One man, however, agreed to close his shop at 6 p. m. for two weeks. The residents have been much encouraged at this slight break in the ranks of the liquor dealers.

The residents of the villages of Amityville, North Hempstead, Southold, Great Neck, Glen Cove, and Port Jefferson have shown some interest in the agitation, new temperance societies having been organized during the past week in all these places.

THE SHAKESPEARE WINDOW AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

We informed our readers, some weeks ago, of a project on foot to fill one of the windows in the chancel of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Stratford-on-Avon with stained glass, commemorative of Shakespeare—the window chosen being the one nearest that the lower half of which is filled up with the poet's monumental tablet and bust. It was certainly natural to hope that subscriptions for this purpose might easily be collected in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, but, though the newspapers in all three cities recommended the undertaking to the public, little progress has been made in securing names. Lately, however, the suggestion was made that the subscriptions should be limited to one dollar for each person, and since it was decided to make this the rule, matters have mended. Mr. William Schaus of 749 Broadway (opposite Astor-place), who receives subscriptions in this city, and has taken much interest in forwarding the undertaking, reports a gratifying increase in the number of persons wishing to associate themselves with this cheerful enterprise. Among others, the members of the Lotos Club have honored themselves by a liberal contribution. Still, the sum necessary, though by no means a large one, is not yet made up, as it might quickly be if every lover of Shakespeare in this city would put his mite into the box. The work of designing and manufacturing the glass is in good hands; and the window, when finished, is sure to add to the beauties of the noble chancel in which it is to be placed; so that with the change in the terms of the subscription, we hope soon to be able to announce that the books are closed, and that the work is fairly in hand.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

The opera season in Boston closed on Saturday. It seems to have been a highly successful one, and "Aida," which attracted comparatively little notice on its first presentation, afterward drew a very brilliant assemblage. M. Maurel, who rejoined the company in Boston, was received with emphatic favor. The performances in New-York will begin on Friday of this week, and the operas announced for the first four nights are "Lucia," "Mignon," "Trovatore," and "Aida."

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The Oratorio Society under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch will give its second concert on Thursday of next week at Association Hall. It now musters a chorus of 90 members, many of whom are experienced singers, and is said to be making rapid progress. Dr. Damrosch wisely refuses to undertake the public presentation of an oratorio until the society has had a longer training, but he is diligently rehearsing the lesser compositions of Italian and German masters of sacred music, some of whom—Orlando di Lasso for example—are unknown in this country.

THE ARCTIC WORLD.

RECEPTION OF THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

REMARKS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY, DR. I. I. HAYES, CAPTAINS BUDDINGTON AND TYSON, AND THE HON. HENRY C. MURPHY.

That the intense sympathy for and keen curiosity regarding the hardy and courageous survivors of the famous Polaris expedition, which was aroused when the news reached this country of their escape, had not subsided, all who saw the immense multitude at Cooper Institute last evening were ready to admit. The occasion was a grand ovation to the hardy men, and the applause, particularly when Chester came forward, was deafening. Upon the stage were seated, beside the President of the American Geographical Society, Chief-Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, Peter Cooper, the venerable Henry Grinnell, who at his own expense fitted out the first expedition in this region in search of Sir John Franklin; Dr. Hayes, the eminent Arctic explorer, who made the principal speech of the evening; ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy, Judge Peabody, J. Carson Brevoort, John T. Agnew, Wm. Ramsen, Fred. A. Conking, F. A. Stout, George Moore, ex-Judge Davies, and others. Of the Polaris party there were present Capt. Tyson, Capt. Buddington, First-officer Chester, William Hindemann, Fred Jamka, Fred Antig, Noah Hays, and the Esquimaux Joe, Hannah, and Pinney. Upon the platform were Esquimaux boots and shoes, and stockings made of sealskin; miniature dog-sleds, such as were used by Dr. Hayes in his memorable trip; a pair of Esquimaux pantaloons, showing that there, as the exhibitor remarked, "the ladies wear the breeches." These were nicely embroidered and made of the skin of the silver seal; those worn by men were made out of the skin of the polar bear. There were cassocks of men and children, a waterproof made from the intestines of the seal, boats used by both sexes, which are very different in construction; Esquimaux lamps, walrus tusks and skulls, and an Esquimaux hut in miniature.

