association of working Masons and Stonecutters, must strictly banish all gross, violent, or improper language. Their speech and their acts must be worthy of free and independent citizens, of men who live by useful labor, bravely done.

"The members of this association will recollect that all truly republican language should ever be brotherly."

The Masons' and Stone-cutters' association, as will at once have been observed, affords an example of the union of two closely connected trades. A like example on a larger scale is that of the workers in Leather and Skins. This is to consist, as far as possible, of as many sections as there are distinct parts in the manufacture of Leather and Skins, besides an administrative section, each section choosing its head and journeymen, whilst the head of the administrative section is the representative of the whole association. No member is admitted but upon the vote of a majority of the associates, and as being 1st—a good workman in his own line; 2d.—a useful member of the association, and as having paid either in money, tools, or materials, the sum of £4, which is never to be returned. Adherents of the association who are able to fulfil the two first, but not the last condition, are admitted as supplementary members, and are bound to lend to the society the sum of £2 at once, or by instalments of not less than 8s. The total number of supplementary members to be admitted in each section with a deliberate vote must not exceed two thirds of the whole number. All members accused of having calumniated others, or of having used blameable means to influence them, as all associates who shall be accused of not doing their duty, are to be judged at the monthly meetings, and may be, according to the vote of the majority, either reprimanded or expelled. In respect to the retribution of labor, it is laid down that "wages should be equal for those who work equally," but "in order justly to apply this principle, the work will be paid for by the piece, according to a table to be equitably fixed. Profits are divided equally." In order to stimulate and reward the zeal and intellectual faculties of each associate, "the society keeps a register of all ameliorations, improvements, and inventions introduced; of the names of parties to whom they are due, and of the pecuniary rewards voted to each." The regulations of this association, I may add, are favorably distinguished by conciseness, notwithstanding the breadth of conception which pervades them and which would have led vulgar minds into endless detail.

It would be useless to refer in detail to the regulations of upward of a hundred similar institutions now existing in Paris, beside the many which have sprung up in all the chief provincial cities, at Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, &c. It is necessary, however, to say a few words of the less numerous establishments in which masters and workmen have been able to combine in one partnership. The most flourishing of these is that of the Saddle-tree makers, which comprises all the journeymen, and most of the masters, in the trade. I never heard but one voice as to its success, and the prodigious activity of its workers, even from those who are least favorable to the principle of association. Another is that of the master and journeymen Brushmakers, whose rules bear close analogy to those of the workers in leather and skins.—The best known of such establishments in this country is that of M. Léclaire, the house painter, so honorably known in practical chemistry by his discovery of the applicability of salts of zinc in painting, in place of those salts of lead which exert so deleterious an influence on the health of the journeyman painter. His establishment has been referred to from time to time, with approbation, by *Chambers's Journal*, by the *Economist*, and latterly by Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his Political Economy (Vol. II. p. 329). M. Léclaire's system, as set forth in the above publications is that of paying fixed allowances, or salaries, to all parties, including himself as manager, and after allowing for interest on his capital, dividing the surplus profits yearly among the whole body, himself included, in proportion to their fixed salaries. M. Dupont, the well known printer of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, affords another instance of a very large establishment in which the operatives are associated to profits, as well as a hat manufactory in the Passage Jouffroy, numbering 2,000 journeymen associated on half profits. However remarkable these various attempts to unite hitherto conflicting interests, they are surely less striking than the efforts of the unassisted workmen, by the single force of association, to supply the want of capital at once and of directing skill. So long as a margin is left in any trade for the fair profits of capital, by all means let M. Léclaire's plan be tried *by the capitalist*. But in the presence of the starvation prices of slop work, where the profit of the employer is taken entirely out of the subsistence of the operatives, there is no field left for coöperation between master and workman. The workman must beat the master slop-seller utterly out of the field, or perish. And in presence of the giant strides of the slop system in almost every trade—springing up as it does on all sides out of the practice of taking contracts at the lowest tender—encroaching already upon agriculture, as the *Morning Chronicle* has shown, in the field gangs of Norfolk,—who can say that there is any trade, how well paid soever, in which the application of the associative principle would be premature?

