COURT ETIQUETTE.

Regulations for Visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN LADIES.

How Our Belles May Be "Pre sented" in New York.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RULES.

The coming of the Marquis of Lorne and his royal ife baturally warns many of our ladies to propare for the semi-court which is to be maintained. Certain receptions and levees, it is said, will be held; hence the desire to be on fait in all the court formalities. For the benefit of such of your lady readers who may avail themselves of a "presentation" to Her Royal Bigness the Princess Louise I give the following in-Chamberlain to the Queen of England, at St. James Princess will doubtless visit New York, when the belies of Gotham at least will have the opportunity to "linger in the rays of royalty." But to the forms.

PIRST PORMALITIES. New, to visit Kidian Had a carriage should always be taken. Many may walk, of course. I am writing goor. You will flud two soldiers in attendance, both in dress parade uniform. To one of these you give your card; he will pass it to a servant, who will show you to a waiting room while he takes the card to Her loyal Highness' private secretary, who in turn will remove your right hand giove. If you are a married lady have on your card, "Mr. and Mrs. "," and en another card simply "Mrs. " You must send in two cards, if you call by card. When the on should remain as far as possible from the door to prevent surprise, as, if you stand near the door, it is liable to open very suddenly and a servant enter announcing Her Royal Highness, which on such occasion may rather unnerve you. Now, I you should accidentally meet the Princess Louis in the hall or vestibule do not address her. She does not receive her guests in the hall. The court train the presence of the Quees. The only difference be tween visiting the late Governor General and his able lady and the new Governor General and his royal consort is that the right hand gieve must be When the Governor Goneral opens Parila ment and gives a reception it will partake of a repre-tentation nature. The Princess Louise will be on his right band, his Excellency being the first to receive the courtesy or court bow. When His Excellency gives an "at home" he will probably have his own rules, of which due notice is always given. When Hemen attending their receptions should appear with the right hand glove off, and in coming from the door to meet the royal consort no lady should take the gentleman's arm, as it is not considered eliquette Make one of the bows customary with New York ladges, first to Her Royal Highness and then to the Marquis of Lorne. Etiquette also requires that you must not turn your back to either.

AT THE RECEPTIONS IN ENGLAND.
When the Princess of Wales receives for the Queen the rules governing the reception are the same as those governing the Queen's own receptions. The receptions, as does also the Princess of Wales ("the dear little body," as every one in England cails her! Prince both at a representative and a private recopode of procedure. There are no books published of the subject, but I give you the exact formula to to: the subject, but I give yet the exact formula to fol-low, so when any of our New York ladies desire to be presented to the Queen they will know just how to act. The first presentation is generally the début of a inshiomble life. The "noblety and gentry", aways get their daughters presented, as it is considered a patent of somis rank. What on this cartisty sphere is more agedantingly ex-cutaive than lier Majesty's Court? The impression made by the debutante is aways insting in England, yer-weeks before a court is neld indice are placed more the tartion of Louis d'Egglio, Miss Biren, or some other court trainer, that they may become pro-ponded in all of the cour-esses, the wask, extending the arms for the train, &c. She must be perfect. This significa. Each of the physical movements are conis the live. Each of the physical movements are con-similarly practised until periodica is attained. Of cutres, cach rices to outdo the other in grace, bear-ing, digerty, respect and carriage. But one laise step, a mismanagement of the train, a little nervous-ses, or manualist home and the whole affair is a failure, boveral American latine have been made the honored recipients of a command to appear at court. (You

IP. T. 0.1

P. T. O. means "riense Turn Over," and wasa yo

the ue utagic's hame and anoth

Address of presenter

Address of presenter

On the reverse side it is the same as tout for latter. Two cards are then secured, which are a little smaller—one side bordered about three-quarters of an ison deep with pink and only the word "Presentation" printed thereon; on the other side the card is pink and is printed as toilows.—

These cards are to be very legibly filled up.
One to be delivered to the Queen's page in the corridor. The other to the Lard Okamberish, who will smounce the same to her Majonty.

Very strict regulations govern the Queen's drawing rooms at Hockingham Palace, and by Her Majorty's command these two cards above named must be brought by the ladies who are to be presented. The bine card first secured must be left at the Lord Chamberish's office two clear days before the drawing room, and in order to carry out the existing regulations that no presentations out and pinker in fact, write a letter to the Lord Chamberish of the card are pinker in Buckingham Palace, as that day. She must, in fact, write a letter to the Lord Chamberish to the effect that she will be actually present in Buckingham Palace, as card in the card, which is submitted to the Queen for Matourit, and it must accompany the return of the blue card, which is submitted to the Queen for Mazorit, and it must accompany the return of the blue card, which is submitted to the Queen for Mazorith and the presentations are made except in accordance with those regulations. It is not expected that gentlemen will present themselves at a grawing room except in attendance on the ladies of their family. Any gentleman, nowever, who may have a desire to be presented to the Queen must observe the regulations in force at the Queen's leves, and the regulations in force at the Queen's leves, and such present and address to the Queen they must go through a great deal of bowing and ceremony, but here is the ruice—A deputation to present and address must not exceed four persons, and the rules are a strict that a card contaming the object of the address must not exceed fou

the Lord Chamberlain's office two days before the leves. Two other cards are to be taken to the leves—one to be delivered to the Quren's page in the corticut, the other to the Lord Ch. mberiain, who reads its contents to the Queen. And on these occasions no other statement than that specified must be made to flor Majosity.