The Geographical Society, after being called to order by Chief-Justice Daly, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and all business except that of admitting to fellowship the following among other gentlemen:

Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N.; Wm. Cullen Bryant, Baron Offenberg, Wm. J. McAlpine, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.; the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Romaine Dillon, Wm. H. Macy, the Hon. Henry Wilson, Whitelaw Reid, Lieut.-Commander Henry C. White, Lieut.-Commander Phillip H. Cooper, Wm. Orton, Manton Marble, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles Storrs, Gen. A. E. Burnside, the Hon. Charles Sumner, Gen. John A. Dix, Charles A. Dana, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Elisha Brooks, Loyall Farragut, John Hay, E. S. Higgins, Arthur Leary, De Witt C. Littlejohn, Gen. M. T. MacMahon, Franklin Osgood, Francis Skiddy, Wm. Voorhis, the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the Rev. Horatio Potter, the Hon. Lucien Birdseye, Dr. Wylly, Everett P. Wheeler, John L. Hill, Eugene Litteli, Samuel R. Probasco, Frank Vincent, jr., Miles Bradley, Archibald Johnston, Hermann H. Cammann, Willard Bartlett, Charles S. Weyman, W. Weyman Mali, Henry J. Cammann, Jacob H. V. Cockroft, the Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., the Hon. M. Carpenter, L. W. Jerome, Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, Willard Parker, M. D., Henry G. Chapman.

Judge Daly then said, after the list had been read and approved:

The meeting of this evening, ladies and gentlemen, has been specially appointed for the reception of the surviving officers and crew of the Polaris. [Applause.] The Society felt that it was due to them that they should not only as an individual body invite them to this reception, but that they should ask the public to unite with them in it. Apart from the credit which attaches to the whole country, and which is acknowledged in other lands, in respect to this expedition, they who took part in it are entitled to this mark of public acknowledgment for what has been accomplished by the expedition, and they are entitled to an offer of sympathy on account of their extraordinary escape. When you think of it, how 19 men and women, floating upon a cake of ice in darkness from Oct. 15 until May 1—194 days, or six months and a half—being at one time reduced to a biscuit apiece and a small piece of pemmican, saved from the most horrible of all deaths—famine—by the accidental capture of a bear—when you think of them floating from the 80th to the 59th degree of latitude, there is nothing like it in the whole history of maritime disaster. I do not propose, ladies and gentlemen, to say anything in respect to polar exploration or the particular results of this expedition. A very distinguished member of the Society, Dr. Hayes, who has achieved many laurels in the very region in which the Polaris succeeded him, is here to-night, and I shall take occasion to ask him to say in respect to that expedition that which would come more properly from him than from me, he being at present the most distinguished of living Arctic explorers. [Judge Daly here exhibited a tattered flag.] This boat flag, ladies and gentlemen, went on the first antarctic expedition of Wilkes. It has been further to the south and further to the north than any other flag that ever floated. [Applause.] It went out on the first expedition sent by Mr. Grinnell and came back. It went again with Kane and again with Hayes. I delivered it, at Mr. Grinnell's request, to the hands of Hall. [Applause.] It went with him. It is among the few relics which have been brought back. Mr. Grinnell requests me to say that he is ready to send it again if there is any American expedition which is to be fitted out for the discovery of the pole, but not for any other.

At the conclusion of Judge Daly's remarks he introduced Dr. Hayes, who came forward and assisted his hearers to a clearer understanding of his address by means of a large map at the rear of the stage. Dr. Hayes said:

