CITY ITEMS.

THE OPERA.—The opera opened last evening with Weber's *Der Freischütz*, and under the pleasantest auspices for the success of the season. A brilliant audience filled the house, and received Manager Maretzek upon his entrance, with applause prolonged and cordial enough to assure him of the sincere sympathy of those for whose entertainment he displays such energy and tact. He could not have selected an opera better fitted to inaugurate his second season than *Der Freischütz*, and is entitled to the warmest praise for the care and liberality with which it was produced.

Der Freischütz is essentially a German and romantic opera. The spirit of its conception and the style of its music differ so entirely from those of the Italian school, that an Italian Company might well be excused for failing to seize its true scope: but we have no such excuse to make for the performance of last evening. The most was made of the material. The Company seemed to have the honor of the opera at heart, and sang it with admirable care. We noticed occasionally, however, a slight sacrifice of dramatic propriety to the rendering of the music, which was unnecessary, and injurious to the general effect.

The overture was given with perfect precision and was duly appreciated by the audience. It is in itself a romantic poem, shadowing forth with weird vagueness the play of supernatural powers that succeeds. Weber was entirely a Romantic-ist, and all his music breathes of the wild, witching, but most melodious and exquisite fancies of a Teutonic imagination. He has no southern strain like Mozart—no Titanic grandeur like Beethoven—none of the Antique fateful solemnity of Gluck. But he has something that they had not, and of this individuality of fancy the overture to *Der Freyschütz* is a most adequate and admirable expression.

Signora Bertucca was the Agatha of the evening. She has not much to do, and that little is mostly done at once. The suddenly shifting variety of emotion in the soliloquy *Come una volta*, singing itself in rich and rare modulations and melodies, is an unequalled scene in romantic music for the tenderest and truest expression. Signora Bertucca delivered the recitative and the air *Piano piano* with the greatest care and much feeling. She forgot, however, the dramatic propriety of which we have spoken, and sang too much at the audience. She seemed not to be awaiting a lover so much as the appearance of the audience. When she shook her handkerchief from the window, it only seemed as if she was appeasing one lover while she flirted with all her might with another. But we can pardon many omissions to the conscientiousness of her singing.

Signor Lorini as *Max* merits the same commendation. His voice is not rich, or full, or true enough to allow him successfully to undertake an important tenor part, but he sang "*la finestra s'apre*" with taste and tenderness. *Signor Beneventano* as *Caspar* was spirited and encored in the drinking song *Quaggiù in questa val*. In the scene of the Wolf's glen he was admirably melo-dramatic, and we are glad to record that in his famous scene no horrible monster reared and wouldn't go, or fell and stuck fast, as the monsters of the Wolf's glen are too apt to do. The scene was well conceived and was eminently effective—and we must not omit a tribute to the scene-painter for his share in the evening's success.

Signorina *Patti* and Signor *Beneventano* were the best actors of the evening. They delivered their parts with the greatest spirit, and were a worthy example to the rest of the company.

On the whole, the evening's performance was most satisfactory. The chorus needs more drilling, as all choruses always do—but if Mr. Maretzek continues to use all his material with the care and judgment exhibited last evening, he need have no fear of losing the honor of permanently establishing the Opera in New-York.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York for the forty-second week of 1850—from the 12th day of October to the 19th day of Oct. 1850:

Men, 69; Women, 55; Boys, 79; Girls, 64. Total, 267.

Abscess	1	Dropsy	6	Infant. Stomach.	3
Apoplexy	9	" in Head	15	" Throat	1
Asphyxia	2	Drowned	3	" Liver	3
Atrophia	1	Dysentery	19	Intemperance	1
Bleeding	1	Epilepsy	2	Malformation	1
From Womb	1	Erysipelas	2	Marasmus	11
From Stomach	1	Fracture of Skull	1	Measles	5
Burned or Scald	3	Fever	2	Mortification	2
Bronchitis	5	" Infam'tory	1	Old Age	2
Cancer	1	" Puerperal	4	Palsy	2
Casualties	4	" Remittent	4	Poison	1
Cholera Infan'm	7	" Scarlet	4	Premature Birth	1
" Morbus	1	" Typhoid	3	Rupture	1
Consumption	41	" Typhus	6	Rupture Womb	1
Convulsions	16	" Congestive	2	Scrofula	1
Croup	7	" Nervous	1	Small Pox	1
Congestion	1	Heart, disease of	4	Spinal Disease	1
" Lungs	4	Inanition	1	Spine	1
Catarrh	1	Infam. of Bladder	3	Suicide	1
Debility	6	" Brain	5	Teething	2
Delirium Tremens	2	" Heart	1	Tetanus	2
Diarrhea	5	" Lungs	11	Unknown	5

Total 267

AGE.