ORDEAL FOR THE LARKES.

rate to be other to the Lord Ch. mberian, who resign its contents to the Queen. And on these occasions no other statement tann that specified must be made to flor Majosiy.

ORDEAL FOR THE LARGE.

My experience teaches that ladies have more natural confidence than mer; but sta presentation at court the most self-possessed woman may lose all nor confidence unless site is sure the is right. She has to make her way slobe strough the thrown on her own make her way slobe strough the thrown on her own resources. The room is filed with a distinguished throng, and she is either conspicuous by her grace or by the absence of it. Many people in America think very lightly of court presentation; but is monacchical countries it is the highest social-higher attainable. A court courtesty is supposed to represent three things; 1, great respect; 2, humility; 3, signity. The throne room is reached by going through several halls or saloes. Everything to the shape of lace or a shaw must be left is the carriage. The deducante enters the paince at the grand entrance and gradually moving along avaits her turn to be presented. The train hangs over her left arm. The grand starts have several landing; which, when there is a "crush," enable her to rest. I once counted the stairs—nine, then a landing; instead, a landing; jour, a landing; twenty-two more and I was in the Promenade Gallery, which is acoust 25 feet long and 22 leet wide, containing many fine statues. The large ball and concept room is next the other. Here a barrier is found attended by an officer in full uniform to prevent crowding.

Approach gallery leads from the ballroom to the State dining room—another magnificent apartment. Trimmed with crimson silk—a large organ in one and and a data at the other. Here a barrier is found attended by an officer in full uniform to prevent crowding.

The approach gallery leads from the ballroom to the State dining room—another magnificent apartment. Trimmed with crimson stik—a large organ in one end and a data at the other. Here a barrier i

RAPID TRANSIT ISSUES.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PARES TO HAR-LEM-CONTINUED COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE THIRD AVENUE ELEVATED ROAD-DEMAND FOR THE SECOND AVENUE LINE. Will the New York Elevated Railroad raise its fare

Harlem? is now one of the most important questions to the hundreds of thousands who intend to avail themselves of the facilities of rapid transit. It appears from a statement made yesterday by Mr James A. Cowing, secretary and tressurer, that at the next meeting of the Board of Directors the question is to be decided. It is said that sharp differences of opinion exist in the Board, while some desire that the fare be kept at ten and five cents respectively, others strenuously urge that the full limit of the law, namely fifteen and seven cents, be charged. Mr. Cowing, who has been with the read from its incoption, and has practical knowledge of the requirement of the public, is decided in his advocacy of leaving the lare at ten and five cents, and several of the di rectors have already been won over by him to that pesition. It is considered certain that the receipts of the company would greatly fall off if the fare were to be increased to fifteen cents, and that such a policy would generally be regarded as suicidal to the interests of the company itself. It has already been repeatedly stated, on good authority, that the New York Elevated road—both east side and west side

branches—coss little more than half as much as the Metropolitan road, and everybody complains that it is run with an in afficient force of ticket agents, brakemen, &c., in order that the running expenses may be cutteewn to the last cent. At the same time the road charges the same faires as the Motropolitan road, which gives the people so much more comfort and far better service for their money, and under all these circumstances it would be regarded as an outrage by the public if the New York Elevated road should still further raise its aircady high faires.

BAD VENTILATION OF TER CARS.

There is much companint among the pairons of the sast side road at the lack of ventilation in the cars, perticularly during the "dive cent hours," when they are crowded with working people, and when, all the windows and top transoms being closed, the atmosphere becomes literally polsonous. Frequently the conductors are requested by the passengers to open these top transoms, and on the piece of being too beny with the collection of tickets they invariably refuse to need these requests. In the presence of the writer three such requests were made to a consuctor on Wednessay evening, and he tyreed a deal car to the entreaties of the passengers. Upon inquiry at the company's office year-day it was found that no instructions had been given on this point, winch is the entreaties of the passengers. Upon inquiry at the company's office yearday it was found that no instructions had been given on this point, which is one essential to the comfort of about thirty thousand passengers—for of the sixty thousand daily pairons of the Third avenue road about hilf ride during the "live cent hours." While the Metropolitan road has fourteen stations the Third avenue has no loss than nucleon, and while the trains on the first make their trips in twenty mustes, and often as eighteen or nucleon, the latter the trains on the Brat make their trips in tweaty minutes, and often in eighteen or nineteen, the latter vary from tweaty-eight (which is the schedule time) to thirty-three or thirty-dre minutes, which is sometimes taken by the commission trains in running up to sixty-seventh street. It is claimed that, for the make of securing real rapid transit on the east side, as well as to relieve the terrible overcowding on Third avenue—which some day, it is feared, will give rise to a scrious accident—the Second avenue line sheald be now asken in hand. It is the number of avenue of the second avenue of the second avenue of the second second of the second second

sake of securing real rapid transit on the east side, as well as to relieve the terrible overcrowding on Third avenue—which some day, it is feared, will give rise to a serious accident—the Second avenue line should be now taken in hand. It is the opinion of experts that this should be a three track road, so that express trains could be run.

