COMMITTEES FROM ALBANY.

MAYOR EDSON'S CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

CRITICISMS BY PROFESSOR DWIGHT, DORMAN B. EATON AND OTHERS.

The Assembly Committee on Cities met in the Governor's room in the City Hall yesterday to hear arguments on the charter amendments proposed by Mayor Edson. The members of the committee present were M. C. Murphy, chairman, and Messrs. Roosevelt, McElroy and Clark, of New-York; Earl and Hodges, of Kings; Hawley, of Erie; and Beckwith, of St. Lawrence. The room was crowded with politicians and office-holders interested in the proposed changes in the law.

Professor Theodore W. Dwight, who said that he represented the Council of Reform, was the first person to express his views. He approved the general scope of the proposed measure. If the Mayor was given the sole power to appoint the heads of departments, he said, the rights of the people would be protected. The Mayor could not be held to responsibility unless he was given the power to appoint whomsoever he pleased without the hindrance of the Aldermen. If the Mayor were granted that power, then the Council of Reform favored single-headed departments. Political deals and barters were the result of the present system of divided responsibility, and politicians were placed in control of important public trusts. The proposed changes of Mayor Edson were in the nature of an experiment, however, and should be modified. The present Mayor should not be given the power to name the heads of the departments. The amendments to the charter should not go into effect until after the expiration of the present Mayor's term. He had confidence in Mayor Edson's ability, but he thought that the Mayor had made pledges which he could not disregard. There was a possibility that he had yielded to the political influences that controlled his election. It was not proper to clothe a man with extraordinary powers after his election. The voters should have an opportunity to pass upon the merits of a man proposed for so important an office as this bill would create. Professor Dwight said that his objections to the Mayor were not personal, but arose because of the political and partisan considerations that controlled him. He was opposed to electing the heads of departments, and did not think that Mayor Edson should be legislated out of office. He did not think that the Aldermen represented the real sentiment of the people. They were chosen at fraudulent primaries and packed conventions. The proposed change in the terms of the heads of departments was not in the interest of good government. Changes every three years would lead to political deals. The Police Department should have more than one head. The Election Bureau should not be left at the mercy of one man. The Tax Department needed more than one commissioner. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be so constituted that no one man could control it as at present. The membership should in part be made up of prominent citizens appointed by a board to be composed of the judges and other elective officers.

Dorman B. Eaton said that there were three branches of the City Government—the legislative, executive, and judicial. This bill was the suggestion of the chief executive without the co-operation of any other branch, and it was entitled to just as much consideration as the Mayor's limited experience in the affairs of the City Government would justify. Proper precautions had not been taken to guard the interests of the other departments. The Legislature should not interfere in a radical manner with the laws of this city without the fullest inquiry and consultation with the men whose experience would entitle their recommendations to some weight. It was an untried experiment to give the Mayor the sole power of removal and appointment. The very serious evils that had grown out of the power vested in the Aldermen to confirm appointments might justify the change. The slavish obedience of the Aldermen to the will of politicians had caused the public to lose all confidence in that Board and welcome almost any change. The Aldermen were elective officers, and the condemnation of the present system of conferring power upon them was, in fact, a condemnation of the system of elective officers. The Mayor was directly the centre of public interest and criticism, and was more likely to be subject to the popular will than an obscure Alderman, who after his election was soon lost in the quagmire of party politics. "If you entertain the view that the patronage of the city belongs to a party," said Mr. Eaton, "then the Aldermen should be allowed to retain power. But you don't assert that. Yet you propose by this bill to cut down the terms of officials one-half, or from six years to three, because you want them to represent party supremacy. You can't change all the heads of departments without changing all the subordinates. That will be the practical effect. Will such a sweeping change every three years be an advantage to the city? If the last election taught any lesson, it was that a limit should be put to political plunder. If the party in power betrays its pledges in that respect, it will do so at its peril."

Chairman Murphy—Did the Republicans pass any Civil Service bill when they were in power?

Mr. Eaton—No; they went blindly down to perdition.

Mr. Roosevelt—Is it not a fact that such an experiment as is proposed by this bill has been tried in Brooklyn with success?