And now, let me mention some of the effects of these operative associations in Paris. Let it be remembered that they are composed almost entirely of the most fiery spirits among the working classes, of the combatants of July and February. Has it made them more turbulent? Quite the contrary. Scarcely an associated operative was involved in the conflict of June, 1848, or the "demonstration" of June, 1849. "I was formerly one of the readiest to shoulder my musket," said one of them to me, "but now I only ask for two years' quiet, and the triumph of the good cause by labor alone is assured." Again, the industry of these men is extreme; I asked everywhere whether the workpeople were in the habit of spending their Monday in idleness and feasting, (*"faire le Lundi,"*) a practice even more common with Parisian than with London operatives. The negative I received was often nearly contemptuous. "A man would soon be turned out if he did," was generally the answer. And yet exclusions for idleness (which are pronounced by the workshop itself) are universally said to be rare; and men are pointed out who were formerly reputed idlers, and have become industrious since they entered the association; and if association has made men less turbulent, it has only been by making them more really manly and brave. Intelligent, manly fellows these associated workmen seemed almost everywhere; not disguising from themselves the difficulty of the problem before them, that of crushing competition through competition itself, while procuring a fair maintenance for the operative; with their eyes quite open to the need of that self-sacrifice and mutual kindliness without which association is a rope of sand. Nor is the scope of these kindly feelings confined to the associates alone; I was told in two separate workshops that scarcely a day passed without some collection being made for the poor. And what is far more important, they are wakening to that sense of industrial honor which has hitherto been so wanting among the French merchants, and the absence of which has ruined the French export trade to many a city and country. Many are the tales told in the Faubourg St. Antoine of the tricks of furniture manufacturers, and how they manage to pass off bad wares for good. "But we dare not do such things," it was said to me, by an associated operative, "we are not capitalists who seek to realize a fortune in a few years, and then withdraw from business to enjoy it; all our future is here, and therefore everything we do must be perfectly done, or the credit of the whole association is gone." The very duration of these associations introduces an element of stability, of true Conservatism into French society, from a quarter whence it was least to be expected. None of them, that I am aware of, is formed for less than ten years; many for ninety-nine. When it is remembered that leases of house property in Paris as seldom exceed ten years as they exceed twenty-one in this country—a thirty years lease being far more rare than a ninety-nine years' lease here—it will be seen at once what a large room, as it were, in time they have tempted the workman to occupy, instead of living from day to day as hitherto.

But the great idea which has arisen out of these associations is that of "mutuality," or of an interchange of produce, both as a substitute for capital as far as possible, and as a means of apportioning comfort and employment among all. It was an idea, indeed, from the first instinctively growing out of the mutual countenance afforded by the associations to each other. Thus the Tailors, to quote one instance only, are bound by their regulations to "treat preferably for all purchases" with other similar societies, and to conduct their operations as far as possible through an exchange of produce. And they were enabled by this means to fit up their premises in the most handsome manner—the associated Masons and Carpenters having done the necessary repairs and alterations, the associated Locksmiths and Bell hangers, Paper-stainers, Upholsterers, &c. contributing the fittings and furniture, in exchange for clothing as far as possible. In many trades, however, there are rival associations, trying to undersell one another; but it is felt of course that such competition must be more disastrous as well as more unnatural than that of the capitalist—and the lately established Union of associations, now completely realized, affords a hope of better things. The fact that such a Union exists, sufficiently disproves the idea so industriously circulated in this country, that the working associations of France have failed. I found the same idea prevalent in Paris seven months ago, and was only convinced of the contrary by the testimony of my own eyes. Had they failed—indeed, should they still fail—it would be no wonder. For the most part, the hasty products of a revolution—the mushroom growth of a thunder shower—composed frequently of the most unruly elements of the French working population—thwarted in every possible way by capitalists, and dishonored by counterfeits—established, above all, in a soil absolutely reeking with the godless corruption of Louis Philippism—the wonder is, that *any* should succeed. House-owners refused to let their houses to associations; while, on the other hand, as a lure to popularity, many a private trader, or even slop-seller, hung out placards with the magic words of "Fraternal Association." And finally, at least from the moment of Louis Napoleon's rise to power, they were subjected to the constant ill-will of the Government. As an instance of the petty tyranny exercised by the latter, may be quoted the suppression of the triangle painted or hung out over the doors of the associations, as an emblem of equality, *although that emblem is actually to be found on the very Coins of the Republic.* A still more scandalous abuse of power was lately exhibited at Lyons, where the premises of many flourishing associations were, at the same day and hour, suddenly invaded by the police, their money reckoned, and their very account-books carried off—as if to compel them to bankruptcy!

And now the question is, can such associations be organized in England? A practical answer has already been given to the question, by the establishment of several such bodies already, as our Tract No. 2, has stated, and as is further shown by the advertisements on the back of this sheet.