SLOW PROGRESS IN CHATHAM STREET.

The tron columns are now being slowly erected in Chatham street, and very law men have been put to work to construct this branch of the read it is now almost certain that this exceedingly short branch will not be opened within the time promised by the company, which was first October 1, then November 1, and, later on, its comber 1. Not a stoke of work has boen dene upon the terminus station at Iryon square. The plans for the South lerry terminus station should have been prepared six months ago, and yet they were only two weeks ago submitted to the Part Commissioners for their approval. Anything more uncomfortable or more utterly inacequate for the needs of the public than the missrable cosmitted to the Part Commissioners for their approval. Anything more uncomfortable or more utterly inacequate for the needs of the public than the missrable cosmitted to the Part Commissioners in the entire history of rabroaus, and some of the managers themsolves admit that it is simply diagraceful. The work on the upper part of the road, between Eighty-fourth and 104th atreets, is going on with the discinded slowness characteristic of the company. It should be remembered that while in the construction of the Sixth avenue road a tremendous force of men was employed at hight in addition to the regular day gangs, the Now York Elevated Company has been too economical even to employ a single laborer at hight to finish an important sacios or hory on such argently acceded work as, for instance, the Chatham street branch. The duty of calling out the stations is often entirely neglected on many trains of the Third avenue road. A description of an inventor, Mr. Butch

When the government ascertained that the accounts of Bonkard & Hucton with the warehouse division of the Custom house were in a mixed up condition measures were at ence instituted to secure the Treas ury Department against any possible loss. The de fictioney amounted to \$108,000, and an examination ficiency amounted to \$108,000, and an examination into the number of packages belonging to the firm still in store revealed the fact that the value of these amounted to upward of \$100,000. Orders were issued by Collector Merrits to stop derivering any of the goods, and at the same time a warrant of distraint was issued by Judge Blatchlord against the merchandase in the time's warefooms, which was served by the United States Marshall.

Yesteruay Mr Langdon, a partner of Mesars, Bonkard & flutton, caned upon Collector Merrits and deposited with him a certified cheek on the sank of North America for \$60,000, which, with the goods still in the hands of the authorities, amply covers the diam of the government. Upon this the distraint was removed.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE RIGH LEVEL DISTRICTS. OF A DEFICIENCY OF CROTON WATER-BOOK-OMY PRACTISED BY THE OFFICIAL PURVEY. ORS-THE MAXIMUM CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE AQUEDUCT REACHED THREE YEARS AGO-LOW PRESSURES IN THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICTS.

The subject of the following remarks is a very familiar one to the citizens of New York, and par-ticularly to those residing in the uptown high level districts, where a deficient supply of water is a cause of constant complaint. During the warm summe months the privations of families living on the upper seriously distressing. Even for the ordinary house hold purposes, apart from the requirements of the bathroom, water closets and bedrooms, it became and in some cases continues to be a matter of the gravest anxiety whether the water may not fall altogether and send the kitchen-maids, can in hand, in search of water to cook the daily meals. In the central and downtown districts, although the water does not fall to run from the taps, the flow is so feeble that the virtue of patience must be practised before any considerable quantity of water can be drawn from the dripbling source. Altogether the condition of the water sup ply is growing every day more quantislactory, and steps must soon be taken to guard New York against a state of things, the least disagreeable feature of which would be empty kitchen kettles and short allowance in the bathtub. ECONOMIZING THE WATER.

As explained by the engineer in charge of the Croton supply the droughts of 1876 and 1877 reduced the reserves in the Croton district and the main reservoir in New York so low as to necessitate an extension of the high pressure system to a much larger area than The connection with low pressure malos to the Yorkville, Murray Bill and other sections of New York needing water, and of the limited flow from the tower and reservoir at High Bridge, caused a corresponding reduction of the general pressure, and consequently the water did not rise to the regular high pressure level in the houses This loss began to be felt from the upper floors downward. As a result there was a decided failing off in all points became feebler. Thus, although the water stances, cach consumer got less of it in each twenty four hours and the taxation of the reserves was reduced. During the recent warm months, and parisquariy after the yellow fover scare had galvanized the authorities into making spasmodic efforts at keeping the gutters clean by flushing, a great loss of water took place from the limited reserves. The fall due to this special drain at the main reservoir in Central Park amounted, it is stated, to one such per tay over an area of about one hundred acre of water surface, or about two-and-a-bait millions of one, but with a short supply represented one of the teems that made up nearly tea per cent of the total

gallone. This less to a full supply would be a trilling one, but with a short supply represented one of the team that made up nearly tea per cent of the total daily drain from the reservoirs. Latterly the extraordinary demand for gutter flushing and street spring, as well as the loss by evaporation having been rounced to a minimum, it was hoped that the reservee would gain in quantity by so much of a saving. This is, however, not the case, and a deficit has still to be considered when distributing the supply. The high service is not as during the supply the high service is not as during the supply during the past work or so, but other adjacent districts are really reduced in their daily allowance of water.

The Caracter of the Aquentor Taxes.