Mr. Eaton—Yes. So far it has proved a successful experiment in Brooklyn. The principle that tried and experienced public servants must go out of office at the end of three years at the will of any person is utterly false. In the National Government the heads of the Departments are the constitutional advisers of the President. Of the other 100,000 Federal office-holders only 3,500 have fixed terms. The beginning of the spoils system was the passage of a law in 1820 limiting the terms of certain officers. The United States Senate has the confirming power, but its majority does not change with the election of a new President; therefore it exercises a conservative check. The Aldermen of this city are unable to withstand the corrupt political influences that surround them. Concentrate that whole influence in the Mayor's office, and it will require a man of unusual mould to withstand them. I look back at the last Mayor but one and read the letters he wrote to department heads asking for places for Tom, Dick and Harry, and I realize the result of the proposed change. The power of confirmation brings publicity. If this bill is passed in its present shape the work can be carried out in secrecy. I propose, therefore, that it be amended, so that it contain a declaration of the Mayor's powers, making it a misdemeanor for him to exercise them in the interest of any party, church or individual. A similar declaration made in an act in regard to the State prisons has had a good effect. The Mayor should be required, ten days before making an appointment, to file a notice of it with the clerk of the Board of Aldermen and post notices at the same time in two conspicuous places and send similar notices to five daily newspapers in the city. Before making a suspension or removal of an officer the Mayor should be required to give five days' notice of his intention to the officer and furnish his reasons for the proposed removal and allow the officer to appear before him and answer any charges. The reasons for the removal should be filed with the clerk of the city and county, and the courts should be empowered from reviewing the Mayor's proceedings. If the Mayor corruptly exercises his power or wilfully refuses to give a hearing to the accused officer, a suit for damages should lie against the Mayor.

Mr. Eaton furnished the committee a draft of an amendment embodying these views.

Chairman Murphy—Do you think if the heads of the departments were elected the bill would be acceptable?

Mr. Eaton—Few things would be more mischievous. We have too many elections now. As for the Board of Aldermen, it might as well be abolished altogether. The members represent only the politicians who choose them in packed primaries. The heads of departments should hold for five years; then only once in fifteen years would the changes be made in a year when there is an election for President. The provisions of the bill passed by Congress in regard to the Civil Service should be applied to this city. It is astonishing that the Mayor of this city should propose legislation and not include provisions for political assessments and for the appointment of subordinates after an examination for fitness. The Board of Health has too great powers to be intrusted to one man and should have more than one head.

Alderman John Cochrane, a member of the committee appointed by the Board to oppose the proposed change in the charter taking away from the Aldermen the power of confirming the Mayor's nominations, expressed his views at some length. He asserted that the bill proposed by the Mayor was unconstitutional, and that "it was dreamy, ozzy and besotted—the veriest nightmare," and that "no man in his senses would ever have proposed such a scheme." He quoted from mediæval history, and cited instances from the reign of Nero, from the times of Cromwell and from the Battle of Bunker Hill to prove that the Board of Aldermen should be the body to pass laws for the city, and especially to confirm the Mayor's nominations. He was opposed to elective officers.

Robert H. Shannon favored single-headed departments and elective heads of departments.

THE BATTERY-PLACE STATION.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads met again in the City Hall yesterday to investigate the erection of the elevated railroad station in Battery-place. F. B. Thurber, the first witness examined, thought that the elevated railroad system should be under the control of the City Government—as the Croton water supply is. In other cities where the water supply was controlled by private corporations the cost of water, he said, was much greater than in New-York. He thought that the Brooklyn Bridge would have cost more if it had been built by private enterprise. Willis Van Winkle, a ship-chandler in West-st., objected to the storing of cars on side tracks down town. Alfred R. Whitney, who was last year vice-president of the Iron Steamboat Company, testified that 1,200,000 passengers were carried by the company's boats last year. He thought that the station at Battery-place was a public necessity, and he had proposed to the Park Board to build one there. He had also urged the elevated railroad company to build the station.

Hubert O. Thompson said that the railroad company in building the station had complied with the law in all respects as far as his department was concerned. He thought that the structure should not be removed from its present place in Battery Park. James B. Bonk, James Drew, H. P. Lowe, Edwin Ferris, John H. Poole and Theodore Perry, members of the Produce Exchange, testified that they had signed a petition protesting against the erection of the Battery-place station. Other witnesses examined were John McNally, a civil engineer, Richard M. Walters, a piano manufacturer, Lawson N. Fuller, John T. Agnew, ex-Park Commissioner McLean, ex-Judge F. J. Fithian, Robert Seaman, James T. Wright and Joseph F. Tobin.

THE SING SING INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF CONVICTS AND OTHERS—WARDEN BRUSH AND MR. SIGERSON AT ODDS.