Under 1 year	60	From 20 to 30	45	From 70 to 80	4
From 1 to 2 yrs	33	" 30 to 40	33	" 80 to 90	2
" 2 to 5	27	" 40 to 50	11	Unknown	5
" 5 to 10	11	" 50 to 60	16		
" 10 to 20	10	" 60 to 70	10	Total	267

NATIVES OF

United States	172	Germany	13	West Indies	1
Ireland	58	France	3	South America	1
England	9	Switzerland	1	Unknown	2
Scotland	3	Italy	1		
Wales	2	Br Pos N Am	1	Total	267

FROM

Hosp'l Bellevue	10	Ward's Island	10	Colored Home	4
Lun Asylum	2	City Hospital	8		
B'kwell's Isl'd	2	Alms House B'l	4	Total	40

Colored Persons.....16

There is a decrease of 22 for one week. The ratio is now very reasonably low, and indicates a degree of health as good as the season and the state of the city allow us to expect.

The chief diseases for two weeks compare thus:

Forty-first Week.		*Forty-second Week.*	
Cholera Infantum	5	Cholera Infantum	7
Consumption	37	Consumption	41
Convulsions	27	Convulsions	16
Diarrhea	13	Diarrhea	3
Dropsy in the Head	9	Dropsy in the Head	15
Dysentery	25	Dysentery	19
Marasmus	19	Marasmus	11
Total	138	Total	112
Decrease for the week			26

The per centage, according to age, for the two weeks, has been:

Forty-first Week.		*Forty-second Week.*	
Under 1 year	63—22 pr ct.	Under 1 year	60—23 pr ct.
Under 2 years	115—40 "	Under 2 years	93..35 "
Under 5 years	142—49 "	Under 5 years	120—45 "
Under 10 years	156—54 "	Under 10 years	134—49 "
Over 10 years	133—46 "	Over 10 years	136—51 "

The following is the classification of children and adults:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 7	84	52	135	113	384
September 14	55	55	126	74	311
September 21	65	57	120	81	323
September 28	71	52	113	79	315
October 5	66	65	71	60	262
October 12	76	48	102	63	289
October 19	69	55	79	64	267

The deaths in the corresponding week for six years were as follows:

1850	267	1848	234	1846	193
1849	280	1847	239	1845	159

—*In Brooklyn*, Forty-second week, Males, 12; Females, 17; Adults, 15; Children, 14—total, 29.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dysentery	1
Apoplexy	1	Dentition	2
Bronchitis	1	Fever Typhoid	2
Cholera Infantum	1	Hooping Cough	1
Consumption	3	Inflammation of Lungs	2
Convulsions	2	Marasmus	1
Croup	1	Old Age	1
Congestion of Lungs	1	Paralysis	1
Dropsy	1	Spinal Disease	1
Dropsy in the Head	3	Unknown	1
Dropsy the Abdomen	1		

Interments in Greenwood and other Brooklyn grounds, from New-York and other places, 49.

—*In Boston*, Forty-second week, Males, 28; Females, 32—Total, 60. Children under 5 years of age, 27. Americans, 28; Foreigners and Children of Foreigners, 30.

☞ The North River steamer New World made her last trip for the season on Saturday.—Some other boat will take her place on the day line.

OFFER FOR KOSSUTH.—We learn through L. R. Breisach, Esq. that a noble-minded American of this City hold a hundred acres of excellent land situated in the vicinity of New-York at the disposition of Kossuth, provided he should come to this country and will accept the present.

☞ Mr. Griswold's concert comes off this evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The programme contains a choice selection of miscellaneous music, and ought to attract a large audience.

NIBLO'S.—Notwithstanding the great musical excitement which has spread through all classes of society like an epidemic, the old favorite resort, Niblo's Garden, is still closely crowded night after night, by delighted audiences. The *Green Monster* by the Ravel Family is the last novelty, and is highly popular.