In reply to the question whether the aqueduct was not carrying as much water just now as it was safe to let into it, the engineer says:—"Candidly that is so. The aqueduct was originally built to carry about seventy millions of gallons daily—that is to say, filed to a neight of about five leet nine inches. We are now, and for some two or three years have been, running it up to nearly silvey millions on an average, and at a height for seven loot three or four inches." Even with this draught on the maximum carrying capacity of the aqueduct the consumption is nearly always equal to, and sometimes a little in excess of the supply; and as the spinora districts are more thickly built over the demand for water will increase in propertion. The engineer remarked that a large number of "fluss" were being built up town. Those did not represent the water requirements of ordinary focuses, but of as many houses as there are occupied floors. As the supply of water for the whole city is governed by the capacity of the aqueduct to bring it from the Octoor Valley the time must soon come when other means of supply must be furnished or the per capits consumption or reducing the per capits consumption from the strength and the personal of reducing the per capits consumption in the learn and th

In view of the arrain put upon the aqueduct to supply water for New York some appropriated that it might give way at some weak point and leave the city absolutely without a means of getting water until the break or breaks could be repaired. On this head the eighter has ne lears and feels confident that the atracture will stand its present work. Contain inspection is a guarantee against the danger suggested. By closing a gate the water can be run off and damages repaired before they can become so serious at the suggested. By closing a gate the water can be run off and damages repaired before they can become so serious as to enuanger a total failure of the water supply. There is scarcely any remedy, however, for the condition of things that pinces New York between two dangers—manely, a gradual falling of the water through the incapacity of the aqueduct to carry it and that of a break in the conduct which might involve weeks of delay in making substantial repairs. Some independent means of supply must be provided very soon. It will be prudent to consider that there is no use in increasing the productiveness of the source until there are means of bringing the water, to the condumer, and that reliance on the present aqueduct in strained to the unions.

Low Praissouras nows Tows.

The pressure on the mains in the lower districts, say around the City Hail, range as low an furrie pounds per square inch. The loss by friction through the

The pressure on the mains in the lower districts, say around the City Hall, range axiow as three pounds per square inch. The loss by iriction through the many miles of mains is immeane, and there is barely pressure enough on some oppes to cause the water to bubble out of the hydrants. In case of freit it spossible to increase the pressure perhaps to seventeen or even to a little over twenty pounds per square incu, but even this is done at a risk of bursting the pipes that wore laid prior to 1870. Indeed the writer has been informed by the engineer of the Croton Water Department that scarcely any of the pipes laid before 1870 were inspected during manufacture, and that they cannot be relied on to bear extra pressures. These lasts are now coming to light, indered by the officials. The Harado recently osiled attention to the danger from weak mains when discussing the advisability of supplementing the gravitation system by pumping power. It is proposed to erect a pumping mation and tower not far from the present reservoir in Central Park for the further supply of the high level districts, but it will be necessary to insure against the danger of rupturing the pipes alterndy laid. Altogether the water question of New York is the most important one that can be considered by the authorities, and should receive the earliest attentions.

THE \$64,000 FORGERY.

In the case of Charles W. Pontez, who is confined in the Tembs on an indictment charging him with com-plicity in the \$64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company, his counsel, Messrs. Irving Ward and Thomas V. Cator, appeared yesterday in Part 2 of the Thomas V. Cator, appeared yesterday in Part 2 of the amount of bail fixed by the Court - \$20,000 - to \$5,000. Counsel presented in support of the motion a number of affidavite esting for in that in the case of Joseph Elinots, charged with boing implicated in the same offence, the bail was flaved at \$10,000, and in the case of Charles Becker at \$7,000. It was also urged that when Pontez was arrowed and placed in the Hones of Detention, on the 19th of October, as a witness, he was then held only in the same of \$2,000, which was far sishough the was interined that the was about to be indicted. There affidavite were supplemented by a medical certificate stating that the accused was suffering from a pulmenary complaint, which confinement in prison would lead to aggressate. Assistant District Attorney Horring asked that the matter be inic ever, and Jauge Gilaersleeve adjourned the argainest until Monday.

At the sitting of Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions yesterday "Joe" Elliots, also charged with being implicated in the Union Trust Company forgery, who, it is said, turned State's evidence, and has previously acknowledged his guilt, was called to the bar for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Herring. Mr. Oliver, is the absence of the presoner's counsel, said he as deem requested by them to ass permission to withdraw the piece of inity proceedings against Elliett were discentificed parents. The civil proceedings against Elliett were discentificed parents.

The Castle Garden authorisies have still under their charge Pasquate Campana and the five other Swise emigrants who were swindled, as alleged, out of their plassage to San Francisco, by an emigrant agent, at Lugano, Switzeriand. They are expecting fonds from their friends in Switzerland to carry them son their

THE FIELD MEMORIAL.

DONATION AND DEDICATION OF THE FIELD MEMORIAL PARK TO THE TOWN OF HADDAM BY THE BROTHERS FIELD-INTERESTING EX-PRCISES-SPEECH BY DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

East Haddam, Cond., Oct. 31, 1878.
This was the "Field Memorial Day." The morn ing was lowering, and threatened rain. This some what toned down the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of this little town, who have looked forward to this event with considerable interest. The day, however, proved to be fine and pleasant.