Yet the difficulties of the undertaking in this country are immense. The laws of partnership, framed entirely with a view to associations of capitalists, act, moreover, as a premium to the great capitalists, by forbidding associations with limited liability without Parliamentary or Royal sanction on the one hand, and on the other by the great expense of Registration under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, through which alone trading associations with unlimited liability can obtain a legal footing. The working associations of this country are thus compelled for the present, to grow up without the law; as the joint stock company of the capitalist grew up before them; as the Freemasons and Odd-Fellows Lodges still maintain themselves. They must act, to use the words of Lord Eldon in a celebrated case, "by a mutual understanding, and a kind of moral rule," giving and taking as little credit as possible; careful in their choice of members, and still more in their choice of officers; strict to take all proper precautions against the misapplication of money, through the agency of the Guarantee Societies or otherwise; and yet willing to entrust almost despotic authority to the hands of their managers, so as the functions of the latter be always revocable at fixed periods; and, finally, using, as in clubs, the power of exclusion, as the great weapon against misbehavior.

Let us hope that the calling forth of these moral qualities, without which the local difficulties of their position can never be overcome, will tend to establish among the associated operatives such a standard of honor, industry, good conduct, and mutual helpfulness, as shall tend permanently to raise the character of their class. And although the mass of many trades at least, by the fault of others and by their own, remains unfortunately so degraded that it would be hopeless to look at present for their steady adherence to the principles of coöperative labor under moral checks alone, much may be done to elevate them by plans such as those on foot for the establishment of proper registration offices, for the ballast heavers and the merchant seamen, of a Guild for the Journeymen Tailors, and by the working out of that principle of insurance, hitherto taken up almost at hap hazard in Trades' Unions and Friendly Societies, Savings Banks and Burial Clubs, which will enable at least the well paid operative, by a small but regular sacrifice, to provide against the contingencies of loss of employment, sickness, infirmity, old age, &c.

And let capital at last come manfully forward, no longer for the oppression, but for the emancipation of Labor. Good is it that the projected Tailors' Guild should have met with so much favor among so many eminent men, and that the great Master Tailors of the metropolis should have entered into a scheme which must elevate the intellect and character of the journeymen connected with it. Good is it that the capital of the Working Tailors' Association in Castle-st. should have been supplied, as their circular informs the public, by "clergymen and others,"—capital not given, but yet never to return to the hands of those who advanced it: to be repaid with £4 per cent. interest, and yet to be devoted, when repaid, to the formation of other similar associations. O! if the Church at large could but feel her true position, as the depositary of those principles of righteousness as well as of universal brotherhood, which alone can make this movement for the organization and enfranchisement of labor holy, alone can make it successful! if she could from her thousand pulpits bear witness that the twofold commandment, to love God and our neighbor, is doubly violated by slop-seller and slop-buyer, when "buy cheap and sell dear" is the practical rule of life during six days out of the seven, when night is right in this fearful social war of competition, and respectable men, honest men, kindly men, pious men, deem themselves justified in paying a shilling for that which costs the maker two—in giving six shillings a week wages to the laborer who cannot live under seven—because "the supply exceeds the demand;" in other words, because the machinery of trade does not compel them to give more, and does compel their brethren to take less—aye, and when these respectable, and honest, and kindly, and pious men become such worshippers of that machinery, murderous though it be, that they cannot conceive of any other, and call those infidels and revolutionists whose sole aim is to strangle revolution in its cradle—want—and to conquer, in Christ's name, this huge pagan realm of industry which surrounds us! Look up, my Brother Christians, open your eyes; the hour of a New Crusade has struck. There is no new Faith to be preached; no new Gospel to be announced to the hungry and suffering millions; there is nothing to do but to speak and act the truth, and to cast our burden on Him, the Righteous One; "Whose eyes consider the poor, and Whose eyelids try the children of men;" the Gracious One, "Who will not always be chiding" the Strong One, Who made heaven and earth, and in Whose strength the humblest may go forth to battle. J. T.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—Standing Committees of the Industrial Congress, at the Old Watch House, 127 Grand st.; Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association at Wm. P. Powers' Montgomery Hall, 76 Prince-st.; Pioneer Temple Association of House Carpenters, at Convention Hall, Wooster-st.; Carvers' Protective Union, at Hillenbrand's Mechanics Hall, 170 Hester-st. between Mott and Elizabeth sts.; Board of Trustees, of the Protective Union, for the Emancipation of the different departments of Labor, at the Society's building, corner of Seventh-av. and Nineteenth st.; Industrial Home Association, at the Old Watch House, corner of Christopher and Hudson sts.; Washington Council, Order U. A. M., at American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts. Brooklyn.

OPERATIVE MASONS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—John McKnight is the Treasurer elect of this powerful Society. We understand they are having 400 aprons made to be worn in the Trades' Procession.

LABOR EXCHANGE AND PUBLIC BATH.—Our 150 Industrial Associations are exceedingly anxious that the Common Council should erect such a building on the Old Arsenal Property, between Elm and Center sts. as speedily as possible. Why this delay? For the last two years the people have been demanding a Public Hall, and no movement has yet been made in that direction by their representatives. The next session of Aldermen and Assistants will thus have something before it in which our citizens generally are directly interested.