MEDICAL REFORM.—The *People's Medical Enquirer*, (London,) for October, says: "The unanimity of opinion that existed 14 years ago, as to the theory and practice of physic, exists no longer. Few practitioners now hold with esteem the doctrines or treatment of that epoch. Medical men are now all broken up into sects. Some are homœopathists, some hydropathists, some mesmerisers, some all three. The 'leaders of the profession,' if people will call Dr. Dickson's followers and plagiarists by that name, under the garb of allopathy, are gradually sliding into chrono-thermalism—chrono-thermalism, that by no possibility can oppose a new truth—chrono-thermalism, that harmonises with every truth in nature. On the side of chrono-thermalism we may now rank the two Hollands, Forbes, Copland, Brodie, Todd, Ashburner, Marshall, Hall and Mr. Smith of Belper. A few still hang off doubtfully—Watson and Clutterbuck, to wit. The former admitting we cannot bleed as we used to do—the latter owning, at all events, to periodicity, even in inflammation and threatenings of apoplexy."

EXCURSION.—The Talcott Guard, Capt. Seth R. Abrams, numbering 36 muskets, passed our office on their return from their annual target excursion at Tarrytown. They were preceded by a fine band of music, and evinced an excellent state of drill, not only in marching and maneuvers, but in the perforations of their target. The first prize, a gold watch presented by Daniel W. Talcott, won by private Richard Barton; second prize, a diamond breast-pin presented by Ebenezer R. Haight, won by sergeant Arelzea M. Phelps; third prize, gold pencil presented by Thomas Boese, won by Lieut. Joseph M. Harper; fourth prize, a silver cup presented by John W. Morris, won by John C. Davis; fifth prize, $5 gold piece presented by Charles P. Huestes, won by Leonard H. Regar.

☞ The following is a list of the Officers of the Good Samaritan Mission Sunday School, for protecting the poor, organized on Wednesday last:

First Directress—Mrs. Gibbons.
Second Directress—Mrs. Reed.
Secretary—Mrs. Freeman.
Treasurer—Mrs. Brown.
And a Board of Managers—number indefinite.

This organization will hold a meeting at Temperance Hall, in Eighteenth-st. near Eighth-av. on Friday, commencing at 2 P. M. and continue in session until 6 P. M. to which all persons interested in aiding the destitute are earnestly invited.

All donations and letters may be addressed to B. M. Fowler, 84 West-Seventeenth-st.

FIRE.—Shortly before 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the turpentine distillery of James Reilley, in Gansevoort-st. nearly opposite Ninth-avenue. From the dense volume of smoke that rolled slowly across the City, a serious conflagration was anticipated by those at a distance, but the firemen were on the spot at the first tap of the bell, and in a quarter of an hour after their arrival there was no sign of fire except water. The building, which was of little value, was somewhat damaged, but the loss is inconsiderable. We believe this distillery has been on fire once before this year.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Geer held an inquest yesterday at 36 Clarkson-st. upon the body of Edward Fisk, a native of Massachusetts, 64 years of age, who died suddenly at his residence on Sunday last of disease of the heart. Mr. Fisk's health for about 4 years past has not been good. He was a very large man and weighed upward of 250 lbs. He was a pianist of some note and brother to the President of the Long-Island Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 21, 1850.

To Capt. Outerbridge of ship Cosmo, from Bristol:

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure we adopt this public manner of testifying our gratitude and esteem for your unlimited kinndess and attention to our comforts during our pleasant voyage of 36 days from Bristol to New-York, in your well-known ship.

It was truly gratifying to us on our arrival to find that the bark which left Bristol with some of our friends 22 days before us, had only 2 days advantage of us in the arrival here.

That your further voyages to this port, under Divine Providence, may be attended with the same success as hitherto, is the ardent wish of all your passengers.

We remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
D. BENNETT, for all the passengers.

DANCE HOUSES.—On Sunday morning Captain Stevenson of the Sixteenth Ward Police, made an attempt to break up one of the Sunday nuisances, with which the upper part of the City abounds, in the shape of dances, commenced on the Saturday night, and continued until after the hours of divine service on Sunday, at a house in Thirty-sixth-st. near Seventh-av. The police found over twenty persons, male and female, assembled for a dance, and took them into custody, and in the course of the day took them before Justice McGrath, who discharged the women, on their promising not to attend any more Sunday dances. The male offenders were all committed as disorderly persons.

PILFERERS.—James Shangnassy was arrested for stealing a watch from James O'Brien. Bridget Jennings and Bridget Garrity were arrested for stealing a watch from Patrick Sweeney. These offenders were inmates of dance houses in the Fourth Ward.