Two tracts of land, one of two acres, known as the Meeting House Green, and the other comprising ten acres, to be named Field's Park, were to-day donated to the town of Haddam by David Dudley, Steven G., Cyrus and Henry M. Field, in memory of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the marriage of their parents, David formally dedicated in the presence of a large concourse of people. The town of Haddam, the birthplace of two of the four living and illustrious sons of Dayia Dudley Field and Submit Dickenson—namely, David Dudley Field and Submit Dickenson—namely, David Dudley and Steven G.—is quarmingly located among the hills of the Connecticut Xiver, and on the inac of the Connecticut Xiver, and on the line of the Connecticut Yalley Railroad. It is the zemi-county town of Middlesex county, and has about 1,200 inhabitants. The "Field Park" was purchased by the four sense of old Dr. David Dudley Field, in the month of September, 1818, and at cace placed in charge of Mr. S. Hempstead, of Kr. W. Westchieser county, N. Y. with instructions for the grounds to be laid out for park purposes, and to have them completed by the Sist of October. These instructions have been faithfully carried out. formally dedicated in the presence of a large concourse

also of October. These instructions have been faithfully derived out.

Charming drives, pleasant walks and the shoicest evergreens, surues, and trees have been arranged with a skill and taste that premises to make the park the most desirable and irrequested resort of this section of the State. From the cliff a delightful view is afforded of the Connectical River and the hims, fields and woods upon the opposite side.

The decertaines of the park for the memorial exercises were in excellent taste. At the entrance was an ovar floral inscription, bearing the words, "Field Park. Welcome." Over the speaker's piatform were the figures, "1804-1878," and the word "Memorial." A committee waited on the Flac brothers upon their arrival at Raddam by the Connecticut Valley Rajiroau

Mr. Field said:-Mr. Field said:—

Mr. Field said:—

Lades and Gentleres—You know that we are here to deliver into your hands the parcel of ground on which we are standing, and that other which lies in view below us, to be kept as pleasure grounds for the people of Haudam in all time to coince. We give shem in memory of our father and mother, who were married seventy-dive years ago to-day, and came immediately afterward to make their abode on this river side, where he was about to become paster of the church and congregation. Here they lived active and useful lives, in the lear of God and love of man, doing fatth unit their several duttes—he in public ministrations from peipit and alter, at bridal, baptish and surfial, and she in the quiet tanks of her well ordered household. Though now, after more than dity years of wedded life, they sleep side by ride in the pleasant valley beyond the Conhecticat hills, where their last days passed seronely away, shoy were latchful until death to the love of their early home. Natural indeed it was, for here they passed their first years together; here they raised. away, shoy were latchful until death to the love of their early home. Natural indeed it was, for here they passed their first years together; here they raised their first domestic altar, and here most of their children were born. For this cause, and in grateful remembrance of their love and sherifices for us, we, their sarviving children, lour of us only out of ten present these memorials, sot of cole atone, though the hills about us teem with evertaining grants, but of shaded walks, green lawns and spreading trees, where this people may flud pleasure and retreshment, generation, and the winding river shall endure. And remembering test "beauty is truth, truth beauty," we hope that they will outlitivate here that love of nature which is a joy in youth and a sounce it age; which nourishes the affection, and refines while it exaits; which rejoices in the seasons and she unous as they pass, with their varying beauties; catches the gladness of June and the raulance of the October woods; and in every waking moment see, hears or feels something of the werld around to take pleasure in and be grateful for. We trust that they will come, not in this year only or this century, but in interpers on and grandstre, in whatever condition or circumstance, poverty or riches, joy or serrow, to flud here a new joy or respite irom secrew; to drink in the sound and grandstre, in whatever condition or circumstance, poverty or riches, joy or serrow, to flud here a new joy or respite irom secrew; to drink in the fight of sun and mon, listen to the music of birds and winds, icel the Ireah breath of life-sustaining air, thank God and take courage.

Reverently then we dedicate these memorials of those and the descendants of these whom they leved and among when they dwells.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. E. Lewis of Had-

Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. E. Lowis of Haddam. An address was sale delivered by Mr. Jured Arnold. A collation tollowed the proceedings at the Park. Tonsts were offered, and responded to by Mr. Heiry M. Field, editor of the New York Evangelief, Mr. Jarod Arnold, the Rev. Mr. Gallup, of Madison; Mr. Cephas Brainerd, of New York; Mr. Arthar W. Bacon, of Middletown, Conn.; Mr. B. G. Northrop, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, and the Rev. Mr. Hull, of Madison.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from President Noah Porter, of Yalo College; ex-President Woolsey, of Yale; General Francis A. Walter, of New Haven; Governor Hubbard and other distinguished mon.

THE CAMDEN SENSATION.