BUFFALO.—The Tailors of this city are on a strike. On Monday last some 200 men, chiefly in the employ of Mr. Carland, the proprietor of Gothic Hall, turned out in a procession headed by a band of music. The proprietor of Gothic Hall has employed some 600 men to make up clothing for his establishment, but not having occasion for their services until the 1st of September, he had declined paying the rates demanded by them until that day, when he was willing to accede to their terms, in the meantime furnishing them work on his own terms, if they saw fit to accept it. This, it appears, was unsatisfactory. They have a Society called the "United Tailors' Association."

THE SMITH LANDS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1850.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

On Tuesday evening last, at the Industrial Congress, my attention was called to an article in the *New York Herald* of that morning, in relation to a meeting of the Smith Beneficiaries or "Donees," of the previous evening, wherein the author of said article states that there were but two present, and evidently endeavors to create an impression on the public mind that the Donees are ungrateful; and that Mr. Smith's benevolence has been thrown away upon men whose motives were sordid, and consequently, this cry for land raised by the Reformers is all gammon.

This nameless slanderer says in substance, that we have refused the land. Now, Sir, we have since last February held some 10 or 12 meetings, the greater part of the Donees have paid four years arrearages of taxes, and have had their deeds—recorded at Malone, the Shire Town of Franklin County, paid out of the $10 sent with the deed. And recently the Association sent a Delegate to explore and examine the land, which Delegate reported favorably and the report was UNANIMOUSLY adopted, which was a formal acception of the land to all intents and purposes of the noble and munificent donator.

As I was not present at the meeting, I cannot say how many attended, but it will be remembered that Monday evening was rainy and disagreeable, and also that Nineteenth-st. and Seventh-av. is an extremely out-of-the-way place to hold a meeting, for those who are scattered from Harlem to the Battery—no business of importance was before the meeting neither. The major part of the donees are desirous of settling upon the land, are extremely anxious for a home sacred from the grasp of avarice; and in accepting this had no other motive, no other desire, than that of escaping from this great moral wen.

In order to settle this land isolatedly, requires more means than any one of the donees, with one or two exceptions, have in their possession. Therefore we have come to the conclusion to keep united, and settle the land upon some simple principle of coöperation; and, as that cannot be done this season, and there being no definite plan of action settled upon as yet, none deemed it necessary, probably, to be in a hurry until it could be ascertained that one or two of the donees who promised to bring forward a plan for settlement had announced their readiness to report.

One word as to an article in yesterday's *Express*, predicated upon the *Herald's* article. The *Express* says "it is evident from this that the Workingmen of New-York do not desire to leave the City except on occasional excursions, &c. Now, sir, I can for one say that the *Express* is mistaken; on the contrary, these excursions have a tendency to create a desire for rural scenery, and to enjoy the green fields and pure air, not by an "occasional" stroll over the green sward, and through shady groves, but there to live and dig and delve, and enjoy the fruits thereof. If the Editor of the *Express* would go with me (if he gave currency to this gross falsehood), among the hundreds I am acquainted with who are toiling and sweating to eke out a scanty pittance, and living in the stifled dens of this famous City (I know of none of the workers' dwellings that can be called else than stifled dens), he would find nine-tenths would gladly exchange the pavements, brick and mortar, din and tumult, degradation and misery, of Gotham, for a HOUSE in the wilderness, or the prairie, where he might live in happiness and peace.—Suffice it to say that nine tenths of the donees are resolved to keep their lands and pay their taxes, though they all may not settle upon them ever, hoping that their children may be able to settle upon them when they are dead and gone.

Speculators may as well keep easy, for we will not sell. I say this, because as soon as we had got our deeds, land-speculators were on our track, endeavoring to buy us out, as they seemed fully aware that before many years rolled around, this land would be highly valuable for its beautiful timber. Yours truly, E. S. MANNING,

Sec pro tem to the Smith Land Association.

N. B.—Will the *Herald* and *Express* have the magnanimity to correct the misstatements they have made relative to a numerous portion of our citizens?

CITY ITEMS.