☞ The afternoon trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad commenced their Winter arrangement yesterday, leaving New-York at 3.30 and Newark at 4.50.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—*Monday.*—Before the Recorder and Aldermen Cook and Bard.—*Sentenced.*—At the opening of Court Daniel Wauser and Harvey Young, convicted by confession of winning over $25 by gambling at Faro, were sentenced to pay a fine of five times the amount, viz. $125. Several cases were postponed upon motion of counsel and in consequence of the indisposition of Ald. Bard. The court adjourned for the day.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

NEW HOUSES.—A handsome row of frame cottages, ornamented with verandahs, have just been erected in Atlantic-st. near Power.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday afternoon, as an elderly Female was crossing Fulton-st. near Pineapple, she was knocked down by a horse and wagon, but fortunately the driver stopped in time to prevent the wheels passing over her body. She was taken up and conveyed to her residence.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—Martin McCormick and his wife Catherine, were brought up yesterday morning, on complaint of Daniel Londegan, who charged them with violently assaulting him and breaking his arm with an ax. The complainant, who carried his arm in a sling, stated that on Saturday afternoon he had been passing his time pleasantly with a few friends, and got somewhat tipsy; when he went home, his wife charged him with being drunk, and went to the residence of McCormick, who was a brother of hers. Yesterday morning he followed his wife for the purpose of inducing her to go back, when he met McCormick in the yard, cutting wood with an ax: an altercation ensued, when the latter struck him in the breast with the ax, and also gave him four or five blows on the left arm, breaking it across.—Mrs. McCormick at the same time struck him repeatedly over the head with a heavy stick. On the other side it was proved that Londegan was a man of very intemperate habits, that his wife had to take refuge in the house of her relative in order to escape from personal violence, and that McCormick and his wife acted in self-defense, as the complainant had first endeavored to wrest the ax from his hands, while he was cutting the wood. On these grounds the accused parties were discharged, and Londegan detained in order to answer the charge of assaulting his wife.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

EXCURSION.—We noticed Fire Co. No. 4 of Williamsburgh yesterday afternoon in New-York, returning from a target excursion. Their ranks were full, and they made a very soldierly appearance in every way. The "Big Village" ought to be proud of such a company.

NEWARK ITEMS.

☞ A barn and a cider mill, containing a quantity of grain, &c. belonging to Thos. W. Fredericks, Newfoundland, Passaic Co. was struck by lightning on the 4th inst. Loss about $2,000—no insurance. The previous announcement that a distillery was burnt was a mistake.

☞ Another cargo of rails for the Camden and Amboy Road, arrived last Friday from Wales.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—*Morris County.—For Senate*—Abraham Brittin.

For Assembly—Andrew B. Cobb of Hanover, Freeman Wood of Rockaway, Josiah Meeker of Roxbury, John Marsh of Mendham.

Sheriff—Abraham Tappen of Morris.

Coroners—Caleb Osborn, Joshua H. Butterworth, Matthias Kitchell.

Burlington County.—For Assembly—William R. Braddock, Samuel Stockton, William S. Emley, William Brown, Allen Jones.

For Sheriff—Abraham Gaskill.

For Coroners—Richard Dorell, Nathaniel L. Mulliner, Jacob E. Morton.

Mercer County.—For Senator—Dr. C. C. Blauvelt of East-Windsor.

For Assembly—John R. Dill of Trenton, John Mason Phillips of Lawrence, and Emley Olden of Princeton.

For Sheriff—Benjamin S. Disbrow of Trenton.

For Coroners—Randall Rickey of Nottingham, and David S. Dye of Windsor.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS.

TRIAL OF SAMUEL DRURY.—*City Court.*—Before Judge Greenwood and Aldermen Benike and Taylor.

Yesterday morning the Court room was crowded by persons, waiting to know whether the long expected trial of Samuel Drury, for having Counterfeit money in his possession, would come off or not. Shortly before 11 o'clock J. R. Whiting, Esq. Counsel for defendant, made his appearance, but before a Jury was empannelled, Horace F. Clarke, also for the defense, made a motion for the indictment to be quashed, on the ground that the charge was not specifically laid down in the indictment. Mr. Clarke went on at some length to argue the case. [Our report has somehow failed to reach us.]

Equitable Commerce....No. VI.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In the end of No. 4, of these articles I stated several questions, such as would naturally arise in the mind of the objector, and equally in the mind of the candid inquirer, into the workings of the principle that "COST IS THE LIMIT OF PRICE." In the last number I endeavored to answer such of these questions as relate to the nature and functions of money, and to show why a staple product of industry, such as Indian corn, or wheat is far better than bullion, as a standard of comparison, not of *value*, which I showed, cannot be compared in any satisfactory way, but of *cost* as the true basis of commercial exchange.