THE BOLBERY OF THE TWO OLD I CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 31, 1878. The foreible robbery of William and Wesley Balse

last night is as much of a mystery as ever. The who committed the daring outrage, but no arrests have yet been made. The victims of the burglary are two rothers. Wesley is fifty-one years old and William lorty-eight. They are old pachelors and live all alone,

yet been made. The victims of the burglary are two brothers. Wesley is fifty-one years old and William forty-sight. They are old gachelors and live all alone, in a meanly furnished, not over cleanly, old fashioned brick house. Although wealthy, and among the largest real estate owners in Camdeu, they have never employed a servant, uoing all the meanal offices of the Dousehold themselves, and living with an economy that borders on meanness. They have tew of the commorts of life and none of the luxuries. They have lew friends and associates, and sever nave been known to depart from their miserly habits. Their lather and mother kept stands in the Camdon market for many years, and by right economy and living in the same miserable way as their two sons, saved considerable money. The mother clust in the work of the household until she died and then her husband took her place. The sons were brought up in the same way, and have always, since the lather adeath, taken turns at washing and cleaning the house and doing the sooking and kitches dradgery. They lived in constant loar of robbors, it is said, and never as a rule west out together. One always remined at home to watch the heard of money, which they were afraid to entrast to a bank, it is said, Last night they violated this rule for the first time in a long while, and the burglars, who had evidently been waiting for an occasion which should call both men away at the same time, found their opperutuity last evening.

William Balser, a tall, spare man, with a cold, unsympathetic face and hard manner, told the following story as to the manner of the robbory:—

About six eviclose I went out for a walk and returned to the house about twenty minutes of eight. I opened the door with my latch key, turned up the highs in the ballway, and as I did so seme case shut the front door. Looking into the front room I did not see Wesley there, but three men who were masked, I said to myself "lake on the robbory:—

About six evidence the life of the front room I did not see Wesley the

NEW HAHNEMAN HOSPITAL

The new Habneman Hospital was formally opened last night to the pressure of a large assemblage. The President, S. R. Wales, delivered the inaugural ad-cress, recounting the various steps in the history of the institution's progress. EARNINGS OF THE ERIE CANAL MOVEMENT OF PREIGHTS-TOLLS COLLECTED

IN THE LAST TWO YEARS. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct 31, 1878. The Canal Collector at this point furnishes the fo lowing statement of the business transacted during the month of October and since the opening of navi

Increase for sesson of 1878..... STATISTICS OF SHITEENT.

The shipments by canal from the opening of paylation to October 31, inclusive, for 1877 and 1878 were as follows:-

Flour, bbis. 2,748

Flour, bbis. 3,748

Wast, 1877. 4pril b, 1878. 1921

Wast, bankels. 10,151,030

23,850,045

Gorb. 27,400,435

23,095,045

Qats. 2,909,926

4,587,636

Barloy (barley mait in cluded) 994,622

Ryo. 994,983

493,579 Totals 42,361,696 LAKE RECEIPTS The following were the receipts of grain by lake for the month of October in 1877 and 1878:-

BAILWAY PANIGHTS.

Flour, bbis. 1877. 1878. 154.593 Grain, bushels. 14.328 917 12.889,844 Grap, including flour. 14.872,112 13.683,869 From the opening of navigation until November 1;—

The raffway receipts at this port fer October in 1878 and 1877 were:—1877. Totals, bushels..... 2,860,500 From January 1 to November 1 as for 1878
 Corn
 4,783,200

 Oats
 2,904,760

 Barley
 466,700

 Ryo
 584,200

Totals, bushels..... 12,708,900 24,739,400 The railway exports for the month o Wheat, busbels 2,487,797

Totals..... 2,904,413 1,245,746

A WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF BUSINESS MEN AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FOR THE PUR-POSE OF MAKING ABRANGEMETS FOR A GRAND EXPOSITION.

A consultation of influential business men was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night in obedience to a call issued seine time since to consider the propriety of suggesting to the Mayor that delegates from all the States be invited to assemble here on the 30th of April next in order that the proposition to hold in this city a great exhibition of the industry of all nations may be maturely considered. The call for the meeting was signed by Alexander T. Stewart & Co., Orestes Cleveland, Tiffany & Co., Robbins & App cton, Gornam Manufacturing Company, D. Appleton & Co., Benultz, Southwick & Co.; Benjamin B. Sherman, Manning & Squier, C. H. Delamater, Thomas C. Acton, Singer Manufacturing Company, Henry F. Spaulding, Vermilys & Co., David Dows & Co., J. D. Jones, John A. Stewart, F. S. Winston, George S. Cole, Norvin Green, Mitchell, Vance & Co.; Meriden Camp. E. W. Andrews and Lord & Taylor. All the

Camp, E. W. Andrews and Lord & Taylor. All the signers of the call were represented at the mesting, besides a number of public spirited gentlemen, ameng ethers the following:—Mr. Augustus Schwil, Mr. George Buil, of the Bufiale Express; Mr. Sinclair Tousey, Mr. W. O. MoDowsii, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus Butier, J. Lyali, Mr. Hail, superintenuent of the American Insuituse, and ex-Judge Hitton. JUDGE HILTON'S ADDRESS.