FUNERAL OF MR. BEEKMAN.—The funeral of Mr. B. (late Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen,) will take place from his late residence, No. 36 Watts-st. this afternoon. Mr. B. has left a wife and one child, the latter about two years of age.—About a fortnight since Mrs. B. went on a visit to some friends at Saratoga, Mr. B. intending to join her about Monday, the day he was taken seriously sick. It was not till Wednesday morning that he was considered dangerously ill, at which time a telegraphic communication was transmitted to Mrs. Beekman, who made, with her friends, all the dispatch possible, but were unable to arrive at her home till late on Wednesday night, when Mr. B. was no more, having expired about 3½ in the afternoon. It is said she was most ardently attached to her husband, and manifested, as may be supposed, the most poignant grief at his loss. Mr. Beekman, with his family, occupied half of No. 36, and received, during his illness, the most kind attention from the family occupying the othe part, as also from some of his brother officers connected with the Common Council, and from relatives, Mr. B. having two or three brothers, we understand, engaged in business in the city. Mr. Beekman, a little over two years ago, was sick for seven or eight weeks, his affliction, at that time, being principally inflammatory rheumatism, the effects of which, probably, he never fully got over. His salary was recently raised by the Common Council to $1,000 a year, when he began to feel happy and well off, but, to the deep grief of all who knew him, he has been thus suddenly called away. May we all be admonished, "be thou, too, ready."

OLD ARSENAL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.—A Special Committee has been appointed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to take into consideration and report as to the best manner of occupying and appropriating these grounds, lately ceded back to the City, for a large consideration, by the State. The ground could answer exceedingly well for the erection of large factories, such as those recently put up on the grounds of the Manhattan Company in Reade and Duane sts. or might be beneficially employed for many other purposes. The erection of public baths among other things has been spoken of The Committee probably will be glad to receive suggestions or propositions. Assistant Alderman Barr is the Chairman.

NEW THEATER.—Workmen have commenced pulling down houses in Broadway, near Broome st. preparatory to the erection of a large and elegant structure, to be used for dramatic performances, under the management of John Brougham, now of Niblo's Theater. It will be 125 feet deep, by 52 feet front on Broadway, and will probably be completed by the middle of October—John M. Trimble, Architect. Mr. T. built the Broadway Theater.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, the "Governor's Guard," commanded by Col. Peers, proceeded yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, to the old battle ground, at White Plains, with their tents, cooking apparatus, &c. for a week's encampment. On Tuesday next they will return, and join in the funeral procession for the late President, but afterward return to the Plains, and remain till the period of their encampment expires.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Eugenio Kincaid and Dr. John Dawson, with their families being about to sail for Burmah, a farewell meeting was held on Wednesday evening of last week in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church. The meeting was addressed by the Missionaries and by Rev. S. H. Cone, D.D. The missionary company included Rev. Eugenio Kincaid and wife, Dr. John Dawson, wife and children, Miss Jane McBain and Miss Cornelia Kincaid. The young ladies go out as teachers. Their destination is Ava, in Burmah.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Supposed Slaver.*—The ship Martha, recently of New-York, but claimed now as belonging to Rio Janeiro, taken possession of by the U. S. sloop-of-war Perry, off the coast of Africa, and sent to this port, arrived on Wednesday evening at Quarantine. She had on board, in all, thirty-four persons, who were taken into custody yesterday by the U. S. Marshal and his officers. The Martha was brought in by a Lieutenant of the Perry and a prize crew. Twenty-four of the persons on board, we understand, were brought in irons. Only one of the parties, it is said, (Henry M. Merrill) is an American, the rest being Spaniards and Portuguese, and none of them acknowledge to have been master or officers, although Henry M. Merrill is supposed to have been so.

The Martha, we are informed, started from this port about a year ago for California, but put into Rio Janeiro in distress, and was condemned and sold. She was subsequently fitted out for the coast of Africa. Suspicious circumstances connected, it is said, with her movements on the coast, and the fact of her having about 200 hhds. of water on board, determined the commander of the Perry to take possession of her as engaged in the slave trade, and send her to the United States. There will probably be an examination of the case this forenoon.

A SUPPER.—By previous invitation many of the friends of officer A. M. C. Smith on Wednesday met at 72 Elm-st. where Nesbit & Cornell, had at the order of Mr. Smith, prepared a substantial repast for the occasion. Assistant Alderman Barr was chosen as Chairman, and James Welsh of the Lower Police Court acted as Secretary. Many toasts were prepared and drank by the Company, all of which were highly complimentary to the public services of Mr. Smith. The Alderman and Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Ward were complimented for exerting their influence to secure the reappointment of Mr. Smith for four years longer. George W. Norris, one of the Chief's Aids, and other old and successful officers were present, all of whom were spoken of in the highest terms.—Wm. O. Jenkins, an ex-officer and vocalist, was present and sung several songs. Flattering eulogiums were passed on the Sixth Ward Police by Mr. Smith and others, who gave them the credit of making more important arrests than those of any other Ward in the City. Mr. Smith gave a brief history of his past Police transactions with the late venerable Old Hays (as he is usually termed) which was highly interesting.

☞ Mr. Charles Müller, a German Sculptor, whose group, "The Singer's Curse," received the second prize at the Exposition of 1849, at Paris, has arrived in this country, where he proposes to take up his residence. We understand that "The Singer's Curse" will soon be exhibited to the public in this city. Its idea is taken from one of the finest of Uhland.