I will now consider some others of the questions which I then stated, among which are these, How, if each man estimates the repugnance of his own labor relatively to the standard labor of corn or wheat raising, is there any common relation to the same standard, or in other words, any equality in the prices asked for the same labor by different people?

I find that for the answer to this question as well as in many other things which I have to say, it will be convenient to illustrate, by a reference to facts of actual occurrence. I will state, therefore, at this stage of things, that there is a village in the State of Ohio, which has been built up upon the principles, and for the purpose of testing the principles explained and advocated in these articles. It is a village in the fourth year of its existence, and containing at this time only about 20 families, or one hundred inhabitants, but with the prospect of a pretty rapid increase of numbers. I will call this village for the sake of a name by which to refer to it, TRIALVILLE. I will state at the same time, that this is not the real name of the village, which I do not venture to give to the great public, as it might be disagreeable to some of the inhabitants to have the glare of public notoriety at so early a day upon their modest experiment. It might also subject them to visits of mere curiosity, or to letters of inquiry, which, without their consent, I have not the right to impose upon them.

Under the *soubriquet* of TRIALVILLE I shall have frequent occasion, however, to refer to the operations at this village, which have proved, so far, a successful solution of the Social problem, in a practical point of view, that it is deemed on the part of those most interested in this movement to be a fitting time, now, to call the public attention more generally to the results. These articles in *The Tribune* are in fact the beginning of that effort, which, if the intentions of those of us who are engaged in the enterprise do not fail of realization, will be more and more continuously and urgently put forth, from this time forward. We believe that we have a great mission to fulfill—a gospel of glad tidings to proclaim—a practical and immediate solution of the whole problem of human rights and their full fruition to expound.—While, therefore, we cannot and would not entirely conceal the enthusiastic feelings by which we are prompted in this effort, still, lest it may be thought that such sentiments may have usurped the province of reason, we invite the most cautious investigation and the most rigid scrutiny, not only of the principles we propound, but also of the facts of their practical working. While, therefore, I do not give the real name or exact location of our trial village to the public at large for the reasons I have stated, still, we are anxious that all the facts relating to it shall be known, and the fullest opportunity for thorough investigation be given to all who may become in any especial degree interested in the subject. To all such, therefore, I extend this invitation. Let them address a letter, post-paid, to S. P. A. *Tribune Office*, with such inquiries as they wish answered, or with a simple statement of their interest in the subject and their wish to know more of it. Upon doing so they shall, from time to time, receive such information as they desire. The real name and location of our trial town will be communicated to such and every facility given for investigation.

To return to the inquiry immediately before us, how is there anything like equality established in the price asked by different people for the same kind of labor, when the price is based upon the estimate which each one makes of the repugnance of that labor to himself or herself personally—when, too, it is well known that there exists such variety of tastes, or attractions and repulsions in different individuals for various kinds of industry.

The answer is first practical, as follows: during the three years and upward of practice at TRIALVILLE, and during two previous experiments, one at Cincinnati, and one at New-Harmony, Indiana, extending to six or seven years of the practice of the *cost principle*, and of the use of the *labor note* in connection with it, by several thousand people in all, the variation in all the different species of male and female industry, has not been more than about one-third above and one-third below the standard occupation of corn-raising, each person putting his or her own estimate upon their labor. To explain, the standard labor being reckoned at twenty pounds of corn to the hour, as the yardstick, or measure of comparison, no other labor performed either by man or woman,—and it must be remembered that in 'the reign of equity' men and women are remunerated equally,—has been estimated at more than thirty pounds of corn to the hour, nor at less than twelve pounds to the hour.

The further practical result is that every ordinary commodity, though liable to fluctuate in price with every change of circumstances, like a difference of locality, extraordinary difference in the productiveness of different seasons, &c. soon finds a general level, and has a known or fixed price in the community, which is never disturbed except for some obvious cause. Thus, for example, wheat has, in this manner, settled down by the common suffrage at Trialville, to cost six hours of labor to the bushel or to yield ten pounds to the hour. Milk is ten minutes labor to the quart—the elements of the calculation including the whole cost of rearing a cow from the calf, the average length of a cow's usefulness for milking purposes, the cost of feeding, milking and distributing the milk to the customers, &c. Eggs are 20 minutes to the dozen. Potatoes are four bushels to the hour when cultivated by the plow exclusively, and one-third or one-fourth of a bushel to the hour when cultivated by the hoe. The manufacture of shoes, apart from the material, is from three hours to nine hours to the pair, according to the quality; boots, eighteen hours, &c. &c. &c.