On motion, the last named gentionan was elected chairman. On assuming the conir Mr. Hilton said that he foit some hesitation in assuming the direction of so lisportant an affair. He said that he thought it would be in order for American to have an exhibition in which she would be truly represented. Since the Philadelphia Exhibition the States have made great progress in the arts and manujactures, and it is reasonable to suppose that the forward movement will in which she would be traily represented. Since the Philadelphile Exhibition the States have made great progress in the arts and manujactures, and it is reasonable to suppose that the forward movement will be maintained steadily until the opening of such an exhibition as is proposed. The American nation, though it had taken many prizes in Paris, was not fully or properly represented there. Only at such a fair as was proposed in Now York city could a proper representation be had. Judge Hilton could see no reason why Now York should not attract as many thousands from Europe as the French Exposition has attracted from America. The gentlemen assembled at the meeting, the Judge said, were but a moiety of those who were interested in the scheme. Quite a large number of gentlemen had written letters to Judge Hilton regretting that they would be unable to attend, and attesting their great interest in the success of the movement.

On metion of Mr. Thomas C. Acton Mr. Richard Butter was elected secretary of the meeting. The Chairman said that he would be happy to hear from any of the gentlemen present concerning the business for which the meeting was called.

Mr. Cloveland was recognized and spoke, He said that a remark made by the chairman in his opening address, concerning the Philadelphia Excibition of 187d, reminded him of some of the reasons why that santerprize was not as great a success as it should have been. The speaker claimed that when the Exhibition was mooted people lacked faith in it, and even in its most successful days they did not feel that enhancement of display the products, natural and mechanical, of the country.

Mr. D. T. Appleton said that though the meeting was small it was representative, and neodress himself to the sentiments side of notice. He did not, he said, intend of address himself to the sentiments and of notice. He did not, he said, intend of address himself to the sentiments and of notice. He did not, he said, intend of address himself to the sentiments and of the question; in the proje

On motion of Mr. Senetl, the Chairman was made a member of the committee. Mr. Schoil also sug-gested that the Chairman should take time to make

A FAVORITE OF THE FLAMES.

No. 444 Broadway, a site historic in the records of the New York stage, bids fair to become remarkable in the books of the Fire Department. Touched by confingration while yet a histrionic temple, it was barned out when it had changed its character, and berned out when it had changed its character, and after a lapse of years it led in the ruins of the great fire of 1875. Since then repeated slarms have been acousted from it, and oace or twee it has been scarred by the flames. Lest high it had another visitation of the fire floud. The top floor, which Messre. Banner, er & Co. occupy as a wholesale cirching house, suddenly burst into flames, the engines were called, there was brisk work by this fire ladies and the building was saved, but not before \$12,000 worth of stock had been destroyed and \$1,500 damage done to the structure.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

A fire on the fifth floor of No. 354 Broadway last evening destroyed \$10,000 worth of the stock of Mayor & Journson, cloak manufacturers, and dam

BUTLER ON THE AWARD.

OLD FISHERY REGULATIONS BEVIEWED-THE ABBITRATION BUNDER-A SLY RELIGIO. DIPLOMATIC TRICE-A COUNTRY CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

As General Butter strenuously opposed the appro-priation to meet the payment of the fisheries award to Great Britain a Herald representative called upon that gentleman to-day to get his opinion upon the new phase just assumed by that question. The Gen eral was found at the Tremont House, and, notwithstanding the great amount of physical and mental labor he has been subjected to in the political canvass he has been making throughout the State, he appeared good-natured and off ble. Touching upon made easy upon the General's stating he would ex-press his opinion with pleasure. He said:—

LINES AND LINES.

The whole mattered our fisheries on the Canadian order has been greatly mismanaged heretotore, which has brought us into our present condition it the time Canada desired to force us into a reciprocity treaty she put forward a claim that the American fishermen could not fish within any of the bays of her shores within a line drawn from headland to headland, although the bays might be running miles deep. The former right claimed by her had been to control the line within three miles, following the indentations of the shore. three miles, following the indentations of the shore. But her new claim was noticed by the opinion of the law officers of the Grown, based on what is now admitted to have been an erroneous reading of the treaty. The inhabitants of Nova Scotta, wishing to have our fishermon trade with them, the Canadian authorities were indeed ready to grant licenses to American fishermen to fish within three miles without respect to any lines. The latter found that we had then, as well as now, vessels amounting to about 15,000 tons engaged in fishing near the Canadian shores. The fee the first year amounted to over \$7,000, or about fity cents a ton. In a year or so the license ice was increased to \$1 the ton. Most of our fishermen paid that, while if all had paid the amount which the Canadian government would have got would have been over \$14,000.

WAYS THAT WERE DARK.

To force the Heciprocity Treaty the Canadian authorities then raised the fee to \$2 per ton, which, if paid, would have amounted to over \$28,000, a sum more than our fisherman would pay. The Reciprocity Treaty was then made, and our rights were neid in abeyance until the treaty was terminated after the war. Controversies then arose between our fishermen and the Canadian authorities, which the Washington Treaty attempted to settle, and by the eighteenth and following articles of the treaty relating to the subject the United States agreed that if our fishermen were allowed to fish within three miles of the shore, and exercise freely the public law of right of taking refuge in Canadian ports and harbors in case of storm, then the United States would! would:-

First—Permit all the fish of Canada to tame into the United States free of duty.

Scond—That the Canadian fishermen should fish in our waters along our store the same as our own fishermen, from Cape May to Eastport.