The examination of convicts was continued at Sing Sing by the Assembly Committee on State Prisons, Assemblyman Kelly acting in place of Chairman Keyes, who was absent. The first witness, a laundry man named John P. Jones, testified that for complaining of insufficient clothing he had been locked in the cooler 50 hours and then paddled. "I'll sicken you laundrymen," Keeper Dixon had said. He complained of bad food. Another laundryman, William Keely, confined for the Manhattan Bank burglary, complained of his letters being sent to Police Headquarters, and said that his wife had been insulted by Detective Jackson. He thought the investigation made last year had a good effect on the prison management; David Bird testified that when he asked Dr. Barber for medicine for kidney troubles he was given Dover's powders and sent to jail. He suffered so much that he begged a friend for a razor to end his troubles. Deputy Coroner Messemer of New-York stated that the medicine given to Bird was improper. The next witness, David Pendee, employed in the shoe shop, said that he had 600 pairs of shoes a day to trim—twice the work done by a man outside working at the same bench. He said that a convict named Anderson, who had two thousand shoes to paste a day, fainted at his bench and died in an hour. Conrad Striewling, employed in the laundry, testified that he had been "paddled" by Keeper Dixon. The blankets, he said, were nothing better than mosquito nets. When the chaplain was sick Dr. Barber would give "No. 5, a stiff cocktail." Dr. Barber refused to treat the witness for rheumatism. Charles Preston, a "laster" in the shoe department, had been punished three times, he said. For fighting he had been placed in the cooler. He complained of the tasks. He knew of Thomas Smith being "pad led" until his back looked like "raw blue liver." The contractor had too much to say in the work of the prisoners.

A letter from Charles R. Beckwith, asking that he be allowed to petition the Governor and state his grievances to him, as against the warden, chaplain and principal keepers, without the warden reading it, was laid on the table. Assemblyman Taylor read a petition from a number of prisoners asking that within the six weeks previous to their discharge they be allowed to grow whiskers etc. It was then proposed to visit the cell of Edward King and examine the prisoner, the bedding, etc. Mr. Kelly thought that other witnesses should first be examined. After a long discussion he was overruled and the committee started for the cell. The reporters were excluded, and a request from the committee that Mr. Sigerson, one of the counsel, be allowed to accompany it was denied.

"No," said Warden Brush, "that man Sigerson has been committing that which in the eye of the law is a misdemeanor. He has been receiving notes from convicts and upsetting the prison discipline. As long as I am here I shall refuse him admittance."

Mr. Sigerson—I demand it as my right as counsel and as a citizen.

The matter was left to Superintendant Baker, and Chairman Keyes arriving, the circumstances were stated to him, the warden repeating his statement and saying "Mr. Sigerson is not a gentleman." Mr. Sigerson requested that the committee adjourn to some place where the "Brush rule was not dominant."

Superintendent Baker consulted privately with the committee, which then visited King's cell, bringing him back to the committee room to testify. He stated that he had been in the prison two years, and that he was unable to work.

He had been in the "screen cell" for three weeks and in the dungeon eight days for refusal to work. His arm had been fractured and he could not work in the foundry. He was afraid to take Dr. Barber's medicine. He had been "paddled, and would prefer being drafted." Dr. Homer L. Bartlett, physician to the Kings County Penitentiary, described the medical treatment at that institution. The next witness, Michael Foley, had not been working in the foundry for three weeks, he said, having burnt his foot. He had been punished six times, and was not allowed to bring his blankets with him as ordered. Dr. John Smith, the assistant to Dr. Barber, testified that whiskey and fancy soaps sent to the hospital were taken away. Assemblyman Taylor stated that he had visited twenty cells and found them in a horrible condition, and he would like to testify at a future time.

James Hamilton, Manuel Martano, William McCutchin, Richard L. Ryan and Charles L. Williams, in behalf of the warden, testified that the food was good, the bedding clean and the treatment kind. The committee adjourned to meet in Albany.

HARMONIOUS BASEBALL PLAYERS.

The conference committee of the National Baseball League and the American Association met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. All the delegates appointed were present, when the meeting was called to order, shortly after 12 o'clock. A. G. Mills, president of the League and representing the Chicago Club, was elected chairman; G. P. Caylor, of *The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*, representing the Cincinnatis, was elected secretary; and Elias Matler, of the Northwestern League, treasurer. The delegates were, A. G. Mills, A. H. Seden and John B. Day, representing the League, and O. P. Caylor, Lewis Simmons and William Barney, of the American Association. The Northwestern League sent only one delegate, in the person of Elias Matler, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The many differences between the associations were settled with great rapidity. It was agreed that hereafter the members of the associations should recognize each other's contracts, and play games together, and not steal players from each other, as has heretofore been the custom. The five-man rule was slightly modified. Hereafter each club will be allowed to reserve eleven men, but it will have to guarantee the players at least $1,000 salary. The players, however, are not obliged to sign unless they are so disposed. Now, when contracts are made with players the manager of the club must inform the secretaries of all three associations that the expelled or black-listed players cannot be reinstated until the secretaries of all the associations have been informed. It was also resolved to form an arbitration committee to be composed of three members of each association, to whom will be submitted all disputed questions.