The next practical effect observed is, that the principle of exact equity when it enters into the mind operates with such force that persons on all hands become over-anxious to ascertain the precise truth with regard to the relative cost of every article, while the general improvement of condition renders them less anxious about trifling individual advantage.

Still, however, although commodities thus settle naturally and rapidly to a standard price, according to what is the *average* time bestowed upon their production, and the average estimate of the relative repugnance of each kind of labor, there are or may be individual differences in the estimate of repugnance, which will rise far above, or sink below the average. As these individualities of preference for one species of industry over another will become more marked, in proportion as, with the general improvement of condition, men and women can better afford to indulge their tastes and preferences, and as those tastes themselves will become more developed or *pronounces* with the increase of culture, and as the opportunity for their indulgence will be afforded in proportion to the augmentation of the circle in which these principles are practised, it follows that whatever is more exceptional, or recondite, if you will, in the subject, must as yet be settled by recurring to principles.

Hence the answer to the general inquiry now before us is, secondly, theoretical, as follows: The practical answer already given is direct and meets the question how an equality of price is established sufficiently uniform and permanent for practical purposes. The theoretical answer to be given is indirect, or consequential, looking rather to the effects or consequences of a partial failure of equality in the various estimates of the repugnance of different kinds of labor. The answer is this, that whenever an individual estimates labor in any particular branch of industry as *less onerous* or repugnant than the standard or average estimate, he will present himself as a candidate for that kind of labor at a *less price per hour* than others, and will, in consequence be selected *in preference to others*, unless the inferior price is more than counterbalanced by want of skill or capacity for that kind of labor. But, preference for a particular kind of industry—especially when there are facilities for trying one's self at various kinds—generally *accompanies* and often *results from* superior skill or facility in the performance of that kind of labor. We have just seen that a taste or "attraction" for a particular branch of industry, by lowering the price at which the individual is ready to undertake it, tends to throw that branch of industry, or rather that particular labor, into the hands of that individual. We shall now see that the superior skill or facility which, as the general rule, accompanies or results from such taste or attraction, operates, in an entirely different mode, to produce the same result. It is not only the party who estimates a particular labor as *least onerous*, but also the party who has the greatest amount of skill or facility in the performance of it—apart from the case of an acquired skill which has required a separate and unproductive labor for its acquisition, and which is, therefore, as we have seen an element of *cost* and *price*—who will, as the general rule, undertake it *for a less price per hour* than any one else. In other words, contrary to what is now the case, the man or woman who can do the *most work* of any given kind *in a given time* and *do it best*, will work at the *cheapest rate* so that, both as account of *the more and better work* and of *the less price*, he or she will have the advantage in bidding for his or her favorite occupation. Such is the necessary working of the COST PRINCIPLE, and hence follow certain extremely important results.

1. By this means *competition* is directed to, and made to work at, precisely the right point. Competition is spoken of by those who live in, and breathe the atmosphere of the existing social order, as "the life of business"—the grand stimulant, without which the world would sink into stagnation. It is spoken of, on the other hand, by the reformers of the Socialist school, who loathe the existing order, and long earnestly for the reign of harmony in human relations, as a cruel and monstrous principle, kept in operation only at the sacrifice of the blood and tears of the groaning millions of mankind. In point of fact it is both; or, more properly, it is either one or the other, according to the direction in which it is allowed to operate. Competition is a motive power, like steam or electricity, and is either destructive or genial, according to its application. In the existing social order it is chiefly destructive, because it operates upon the point *of ensuring security of condition*, or the means of existence. It is, therefore, desperate, unrelenting, and consequently destructive. Under the reign of equity, it would operate at the point of *superiority of performance* in the respective functions of each member of society, and would, therefore, be purely beneficent in its results. In the scramble between wrecked and struggling sea farers for places in the life-boat, we have an illustration of *competition for security of condition*. In the generous emulation between those safely seated in a pleasure boat, who think themselves most competent to pull at the oar, you have an illustration of genial or beneficent competition—competition for *superiority of performance*—under such circumstances, that, whoever carries off the palm, the interests of the whole are equally promoted. In either case, it is the same motive power, the same energy-giving principle, working merely at a different point, or with a different application, and, it may be added, with a different stimulus.