Third—That we should pay whatever else of money value three Commissioners might decide to pay for the term of twelve years, during which those articles (article 18 and those following) of the treaty were to

term of twelve yoars, during which these articles (article 18 and those following) of the treaty wore to rui.

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

Now, said General Butler, the duty on Canadian fish, including lish oil, has amounted to about \$400,000, and our own fishermen are simply ruined by Canadian competition. All we get by the treaty is what Canada once sold for \$7,000, siterward for \$1,000 and what the people refused to pay \$28,000 for. The Commissioners met and awarded, beside \$1,500,000 for this privilege, the right of fishing for twelve yours, in addition to all others of our concessions. This money was to be paid, and was appropristed to be paid, if the President thinks the award binding.

THE LAYEST OUTRAOR.

Meanwhile our fishermen have been disturbed by the Canadians in many weys, the most notable onac being that of about fifteen of our fishing vessels which had joined together their nots, and, taking a wide circuit around the mouth of a small harbor, had esclosed an immense quantity of fish, enough to fill all the vossels. The inhabitants on shore, let the fish great success of our fishermen, assembled and out the lastenings of the nets on shore, let the fish loose, tore the nets in part and stole a portion of them, and costroyed the whole enterprise so that many et those vessels had te sait for home writhout a carge.

The British government now justify this outrage on the ground that thore was a law in Newfoundland against fishing on Sunday and that the Canadian government had a right to execute that law and breaking the Saubath in order to stop Sabbath breaking by mob violence is inconceivable. That questions also an account of the passengent of the men and to determ fishing. How that law could justify a mob in cutting to pieces and stealing nets and breaking the Saubath in order to stop Sabbath breaking by mob violence is inconceivable. That questions may be compared to the piece and stealing nets and breaking the Saubath in order to stop Sabbath breaking by mob violence is inconceivable. That questions may of Canada; and then, before the money is pa tain Sulivan and his fleet ought to be fully ! fled out of the award. This closed the lateryt

HEWITT-M'DOWELL

The following is a copy of a letter delivered to Mr. Abram S. Howitt yesterday in relation to the quarrel between nimself and the subscriber to the decument, Mr. William O. McDowell, at the reorganization meeting of the Montelair and Green

ABRAM S. HEWITT:— NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1878.

SIM—As I understand that your intemperate language is always apologised for the next day with the expinantion that it is due to a natural irritability of temper, augmented by various diseases, particularly dyspepsus and sleepless anglas, I write you this to notify you that I shall require a retraction of the epithets applied to me by you in yesterday's Montciair and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company's reorganization meeting, and published to-morrew in each one of the New York papers, together with an autograph copy sent to me with this notice, that if you do not make such publication and send such lotter I will proceed to protect quyent as advised by coursel in the way that the law marks out.

A reporter of the Herala called on Mr. Hewitt has

evening at his residence, No. 9 Lexington avenue, to accortain what he had to say in reply to the letter.

ascertain what he had to say in reply to the letter.

Mr. Hewitt received the Huraldo reporter very cordially, and, when his mission was explained, said:—

"Well, sir, all I have to say to you is that I have
received such a letter from Mr. McDowell and I do
not propose to answer it."

"No, nothing else to say, Mr. Hewitt?"

"No, nothing else to say, Mr. Hewitt?"

"No, nothing else, "and then, as the reporter was
waiking toward the door, Mr. Hewitt turned suddenly, and in as courteous a manner as possible, sontinued:—"Really I cannot see what the newspapers have to do with my private business,
It is entirely a personal matter between myself and
Mr. McDowell. I don't see why they should publish
this letter. I suppose they will, though;"
and as his hand still largered on the handle
of the door he sighed, "But I suppose I ought
to be used to it. They have my name brought up
mearly every day in some shape or another; but time
will tell. Good night, sir."

"Good stell. Mr. Hewitt." and the reporter pre-

THE DETAILS OF THE TRINIDAD COOLIE THE BRITISH CONSUL TRIUMPHANT. HAVANA, Oct. 28,

Dr. Seecht, from Trinidad, is confirmed, with and Demerara 10,000 coolers a year, they bein tracted for five years at one shilling a day, and that of the lorty scolers whom Seechi had already brought he had sold three at Santiago de Cuna for \$200 each. The fraud in the contracts, which were made out to English and in Spanish, consisted in the English nes being a transletion of the Spanish, as the latter gave seech full power of transfer, while the former did not mention this condition. Some of the contracts were for one year and signed by cooline who could read the remainder were for five years, signed with their marks by those who could not read or all not understand the contracts, and after consistential trouble and resistance on the part of Seechi, who brought a civil action against the cooline for breach of contracts and a criminal action against the Consul himself, the latter succeeded in shipping the cooless back to Trinidad by the Royal Mall steamer on the Trin tast. Some misunderstanding was reported to have arisen between the British Consul and the government here, and it was reported that the latter had threatened to withdraw the Consul's exquature. If this speculation had been allowed to be carried into effect it would have been a very profitable business for the speculators. These coolies were, without exception, British subjucts.

CUT WITH A TROWEL.

An altercation took place last evening at No. 152 South Filth avenue between William Schutts, of No. 632 East Eleventh street, and Michael Walsh, of No. 76 South Fifth avenue. During the fraces Schults