In their endeavors to secure harmony several of the clubs will have to give up some important players. F. C. Bango, who had signed with the Peoria Club, has been released and will play with the Philadelphia League team. Cincinnati has relinquished all claim to Ewing, Gillspie and Weiss, who will play with the New-York team. The Allegheny Club releases Bennett, Galvin and E. L. Williamson, who will remain in Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago respectively. E. P. Dickinson, about whom there has been much dispute recently, goes from Boston to Allegheny. Denny and Radbourne, of the Providence Club, have been released by the St. Louis nine and will again play in Rhode Island. The St. Louis Club also releases Whitney, who plays in Boston. Wise has also been released by the St. Louis nine and will play in Boston. Philip Baker will play in Baltimore. Joseph J. Gerhardt has been reinstated and will play with his old club at Louisville. New-York has also to sacrifice some slugging for the sake of peace, and John Reilly goes to Cincinnati. The utmost good will prevailed at the meeting. The majority of the delegates attended the performance of "McSorley's Inflation" at Harrigan and Hart's Theatre last night.

A PENALTY OF $20,000 TO BE ENFORCED.

To gain an entrance into Philadelphia the Mutual Union Telegraph Company gave bonds in $20,000 that it would not unite with other telegraph companies in the State. A published dispatch from Philadelphia announced yesterday that the councils had instructed the City Solicitor to enforce the penalty. At the office of the Mutual Union Company in this city it was stated yesterday that under the terms of the recent lease the Western Union Company had agreed to assume all responsibilities and obligations which concerned in any way the franchises of the company. Whether the penalty in this case could be enforced depended, it was declared, on the language and the legal interpretation of the bond. It might be a question whether the bond had been forfeited by the recent lease of its property to the Western Union. The only liabilities which had been excepted in the lease were such as had been incurred in the actual construction and working of the lines. All debts for material, salaries, blanks and things of that kind were to be paid by the company, but all obligations and contracts incidental to the franchises of the company were assumed by the Western Union. It was said that few contracts like that made with the city of Philadelphia had been entered into.

THE PROSPECTS OF GRAIN CROPS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 17.—Private dispatches have been received from all parts of the grain-growing and grain-trading sections in the Northwest to-night. There is much apprehension about the prospect of the growing crop of winter wheat. All trading points report considerable increase in price during the week. The high prices are partly owing to the fact that the present thaw will make the country roads practically impassible, so that deliveries from farmers will not be sufficient to meet the milling demand, but all points report that the chief element in the rise is an apprehension concerning the grain crop. In some cases whole fields are under water; the wheat is likely to rot before dryer weather can come. With prospective light supplies and with growing wheat at its most critical stage, speculators at all points, included in to-night's dispatches, are reported as ranging themselves on the bull side of the market. Continued excitement and higher prices are expected. The condition of things is not made better by the expectation of freezing weather.

Advices from far Western points report the prevalence of below-zero weather and indicate an advance in this direction of a cold wave which in the present overflowed condition of the country will cover the ground with ice. As the day advanced in this market it became evident that there was an undertone of great strength, and with continued activity in the demand a steady upward movement set in. That carried May up to 115⅝, in the neighborhood of which price it subsequently remained.

The old proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," has been revised to suit the situation. It now reads: "When there's a bill we're away."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DAMAGE TO SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

A CARD FROM PROFESSOR BRACKETT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have had occasion to import costly physical apparatus for the College of New-Jersey, more or less, for several years. As such apparatus is entitled to be entered free from duty, it would seem that the business of entry and delivery might be direct and simple. Notwithstanding one may comply with the law in every exacting particular, by presenting an invoice setting forth the character and value of the goods, the name of the institution to which they are sent, and the name of the person ordering, sworn to by the maker before our Consul resident, and also by presenting a duplicate invoice, sworn to by himself, before the Deputy Collector, or a Notary Public, and by paying all charges and fees, the cases must be trucked away to a bonded warehouse, and there the trouble begins. Cases which could be safely opened only by one thoroughly acquainted with their contents, are roughly broken open and, no matter how much ingenious care the packer may have expended to insure safety in the passage, it all goes for nothing. Glass and metal fare alike—the one is broken and the other is bent and twisted so as to be useless.