REMARKS OF DR. HAYES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I will not detain you long. There is here "metal more attractive." You have before you the officers and crew of the Polaris, whom you have been invited to meet and to whom you would do honor. The Chief-Justice, as President of this Society, has invited me to speak a few words to you in relation to the general subject of Arctic geography, and, with your leave, I will invite your attention to the map behind me, which speaks for itself. It shows the Arctic world in circumpolar projection. On the one side we have the northern coasts of Europe and Asia; on the other side, of North America, and in a continuous line beyond we have Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla. Against this land lies the great Arctic ice belt, or barrier, which has thus far defied all the efforts of man to break completely through; within it we have the "Open Polar Sea," that myth of ignorance—the wonder of the wise. It is interesting to inquire why this sea should ever have been even dreamed of. You know there was a time when the world was thought to be a level plain, supported at each corner by a huge elephant; under each elephant was a huge turtle, and under each turtle a huge—nothing. Then the North was bound by the mountains of Hyperborea, from whose cavernous sides came the piercing north wind. Afterward we find those wonderful Phœnician merchants creeping along the shores of the Mediterranean, passing at length the Pillars of Hercules, which thus far had been thought to bound the world in the West, and, braving the billows of the Atlantic, made their "Ultima Thule" or the world's end, at the Shetland Islands, beyond which lies a region where "there is neither air, earth, nor water." Then we see developing in succession the grand colonial system of Carthage—the Roman Empire—Venice, the proud queen of the Adriatic, and here, at the little town of Sagres overlooking the sea, we find growing up, as the Chief-Justice in his last annual address has well observed, the first Geographical Society. Among the geographers there were De Gama, who reached India by doubling the southern cape of Africa; Columbus, who, conceiving the idea that the same thing could be done in another way, sailed to the westward and conducted his ships to a new world; and Magellan, who first plowed with vessel's keel a track around the world. And now it was that Spain and Portugal became monarchs of the ocean. The Pope gave to the one all of America, and to the other all of Africa, and these two nations held firm possession of the South Sea.

"It is strange," said the King of France, "that the Lord should have forgotten us all in his will;" and forthwith France, England, and Holland set about trying to reach the East—the rich countries of India and Cathay—by the north. I will not detain you with any prolonged account of the various expeditions in that direction. It is enough for me to say that an enterprise beginning soon after the discovery of America was continued through more than three centuries, and was not brought to a close until the disastrous voyage of Sir John Franklin proved to the world that commerce had no chance by the Arctic Seas. For, understand, the whole question of Arctic discovery up to within a few years has been an affair of commerce and not of science. We now want to know what nature has done in the Arctic world, but formerly it was what merchants could do there. To mercantile enterprise we are indebted for all original impulse toward Arctic discovery.

Franklin failed, and his party, as you all know, were lost, after three Winters' imprisonment in the thick-ribbed ice, without accomplishing a north-west passage. That passage was made, however, by McClure in 1853, but it only resulted in showing that no route by the Arctic waters could be found and made practicable; and now, Commerce resigning her place, Science claims this great unknown waste about the north pole of the earth as her own, and nearly all the civilized nations of the globe are busily seeking in her service to plant the emblem of their nationality at the northern axis of the earth. With the progress of the search for Franklin you are all familiar. You recall the names of McClintock, of McClure, of Collinson, of Richardson, of Rae, of Bellot, of Meecham, of Inglefield, of Richards, of our own gallant De Haven, and of the late Capt. Hall from Repulse Bay.

You will also recall the memorable expedition of Dr. Kane, which, fitted out by the munificent liberality of Henry Grinnell, sought the polar water upon the theory that Franklin had attempted the route by Smith's Sound. The Polaris entered Smith's Sound without meeting any such embarrassing obstacles as those which beset Inglefield, Kane, and myself. No ice seems, indeed, to have been met with until that long distance had been traversed which Kane and I were only able to reach over the "open sea" in the Spring with sledges—none, indeed, until they had reached a higher latitude than had ever before been reached by any ship. This will forever make the expedition famous. Over the same track which occupied me sixty days with dog sledges, Capt. Hall sailed in three days, unobstructed by ice. His was a most fortunate season. The reports say that he was in latitude 82° 16' north, about 20 or 25 miles perhaps nearer the north pole in open water than I attained with dog-teams over the ice. In that same quarter, in the month of May, 1861, I saw open water extending as far as the eye could reach to the northward. It was the same water which Kane saw a month later in the season of 1854 from the opposite side of Kennedy Channel. Now we are all curious to know why the Polaris did not go on. She was there at the most open part of the season, the 30th of August, and we have not yet received any full details regarding the condition of ice and water which then and there prevailed, and which made their further progress north impossible. I have a very great interest in this matter, impossible.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hayes's address photographs were exhibited, on a large screen, of the picturesque scenery of the Arctic regions, which were taken during Dr. Hayes's expedition in 1869. One view was that of an iceberg 315 feet high and three miles in circumference. The ruins of the first church constructed in Greenland, in 1002, were exhibited. One of the most beautiful views was that of the vessel Panther, hemmed in by ice, a lofty mountain of Greenland, with a great white cloud bank drifting along its base. Another view represented the difficulties of sledge travel over the desolate frozen regions. A view in Melville Bay, in the ice pack, and lastly a photograph of Dr. Hayes's little schooner at Littleton, where they were cast upon the shore.