Competition in the existing social order is chiefly *destructive*, because there is now no security of condition in any class of society. Among the less fortunate classes competition bears more upon the point of getting the chance to labor at all, at any occupation, which inequitably paid, as the labor of those classes is, will afford the bare means of existence. Among the more fortunate classes *increased accumulation* is the only means now known of approximating *security of condition*; hence competition bears upon that point. Among all classes therefore the competion is chiefly for security of condition, and therefore merciless and destructive. It is only occasionally and by way of exception, wherever a little temporary security is obtained, that examples are found of the natural and beneficent competition for *superiority of performance*. That however springs up with such spontaneous alacrity, so soon as the smallest chance is given it, as to prove to every attentive observer that that is the true spirit, the indigenous growth of the human soul, when uncontrolled by adverse circumstances and conditions.

Under the operations of the COST PRINCIPLE, which is the reign of equity, the primary wants of each will be certain of being supplied by the employment of a very small portion of their time and the ease and certainty with which they can be supplied will place each above the motives to invade the property of others—points which will be more fully established hereafter. This circumstance will furnish a *security of person and property* which nothing else can produce, to which will be added also, such accumulations as each may, without the stimulus of desperation, choose to acquire.

In this condition of security natural and beneficent competition will spring up; that is, such as bears upon the point of *superiority of performance*—not only for such reasons as exist and occasionally develope themselves in the existing society, but also because, under the operation of the COST PRINCIPLE, every person is, as we have seen, necessarily gratified with the pursuit of his favorite occupation, in proportion as his superiority of performance renders him the more successful competitor for employment in that line—not hindered by asking a higher price for his greater excellence as now, but aided, on the other hand, by his readiness to perform it at a lower price, consequent upon his greater attraction or his want of repugnance for that kind of industry, according to what has been already explained. This, then, is the first grand result of the varying tastes for different occupations under the operation of the COST PRINCIPLE, namely that competition is directed to, and made to work at, precisely the right point—*superiority of performance*, not *security of condition*. The other results must await the next article. S. P. A.

Commercial.

The business of the Ogdensburg road just opened from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, largely exceeds the estimate of the Directors. The earnings of the month will probably exceed $20,000, and the equipage has been found insufficient to forward the passengers and freight which have been offered. Flour is carried by this route from Ogdensburg to Boston for about 70 cts.

The earnings of the Fitchburg Road for October show 20 per cent. gain over October of last year.

The gross receipts of the Cheshire Railroad Company, for the month of September, were as annexed:—

The earnings of the Cheshire Railroad for September, 1850, were	$25,052
For September, 1849, they were	16,656
Increase 51 per cent	$8,397

In October, 1849, the receipts of this Railroad were $18,711, which exceeded any previous month. Great activity now prevails on this line. The capital stock of the Cheshire consists of 15,000 shares, (which, at par, are $1,500,000.) Its debt is but $1,300,000. The aggregate, $2,800,000. The interest, at six per cent. on the capital and debt is $14,000 per month, and the current expenses about $7,500 monthly—together $21,500 per month.

At Philadelphia money continues abundant, and rates are low. First class paper 6@7½ per cent. The Banks are discounting freely.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad, from Greenfield to Shelburne Falls, and from the State Line to Hoosack Mountains, is under contract. Active operations on both these portions will be commenced in a few days.

MARRIED.

On the 28th Oct. at the house of Capt. J. Briggs, Jamaica, L. I. by Rev. David Osborne, of M. E. Church, Capt. NATH'L R. LITTLE FIELD, of Newport, R. I. to Miss CORDELIA M. daughter of Conrad H. Harney, Esq. of Mount sterling, Ill.

☞ Newport and Providence papers please copy.

DIED.

At San Marcos, Mexico, July 22, of Cholera, EDOUARDO R. DUCRET, of Paris, France, for many years a resident of this City; aged 30 years. Also, at the same place, of Cholera, JOSEPHINE PAULINA, youngest daughter of Edouardo R. Ducrét, aged 9 years.

☞ French papers please copy.

On Sunday, Oct. 20, JOHN GIBSON, Esq. late of Edinburgh.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 21 Bond st. this morning (Tuesday) at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 17, ARISTOBULOUS MERRICK, aged 76 years.

The remains were interred at Carmel, N.Y.

On Monday morning, Oct. 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARIANN BLOSSOM, widow of the late Elisha Blossom, aged 59 years.

The friends of her late husband—her son, Henry E. Blossom—her late son, Elisha W. Blossom—her son-in-law, Samuel Barstow, and of the family generally, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from 139 Madison st. on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 3½ P. M.

At Panama, Sept. 28, of Cholera, after a few hours' illness, Mr. EBENEZER H. WATSON, formerly of this City, aged 40 years.