A case in point is the following: A Thomson's Absolute Electrometer, made by White, of Glasgow, was imported, and, during the so-called inspection, was treated exactly as described above. An expensive glass which incloses the working parts of the instrument, and at the same time serves as an important organ in its operation, was torn out of its cement setting, broken, and the fragments, along with portions of the packing, were forced back into a region in the neighborhood of the place from which they had been taken. The misplaced parts and the packing thrust into places where it could not have been put so long as the instrument was whole, are the unmistakable evidences of the villanous handling it received while the country was being secured against fraud! The delay in getting the parts duplicated was about a year. Of course there was no redress. This is by no means a solitary case in my experience. It is exactly what will always be occurring so long as this profitless and vexatious system is continued.

Yours very truly, C. F. BRACKETT.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 13, 1883.

DAMAGES FOR FREIGHT BLOCKADES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The editorial in THE TRIBUNE of the 18th criticising Justice Davis's late decision of the freight difficulty suggests a few thoughts. In such cases of difficulty, you very properly ask, "Who shall decide what wages are just?" Who indeed? Shall the railroad companies adjudge and on, the refusal of their terms, however stipulated the general public suffer enormous inconvenience and millions of expense that can only be indemnified by the necessarily tardy process of a lawsuit?

Suppose for one moment the case of a railroad, where dividends come in very slowly, quarrelling with its employes; arbitrarily it puts wages down to starvation limit. As a consequence, the whole machinery of transport from the most important commercial centre of this continent is stopped, trade seeks an outlet, pours at the gates, and must overflow. The employment of thousands of individuals is at a standstill, perishable goods delayed, a certain section of the country reduced almost to a state of starvation, and incalculable loss to future trade sustained. Have the public no redress to compel a lifting of this deadlock but an individual action for damages which can never be adequately calculated, nor be made to include the loss of time and future trade and other remote damages which the law cannot possibly reach? Does this really "commend itself to the public as good common-sense law"? The answer seems obvious.

Again, from such conflicts between labor and capital suits have been contemplated by the companies on obtaining their charters, and are far less than those resulting to the people from this non-performance of public duties. The right to demand performance in every instance of dereliction of these duties not caused by the act of God or the public enemy, seems just and reasonable. And if the sovereignty of the people is to be maintained at all against corporate injustice and assumption of power, this last resort of the public by mandamus through its legal officer would seem to be necessary, reasonable and commonsensical.

Yours truly, J. A. BARRATT.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1883.

NO EXAMINATION OF INCUMBENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to enlighten your readers upon the principles of Civil Service Reform so far as to explain the disposition to be made of those who are holding office when the reform begins to operate? I can find no one who can inform me on this point. Of course I know that where an officer has once been appointed, after a test examination, he remains till he dies or becomes incompetent; but how about those who were originally appointed under the spoils system, as were a vast majority of the present incumbents? Are their commissions to be renewed as a matter of course, or is it in order to have an examination for the position?

Yours respectfully, R. H. NOTT.

Saco, Me., Jan. 25, 1883.

[The Civil Service law does not contemplate any disturbance of persons now in office. Being there they will be supposed to be competent until proved otherwise. It was proposed in Congress, when the bill was under discussion, to re-examine the existing clerical force, but this was generally regarded as a vast and unnecessary labor, which would only tend to unsettle the service. The examinations will therefore apply only to applicants.—*Ed.*]

RED CLOUD'S ERRAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You have the thanks of all honest men who have read your just remarks on the idiotic management of the Sioux nation and our relations with them. The British Government, under similar circumstances, would make Red Cloud a Grand Commander of the Star of India, would put him in a uniform and send him back to his nation to organize it as a military police force to keep the peace on our frontiers; he would be made to feel and believe that (whatever might have occurred in the past) his own interest and the welfare of his nation were secure in the enlightened and liberal Government which he serves. The French and English could manage Indians; we never have. H.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12, 1883.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

TOWED TO HER PIER BY EIGHT TUGS—A TALK WITH THE CAPTAIN.