The members of the crew were then called upon, and this was one of the most interesting portions of the evening's entertainment. Capt. Buddington was first introduced, to tell what was the obstacle which blocked their way in Kennedy Channel. Capt. Buddington coming forward, every one in the audience seized the opportunity to take what ladies call "a good look" at him. He is a typical sailor, bluff, stout, and hearty, browned and toughened by exposure to the sun, wind, and storm of the northern latitudes. He could not finish his story, but in an embarrassed manner, after saying a few words, turned to Dr. Hayes, and requested him to conclude it.

Dr. Hayes next stepped forward and thanked Capt. Buddington for his answer. It was new to him that the vessel was unable to force a passage through the ice in the above named channel. He had always believed that the barrier could be broken through in that quarter. He concluded by saying that, as all do not see things in the same light, he would call on Capt. Tyson to explain the obstacles the Polaris expedition encountered in the channel above referred to.

Capt. Tyson explained that the Polaris met with ice in the vicinity of Rensselaer Harbor, a very heavy, formidable pack. The vessel's head was to the southwest at 12 o'clock at night, at which hour he came on deck. They were approaching the western shore near Cape Blanc. Close under the land they found a lead of water which was from one-half a mile to four miles in width. They continued along the land in this lead until they approached Kennedy's Channel on the western shore, when the ship's head was turned east toward Cape Constitution. Approaching Robinson Channel, they found it blocked with ice. From the character of the ice, it was evident to all who were acquainted with the subject that it had not been formed in deep water, but further north; and if that was so, it was the very last of the Summer break-up. While at latitude 82° 16', the speaker had, with the aid of a glass discovered water in the distance, many miles away. If they could have only passed through that channel, he said, the American flag would have been planted at the pole, as it ought to be.

Loud calls were now made for the gallant Chester, the First Officer of the Polaris, but he had been asked before to speak, and had declined through modesty. Now he had disappeared, but, having been hunted up, came forward, was received with great cheers, and retired again. Joe, the Esquimaux, next stood up very much like a bashful schoolboy, and as he retired to his seat his little child began to cry bitterly, in evident fright at the demonstrations made toward her father. Hannah, Judge Daly remarked, could not speak English, so that it would be quite sufficient to look at her. Mr. Wm. Bradford, the artist, who has done much to make the public familiar with the beauties of the Arctic regions, and who accompanied Dr. Hayes in his exploration in the Panther, then exhibited on the screen, with the assistance of J. W. Black, the Boston photographer, and explained a number of interesting stereoscopic views of scenes in the Arctic regions, views of Cape Desolation, which from its rugged, inhospitable appearance seemed well worthy the name it bears; Danish settlements whose principal features were the abode of the Governor and the school-house; groups of Esquimaux—parents and their children; male Esquimaux in their kyacks, and women in their peculiar craft; the house of Jansen, the native guide, which is the farthest north of any human dwelling; glimpses of the hazy midnight sun and the glittering path its mellow light traced on the waters, and scenes of vast icebergs, extensive ice floes, and grand glaciers were passed rapidly before the eyes of the audience.

Judge Daly then called upon Mr. Bryan, the astronomer who accompanied the Polaris party. He said:

My impression is that under the circumstances in which the Polaris was at its highest northern latitude, no vessel was ever built, or if built was ever manned, that could have penetrated the ice to the north of the vessel. There was heavy ice about the vessel, large, massive floes, miles in extent, varying in thickness from 10 to 20 feet. Through these large and massive floes were leads of open water, and through these leads the vessel had been pushed as far north as it was possible to push any vessel. The ice that was met there at that time, in the Fall of the year, was met the next Spring and the beginning of next Summer. In Newcomb's Bay, 20 miles north of the Winter quarters of the Polaris, or thereabouts, two boats' crews remained for over one month, waiting for an opportunity to launch their boats and go northward. Their united evidence is that, during all that time, heavy masses of ice continued to move down the channel, rendering it utterly impossible for them to proceed any further north. The vessel itself, upon three different occasions, left its Winter quarters, and attempted to penetrate further north, and each time it was met by this same barrier of ice. I would then give it as my firm conviction that no vessel has ever been built that could, under the same circumstances, have gone further north than did the noble Hall take the brave little Polaris.