☞ JOHN J. DOANE, Principal, sent from Ward School, No. 20, Fifteenth Ward, to the Free Academy for examination this term, thirty-one pupils, twenty-eight of which number were admitted.—This is unsurpassed. He has sent to that Institution seventy-five of its pupils—nearly twice as many any other teacher.

☞ The Empire Engine Co. No. 42 have brought home their Engine from Messrs. Thorp & Grennell, in Carmine st. where she has been receiving a thorough repairing and painting. The company were over one hundred strong and looked neat in their fire fatigue dress—they were accompanied by Shelton's Brass Band.

☞ Wm. B. Astor has been fined $25 for not removing the filth from the rear of one of the houses in Spring st. of which he is owner—having been notified by the City Inspector to have the same cleansed.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—Mr. Francis Andrews of 140 West Broadway yesterday appeared before Justice Osborne and preferred a complaint against Joseph Pettis, whom he charges with having on the 26th of March last obtained from him $150 by false representations. It appears that the accused at the time above mentioned called on Mr. A. with whom he was slightly acquainted, and stated that he wished to borrow $150 for Mr. W. C. Atwell on his (Atwell's) check for ten days, at the same time stating that he was the agent for Mr. Atwell, and had been authorized by him to raise that sum on his check. The money, on these representations, was loaned, and Pettis promised to call on the following morning with the check; which, however, he neglected to do, and when questioned by Mr. Andrews relative to it, would give no satisfactory explanation. Mr. A. then called upon upon W. C. Atwell, who at once denied ever having employed Pettis to borrow money for him, and that he was not his agent. A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of officer Burley of the Lower Police Court, who arrested him. He was taken before Justice Osborn and held for examination.

ANOTHER FALSE PRETENSE CASE.—Officers Elder and O'Keefe of the Lower Police Court, yesterday took into custody Charles Rose and Robert Taylor, charged with fraudulently obtaining $60 from Joseph Silva on the 5th of June last. It appears that complainant being desirous of going to California, called at the office of the accused in Southst. to inquire relative to the sailing of a brig which they had advertised for California. The accused stated that the brig was ready to sail and would be dispatched on the 7th of June. He was then induced to pay over to them $60 as passage money for the voyage, immediately after which he went with his baggage on board the brig, (the Oriental,) which proceeded to Staten Island, where it remained for one month, and was then brought to this City, where it now is. The accused were taken before Justice Osborne and held for examination.

SAD ACCIDENT AT MCCONNELLSVILLE.—A letter from Mr. McCune, Postmaster at McConnellsville, informs us, says the *Utica Herald*, of a distressing accident that occurred in that village a few days since, from the use of lucifer matches. It seems two or three children were playing in the street with a box of matches which they had found. They were burning the matches, when the clothes of a boy 7 years old, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Staats of New-York, caught fire and were burned entirely off his body. The child was shockingly injured, and after suffering in excruciating agony some five hours, died. Mr and Mrs Staats, with the child, were on a visit to their friends in McConnellsville, intending to spend some weeks in the country, but their visit was brought to a sad termination by this distressing event, and they immediately returned to New-York with sad and mournful hearts, with the charred remains of their beloved boy.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—About 10 o'clock Wednesday night, two colored men named Jacob Davis and Joseph Blake got into an altercation in Anthony-st. when Davis with a huge knife nearly severed the finger of Blake, but was pursued and caught by him. Another scuffle then ensued and Davis seized his adversary by the cravat and inflicted an awful gash in the throat near the jugular vein of Blake. Captain Carpenter of the 5th Ward was near at the time and arrested Davis who was locked up in a cell in the Station-House from where he broke out and made his escape. The wounds of Blake were dressed and he is doing well.

ARREST OF VAGRANTS.—Three women, named Tucker, Banta and Wheeler, keeper of houses of ill fame in Benson st. were yesterday taken into custody by Capt. Smith, of the Sixth Ward Police, and held to bail in $500 each to appear for trial. Reformation seems to be the watchward of the Sixth Ward Police.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, found in the dock foot of Hammersley-st. N. R. He had on a woolen under-shirt, cotton over-shirt, black silk cravat, and glazed cap. He had sandy hair and whiskers, and bore the appearance of having been in the water about 24 hours. Verdict: "Death by drowning."