The City of Richmond, the Inman steamer which ran aground in a fog on Friday morning near Sandy Hook, after a stormy passage, to which her engines were disabled, was towed up the bay last night by eight tugs, reaching her pier at the foot of Leroy st. about 8 o'clock. She had left Quarantine three hours before, her lines being hawsed there, workmen being engaged on the broken eccentric, which had caused a delay of about forty hours in mid-ocean. The large steamer was pulled along very slowly, much to the annoyance of the little knot of persons who had gathered on the pier, either to meet friends or to claim their baggage which had been left on the vessel when the cabin-passengers, some of the steerage passengers and the mails were transferred to the Virginia Seymour and Blackbird on Friday. Mr. Brewster, superintendent of the pier, and Purser Bridge, of the City of Richmond, refused to allow any one on board the ship after she was fastened to the pier, even the passengers who had been taken off the day previous. The captain, Henry Condron, in conversation with a reporter, gave an account of the grounding of the ship and also of the passage, which, he said, had been unusually severe.

"We had been boarded by the pilot," he said, "and were coming in early on Friday morning, feeling our way. The pilot was in his own waters, and so I felt that he was competent to take care of the ship. After passing Fire Island we took six soundings. The truth is the fog was very dense, but the steamer was three days overdue, and the pilot was anxious to get her in as soon as he could. So instead of remaining at anchor until the fog lifted, we went groping our way until we heard the Sandy Hook fog-horn and found that we were too near shore. At once the engines were reversed, but it was too late, and while turning the vessel around she ran on the sand bar. To show how very slowly we were going, it is only necessary to state that the grounding was almost imperceptible. There was no excitement among the passengers, many of whom knew nothing about the mishap. There was a slight trembling, but nothing more. I sent a telegram to the office of the company and the steamboats came for our mails and cabin passengers. The tugs, four at one time, did not move the vessel, and it did not float at high tide, but was pucked off by our engines. Regarding the blame, there is no doubt where it rests. Pilotage is compulsory here, and when a pilot is on his own water he ought to know what he is doing.

"As I have said, the voyage was rough, but the ship behaved speendidly, and has suffered no damage from running aground. There was a delay caused, about five days out, by the strap of the eccentric giving way. That was repaired, while the ship hove to under canvas; on the second day the repairs were completed, and we proceeded on our course again only to be met by a cyclone, which made a very heavy sea, which washed over the ship, ruining one of the boats. The spray froze on the deck making it very icy there. When the weather moderated there was no further delay until last Thursday, when the repairs to the eccentric seemed insufficient. It did not break a second time, but in order to avoid any accident we lay to again for about five hours. The next thing was the grounding of the ship early the next morning, about which I have told you."

FINAL HONORS TO EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN.

The concluding funeral ceremonies over the body of the late E. D. Morgan took place in Hartford yesterday, where the coffin was placed in a beautiful vault built recently by the ex-Governor on a high part of the Cedar Hill Cemetery, three miles from the city. About a hundred persons, the relatives and near friends of Governor Morgan, went to Hartford with the coffin, occupying a special train of parlor cars, which left the Grand Central Depot at 9 a. m. President Arthur and General Grant were not in the party, but the other pall-bearers were, Mayor Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford, a relative of the deceased man, was among the mourners. On arriving in Hartford a brother of Mayor Bulkeley, ex-Lieutenant-Governor William H. Bulkeley, with his family, and other relatives, including H. K. Morgan and family, the Rev. Francis Goodwin and family, Colonel Morgan Colchester and others, met the train at the depot. A number of old merchants, friends of the dead man half a century ago and since, also accompanied the coffin to the cemetery.

At the cemetery the Episcopal services were read by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church, New-York, and the closing prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke. The flags on the State House, the City Hall, the newspaper offices, and other business buildings of Hartford were at half-mast during the day in honor of the ex-Governor. The New-York party returned by special train to the city in the evening.

THE "HEART AND HAND" LITIGATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me a word of correction and and supplement to your "Heart and Hand" report to-day. Judge Brown expressed no dissent from Judge Lowell's decision, and expressed no opinion save that the disposition of the case proposed by the plaintiff had his approval. That disposition was the voluntary suggestion of Mr. Duff, whose chief desire, as stated to the Court at the time, was that no public misapprehension should exist as to the fact that the opera was presented by Mr. McCaull with Herr Cattenhusen's orchestral adaptation from the piano score, and not with the original Leoncavallo orchestration, purchased by Mr. Duff, which will require double the number of instruments in its performance. J. R. CUMING.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1883.

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University Grammar School, 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. 16th year: Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. M. M. Hoddy, W. L. Akin, Principals.

Both Sexes—City.

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