J. Carson Brevoort, who, as Judge Daly remarked, has been especially honored by the late Capt. Hall, by having his name forever inscribed upon the most extreme portion of the globe yet reached by man, now came forward and introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, A precedent has been established by the English, German, and other Governments, by which it is recognized as an act of justice that the survivors of Polar expeditions and other dangerous exploring enterprises should receive extra pay for their services; and

Whereas, The officers and crew of the Polaris Expedition have suffered more than any other explorers of modern times, while affording vast contributions to geographical knowledge;

Resolved, That the American Geographical Society is convinced that the survivors of the Polaris are entitled to a generous compensation in addition to the regular rates allowed them by the Government in lieu of the perils and hardships they underwent during the extraordinary cruise of that vessel within the Arctic circle, and that this Society will use all proper influence with the Government to accomplish that object.

Dr. Hayes made a brief speech in favor of the claims of the Polaris survivors after which the resolutions were adopted. The Hon. Henry C. Murphy then in a short speech hoped Congress would appoint Dr. Hayes to the command of the next expedition, and offered in conclusion a resolution of thanks to Dr. Hayes and the survivors of the Polaris for the enjoyment they had afforded the audience. The meeting then adjourned.

A NOVEL CHURCH EDIFICE.

A large and in many respects peculiar building has just been completed by the University-place Church (the Rev. Dr. Booth) for their eastern branch, known of old as the "Dry Dock Mission." This building has been designed to accommodate the religious services of a congregation of nearly 1,000 people, a still larger Sunday-school, the various other services usual in such institutions, and to include also a complete parsonage of eight rooms, with all modern conveniences. The building is in Sixth-st., near Avenue C, and occupies four lots of ground, being nearly 100 feet square. The exterior, treated in the Gothic style, is of Philadelphia pressed brick, with dressings of buff brick and Nova Scotia stone. The façade terminates at either end in a tower-like form, while from the center rises a gable and bell turret, with lofty spire.

The interior of the building is notable in that it is a "new departure" from the usual church form, and has been designed with special reference to the purposes of the building. On passing within one finds himself in a spacious auditorium of octagonal form, most brilliantly and cheerfully lighted, and aglow with pleasing color. On all sides (except the pulpit side) the room is surrounded by cosy class-rooms, all of which radiate toward the pulpit, and have a full view of it when not closed for class purposes by their sliding screens. Above the class-rooms rises a clere-story some 20 feet in hight, having 38 large stained-glass windows of novel and effective designs. Over the whole is a domed ceiling, with a skylight in ornamental pattern. The pulpit recess is inclosed by a broad arch supported by columns with sculptured capitals. This recess contains a very rich rose window; the pulpit furniture groups with it in effective combination. The wood work is of black ash, butternut, yellow and white pine, finished in shellac. The architect was Mr. J. Cleaveland Cady of this city. The cost of the building will be about $34,000.

A TRAIN WRECKED BY A LANDSLIDE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 16.—A terrible accident occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning near the State Dam Station on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, by which three men lost their lives, a large amount of property was destroyed, and several persons sustained serious and perhaps fatal injuries. A freight train heavily laden, running at a high rate of speed, ran into a landslide, which completely blocked the way. The engine "jumped" the track, and now hangs over the bank of the river. Eighteen cars were thrown from the track and piled upon each other, smashing the freight, which was strewn along the road or hurled into the river. Not one of the train hands, as far as could be ascertained, escaped without some injury. The body of the engineer, Daniel Shannon, was found under the engine, and was considerably burned. Otto Shannon, a fireman, and Frank Ryan, a brakeman, were badly scalded and burned. Three other men are reported to be killed. To add to the horror, the stove in the caboose set fire to the freight, and nine cars were burned.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS SERIOUSLY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is quite ill at his rooms with neuralgia of the kidneys. The night before last several physicians were in consultation relative to his case, and agreed that his condition was serious. He was somewhat easier yesterday and to-day.