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A Hanoverian named Frederik Heisenbottle, was yesterday taken into custody by officer Power, of the Fourth ward, charged with burglary, in entering the dwelling of Mr. John Walters, 34 Oak st by forcing off the fastenings of a rear basement window, and stealing therefrom $5. He was committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

MORE BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Three fellows, named Thomas Quinn, John Nolan, and Geo. Mason, were early yesterday morning caught by Mr. Bloomer in his grocery, corner of Washington and Barrow sts. with $3 in cents, which they had stolen, and were about making off with. On being discovered they fled, but were overtaken by Mr. B and officer Taylor of the 9th Ward. Held for examination.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday afternoon the house of Dr. Blankman, in Chambers-st. was entered by the front basement, and a basket carried away, containing a quantity of silver spoons and forks, which had been placed on the table preparatory to the dinner of the Doctor's family. The Police were put on the alert by an offer of $60 reward, but the thief has not been arrested.

NEW CHURCHES.—The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian Church edifice, now in process of erection at the corner of Fourteenth-st. and Second av. of which Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D. is expected to be the Pastor, will be laid with appropriate religious ceremonies on Monday, 22d inst. at 6 o'clock, P.M. Rev. Drs. Smith, Adams and White are expected to take part in the exercises.

ACCIDENT.—As the son of Dr. Bedford was driving down the Bloomingdale road, he accidentally ran his wagon against a cart that was at the time going in an opposite direction, and by the collision was thrown out of his vehicle, and had his leg fractured between the knee and ankle.

BURGLARY.—Three men named Thomas Quinn, John Nalan and George Mason, were arrested and held to answer by Justice McGrath on a charge of burglariously entering the grocery store of John Bloomer, corner of Washington and Barrow sts. and stealing therefrom about $15 in pennies.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named Frederick Hissenbottle was arrested on a charge of stealing $60, the property of John Waters of the Fourth Ward. Justice Osborne held the accused for examination.

☞ Rev. W. R. Chapman, formerly Pastor of the Eighth-st. Presbyterian Church, in this city, with his lady and child, returned in the ship Ocean Queen, from London, after an absence of 15 months in Europe.

CASUALTY.—John Mahoney, seven years of age, was run over on Wednesday by the horse and gig of Dr. Ambrose L. White. The Doctor volunteered to attend the little sufferer.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE FUNERAL.—To-day, should the weather be fair, the funeral ceremonies of the late President will take place in Brooklyn.

The Odd Fellows have resolved to turn out in full regalia, with the exception of the Brooklyn Lodge, some of the members of which carried the day against turning out, as they had made calculations to turn out with the procession in New-York on Tuesday next. We would suggest that this lodge change its name to Manhattan Lodge.

The Fire Department have determined to turn out, and we hope that they will make a display worthy of the best organized department in the United States. We regret to learn that the Chief Engineer is absent from the city. Yet, we think, that will not materially affect the arrangements.

The Whig and Democratic General Committees will turn out with suitable arrangements.

There will be a representation of scholars from each of the Common Schools of the city.

The several Irish Benevolent Societies have resolved to turn out also.

The Military Companies of the city have met, and may be expected out in full force.

The Fulton Ferry Company will pass free all the New-Yorkers who may wish to join in the procession.

The stores of the city, will, we understand, be closed on the line of procession. This is voluntary on the part of the merchants, as they have not been requested to do it by the city authorities.

Of course, the flags on the public buildings, and on the flag staffs of the city generally, will be hoisted at half mast.

The officers of the U. S. Navy and Army will join in with the procession. The Clergy, Judiciary, and the law profession also.

The route of the procession will be through Hicks-st. to Pierrepoint to Henry, down Henry to Atlantic, through Atlantic to Clinton, down Clinton to Baltic, through Baltic to Court, up Court to Livingston, through Livingston to Smith, up Smith to to Jay and Myrtle-av. down Myrtle-av. to Bridge-st. through Bridge to Concord, down Concord to Hudson-av. through Hudson-av. to Sands st through Sands to Main, down Main to Front, through Front to Fulton, up Fulton to City Hall.

The solemnities will conclude as follows:

1st. Prayer—Rev S. S. Spear.
2d. Requiem—"Rest, Spirit, Rest," by Dodworth's Band.
3d. Funeral Oration, prepared at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, by James Humphrey, Esq.
4th A Dirge, by the Sacred Music Society, L. B. Wyman, Esq President.
5th. Benediction.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, 66 minute guns will be fired from Fort Green.

There will doubtless be the largest and most respectable procession ever got up in the City.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the large frame building adjoining the Globe Hotel, owned by Dominick Colgan, Esq. but was soon extinguished, without doing much damage.

☞ Rev. Henry M. Denison, of Brooklyn, L I. was, on the 16th inst. married to Alice, daughter of Ex-President Tyler. The ceremony took place at the residence of the lady, in Charles County, Virginia.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man named Wm. Valentine was run over by a horse attached to a spring cart, in Duffield-st. and his leg broke in three places, producing a compound fracture. Amputation of the leg is deemed unavoidable.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A young lad, while playing with his companions, shut himself up in a trunk which had a spring lock upon it, and which for sometime resisted every effort to open it. It was finally opened by a Mr. Dubois, a lock-maker, who was sent for, and the lad taken out. He was black in the face, but recovered soon.