On Sunday, Oct. 20, of chronic disease of the bowels, ISAAC RAPLYE, Sr. aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at the Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I. on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

On the 21st October, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM B. youngest son of Wm. A. and Elmira Ormsby, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family; also, the members of Northern Light Lodge, No. 318, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 121 East Twenty fifth st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY.

Sun—Rises.....6 19 | Sets.....5 10 | Moon—Rises. 8 31a
HIGH WATER.....OCT. 22.
Sandy Hook.... 9 21 | Gov. Island.....10 11 | Hell Gate....11 52a

TRIBUNE MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW YORK.....OCT. 21.

Cleared.

Ships Constitution, Britton, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Seine, Williams, Havre, E D Hurlbut & Co; Lady Peel, (Br) Johnston, St John, NB, Barclay & Livingston; Vicksburg, Berry, New Orleans; Cambridge, White, Philadelphia; Sandusky, Borland, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co; Hungarian, Chase, NOrleans.

Barks Dromedair, (Br) Pyne, St John, NB, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Norumbega, Baxter, Galveston, J H Brown & Co.

Brig Isabella Reed, Ashley, Key West, Ashley & Fish.

Schs Only Son, Eastman, Baltimore; Merchant, Conica, Richmond; Virginia Scott, Smithfield; Bergen Cole, Petersburg; Ringgold, Motte, Fredericksburg, Va; Martha, Leal, Pensacola, J Hand; Col Satterly, Davis, Charleston; Thomas P Cooper, Carson, Franklin, La; A F Smith, States, Wilmington, NC.

Sloop Vigilant, Wells, Providence.

Steamer Cayuga, Wilson, Philadelphia.

Barge Philadelphia, Nave, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Ship Fanny, (Belgian) Schultz, Wilmington 45 ds, mdse and 53 pass to A Nottebohm.

Ship Melen Augusta (of Portland) Henderson, Cardiff 47 ds, railroad iron, to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co—before reported.

Bark Sarah Hand (of Philadelphia), Nichols, Antwerp, via Flushing Roads, Sept 4, mdse and 3 passengers, to Fuocke & Meincke.

Brig Gem, (Br) Reanauds, Leghorn 84 ds, mdse and pass to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Eagle, Silvey, Machias 12 ds, lumber.

Brig Cervo, Pain, Rio Janeiro Sept 3, coffee, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Garland (Br), Garde, Cork 39 ds, in ballast and 186 passengers, to A Bell & So.

Brig Macon, Watkins, Savannah 9 ds, cotton, &c, to R M Demill & Co.

Sch Kalos, Mathews, Eastport 6 ds, fish, &c, to Sturges & Co.

Sch Seguine, Hillert, Malaga 44 ds, fruit, to T Stalker. Sept 29, lat 37, lon 44, experienced a severe gale from SE for 36 hours—lost jibboom, jibs and stove bulwarks, sprung foretopmast.

Sch Chas Mills, Jones, Wilmington, NC, 6 ds.

Sch Isabella, Abecam, Boston 3 ds.

Sch Jan Cinto, Jones, Haddam, Conn.

Sch Gazelle, Thompson, Rockland, lime.

Sch Grecia, Tooms, Machias 9 ds, lumber.

Sch Hero, Perry, Rockland, lime.

Sch Three Sisters, (Br) Morrill, Walton, NS, lumber to master.

Sch James L Morris, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds, oysters.

BELOW—Ship Margaret Evans, from Liverpool; bark Diana, from Bremerhaven.

Bark Ditee Henrietta (Brem) 46 days fm Rotterdam, to Bowden & Grieves.

SAILED—Packet ship Seine, for Havre; Excelsior, for Liverpool, and others.

WIND—NW.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Oct 18—Arr sch Flirt, Pensacola.

BALTIMORE, Oct 21—Arr barks Justice, Story and Hadley, from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct 13—Arr Bark Cloelia and ships Bennett, N York, and William A Cooper, Boston.

BOSTON, Oct 21—Arr brigs M & J C Gilman, Wilmington, NC; Ocean, Baltimore; Nora, Rondout; schs Judith Ward, Philadelphia; Hutoka, Rondout; Louisa, NYork; Monclova, and Wesingas, Philad.

Below, ship Squastum, fm Liverpool.

Cld barks Velocity, Charleston; Vesta, Philad; brigs Martha Worthington, ——; Edward Prescott, Barbadoes; Demarara, Philad; sch Tellers, Jeremie.

PORTLAND—Arr 18th, schs Leprelette, Mogul, and Texas, New-York.

Cld bark Scott Dyer, Cardenas.

SALEM—Arr 19th, schs