....Franklin B. Evans will be hanged at Concord, N. H., to-day, for murdering and mutilating Georgiana Lovering, his niece, on the 25th of October, 1872.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY CONTEST.

PROSPECTS OF TO-DAY'S ELECTION—LEGISLATIVE DEVICES TO AID THE RING—FRAUDULENT TAX RECEIPTS AND GANGS OF REPEATERS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The diverse elements which enter into the calculations as to the result of to-morrow's contest for Mayor and other city officers, render that result in an eminent degree enigmatical. It is the first election under a new order of things established by the radical changes of a reformed organic law, and by the theory of that instrument, which severs municipal elections from National and State questions, it is a non-partisan contest. This theory each of the opposing parties claims is being carried out in practice, and therefore the old party figuring cannot be relied on as a means of arriving at the result. The personal fitness of the candidates has therefore formed a large consideration in the minds of voters, and the various points from which that fitness is viewed in each case are to be considered in arriving at a judgment. It is this last element that has made this municipal contest one of the most memorable on record for the mutual attacks upon the personal character and associations of the rival candidates. The advertising columns, and in some cases the news and editorial departments, of all the city journals have been crowded with charges of flagrant misuse of political power for party ends, personal corruption in handling public moneys, and the commission of many of the crimes in the calendar in private life.

The large majority of 50,000 votes for the new Constitution, it is claimed by the adherents of Col. McClure, was cast solely in the view of overthrowing the present political rulers who are now asking for reëlection. If this claim is well based, the result cannot be doubted. It is very generally understood that the managers of Mr. Stokley assert that such votes will be more than counterbalanced by the defection of the strict party Democrats, who have no sympathy with a fusion of parties even for municipal regeneration. The entire alteration in the system of election, so far as the more numerous subdivisions and rearrangements of boundaries in the 29 wards of the city are concerned, the want of experience in the new election officers, and the untried workings of the new law, all combine to render the election a most anomalous one. In view of this uncertainty, the most energetic measures are being taken to cast the majority of votes in favor of one side or the other, and to have the true vote counted and returned.

The fraudulent issue of tax receipts in blank by clerks in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, and by the collectors of delinquent taxes, and the distribution of them by police lieutenants among those who have not complied with the constitutional provision of payment 30 days before an election, is so notorious that the Legislature at Harrisburg has legalized the fraud by an act of Assembly passed on Saturday last in flagrant evasion of the new Constitution. That instrument requires that a bill shall not be hurried through both branches on the same day, but must require at least three days in its passage. Last week a bill supplementary to the Election law was offered in an unobjectionable shape and passed through the various readings, but at the last moment and on the third reading the real object was exposed in the shape of an amendment which made these false tax receipts conclusive evidence of what they purported to be, namely, receipts for the payment of 50 cents each into the City Treasury. These and many other devices are in use to make the results favorable to those practicing them.

On the other hand, the McClure men are asking for overseers of election and minority inspectors, and throwing all lawful hinderances in the paths of repeaters and fraudulent voters. Owing to many causes arising out of the newness of the provisions of the Election law and the Constitution, the returns to-morrow night will not be made till very late, and in all probability the results announced in Wednesday morning's newspapers will be mere approximations. Much disorder is apprehended in many of the wards of the city, owing to the bitterness of the short campaign and the interests involved in the issue.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

NEWSPAPER OPPOSITION TO THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. SIMMONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Of Supervisor Simmons's nomination to succeed Judge Russell as Collector of the Port, *The Daily Advertiser* will speak at length in the morning. It says:

Rumors of changes at the Custom-house had been current for several days, and when the Judge was summoned to Washington last week, it was assumed to be for the purpose of tendering his resignation. But the announcement that Mr. Simmons had been nominated as his successor was received with general incredulity. Of the score or more names talked of in this connection since a new appointment became probable, his was not one. That mine has been secretly and adroitly worked, and was sprung in season to prevent any acceptable competitor from fairly taking the field. The nomination is