JERSEY CITY ITEMS.

☞ Rev. Stephen D. Ward, of Stanhope, N. J. has received and accepted a call from the Second Presbyterian Church in Paterson, N. J. and was expected to commence his labors there on the second Sabbath of July.

PLANTAGENET MINERAL WATER.

SIR,—Having recommended to my patients in the Motel Dieu Hospital of this city, the use of the Plantagenet Waters, I consider them to be very efficacious in allaying the great heat and thirst attending Fever; also in cases where there is Acidity of the Stomach, in Rheumatism, Dropsy, certain Affections of the Kidney and Skin, and in cases of Costiveness. In all cases, medical advise should be taken.

P. MUNRO, M. D.

Attending Physician of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and Lecturer on Surgery in the School of Medicine.

Montreal May 2, 1850.

For sale by the Agents, Sanborn & Thompson, 193 Water-st, Rushton Clark & Co., 110 and 273 Broadway, and 10 Astor Place, and the principal Druggists in the city.

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WASHING MADE EASY.

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Without Labor.

THE BEST SYSTEM IN THIS WORLD, requires no machines, pounders, rubbers, acids, or other injurious articles. Instructions are plain, articles cheap, and can be had anywhere. Is sent by mail at single postage. Thousands are sent every month. Price only $1 per copy. Call or send to MADAME SEAVELT, Patent Laundress, 67 Ann-st. (second floor) New-York. jy1 1mMW&F&

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of August next at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for flagging a space four feet wide in front and on each side of the Ward School in One Hundred and Twenty fifth-st. near the Third-avenue, with the requisite approaches to the doors. The price per square foot to be stated, which shall include all leveling and other expenses. The right of refusing all the proposals is reserved.

DANIEL F. TIEMAN,
J. H. RIKER,
Inspectors Twelfth Ward Schools

jy17 3taw2w

FOR SALE—One second hand Adams Power Press in good order, size of plates 24x37 inches.

R. HOE & CO. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GARDINER, Auctioneer.

BY BALDWIN GARDINER,

Store 393 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st.

☞ Particular attention will be given to sales of Fancy Goods, Porcelain, Paintings, &c. Also, Furniture of families giving up house-keeping. Also, Stocks of Manufacturers, &c. All of which are respectfully solicited.

Having made an arrangement with Mr. A. C. TUTTLE as his salesman, he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jel 1m

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones, comprising a large assortment of Diamonds of the first water, large Pearls, Precious Stones, &c. worthy the attention of dealers and others. Also, one elegant, new silver gilt prize sword, cost $425. jy6d

A. H. MELVIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, PLATT & CO. store 204 Broadway.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Private Libraries.

Cash advances made when desired.

FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.

MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1850.

The undersigned announce the next REGULAR TRADE SALE of Books, Paper, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, Binders' Materials, &c. to commence on Monday, the 9th of September, and to be conducted under the same regulations as the last one, and sold on the following terms, viz:

On all purchases from the whole catalogue amounting to $250 and upward, four and six months' credit; on purchases from the whole catalogue less than $250 and more than $100, four months' credit; and all purchases less than $100, cash. A discount of one per cent will be allowed on all purchases exceeding $1,000.

They request that invoices for the catalogue be furnished immediately, as the printing will be commenced at an early day.

The usual cash advances will be made on receipt of goods, when desired. BANGS, PLATT & CO.

204 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE—Bohn's Popular Library Series.—Complete sets of these very desirable and select works, are now offered to the trade and others, comprising the Standard Library, 61 vols; the Scientific Library, 8 vols; the Antiquarian Library, 13 vols; the Classical Library, 11 vols; and the Illustrated Library (new series,) including Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain. The volumes sold separately if desired. A new list has just been issued of the various works, and may be had at the store.

Junius Letters, with all the notes of Woodfall's edition, Schlegel's Lectures on Modern History, Lamartine's History of the French Revolution, Humboldt's Views of Nature, Hand Book of Games, and new and popular translations of Sophocles, Æschylus, Aristotle, Euripides and Virgil.

Also, Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art, 2 vols. 8vo; Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics, Johnson's Farmers' Encyclopedia, Gideon's great work on Milch Cows, Thaer's Principles of Agriculture, De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, Zion's Songster, Sonnets's Double Entry Bookkeeping 8vo. and Wise's Aeronautics, Dr. Fisher's Work on Small Pox and Varioloid, 4to, with colored plates.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

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