great boon for the People. At length four of the Jewellers formed themselves into an Association: their little savings, amounting to two hundred francs, being their sole resource. They drew up a code of rules and regulations—a very imperfect one—which was submitted to the men of law and modified, without finding means, however, to legalize the Association, and thus place it under the protection of the law.

M. Necker, the well-known financier, remarked that all civil institutions seem to have been formed for the proprietors. He says: "It is frightful in opening the code of laws, everywhere to discover the evidence of this fact. It appears as if a small number of persons, after having divided the earth among them, had passed laws to secure themselves against the multitude, as it were a defence against wild animals of the forest." In the civil code, the interests of the working-classes had been completely overlooked. There was not a word about association, but coercive laws in abundance in the interest of the employers.

This omission, afterward, proved very disastrous to the associates. After struggling through eight years of toilsome existence, just when their business was increasing, and they were beginning to realize considerable profits, the misconduct and egotism of two of their members nearly led to the dissolution of the society. These two dishonest men determined to appropriate a portion of the common fund, and with it they carried off a number of valuable models, and some of the best customers of the association; and this they were enabled to do with impunity, in consequence of the defective state of the law.

Undismayed by reverses, the little band again recommenced their work, and this time, with the assistance of some enlightened members of the Republican party, who took an interest in their welfare, the associates succeeded in obtaining the protection of the law as an association, and were finally registered in 1849.

I will now direct your attention to the association of piano-forte makers in the Faubourg St. Denis, as another very remarkable instance of success.

The business of manufacturing pianos is divided into a number of distinct branches. The large manufacturer first places himself in communication with the "chefs de specialite," or heads of each particular branch, who realize large profits. The heads of departments then enter into contracts, by piecework, with other master-workers or foremen, of whom there are a limited number; and, lastly, these foremen or contractors employ the workingmen, and reap their profits out of the skill, strength, and low wages of the men; and thus, however liberal and generous be the head manufacturer, wages often decline to twenty or thirty pence a day. This business of the middleman or contractor is called marchandage; and during the Revolutionary period of 1848 the words, "No more marchandage!" were inscribed upon the banners of the workmen.

When the Constituent Assembly opened a credit of 3,000,000 of francs in favor of the associations, out of 3,000 working piano-forte makers generally stationary in Paris, several hundreds acting in concert together determined to solicit the Government for a loan for the purpose of founding a great association. After the lapse of several months their request was refused. By that time the individual resources of the workmen were exhausted, and the great association failed. but fourteen of the men resolved to persevere, and each brought a contribution according to his means—some brought money, but in very small sums, amounting to 229f. (£9) in all. (Although first established on the 8th of March, 1849, the association was not formally registered until the 10th of December following.) Their important acquisition was the remnant of a stock of well-seasoned wood, valued at £80, which belonged to one of the associates who had been himself unsuccessful in business. This man, when isolated, and with an insufficient amount of capital, was unable to maintain his position, but the novel idea of cooperative association opened a fair prospect of redemption to him, and thus also, perhaps unconsciously to himself, he became an instrument of good to others. He died, however, in a few months prematurely (of cholera,) but ten unfinished pianos, forming part of his old stock, were completed by his brother associates for his widow and her children, whom she is thus enabled to maintain by letting out the pianos for hire.

For some months the associates suffered great privations, and were obliged to deny themselves even the necessaries of life; but, after three months of anxiety and suffering, a purchaser from Sweden appeared, and on the 4th of May, 1849, the price of their first piano was received—a peaceful conquest in the cause of association. After payment of some pressing debts the share of each associate amounted to 6f. 12 sous; and after appropriating 15f. to each of them, the surplus was devoted to a fraternal fete. For one day the ateliers were deserted, and all the associates with their wives and children adjourned to the neighboring "barriere." For another month they were obliged to content themselves with 5f. a week. In June, a musical baker offered to purchase a piano for 480f., to be paid in kind (in bread.) The value of this bread, however, was not deducted from their wages; every one ate as much as he wanted, and the married associates were freely allowed to carry home sufficient bread for their wives and children. After the month of August their wages gradually rose to 10f., 15f., and 20f. a week; but, before this payment was made, the amount necessary for the purchase of tools and materials was deducted for the benefit of the whole association; and all surplus money was placed respectively to the credit of each associate. The system of payment adopted in this association is by piece-work, according to a tariff fixed upon by the general assembly; but a per centage is retained from the share of each member until he shall have completed the sum of 1,000f., when 5 per cent. is paid upon all further deposits. Profits are divided equally. But all the improvements or services rendered by individual associates are duly registered, and rewards are voted for them, as a stimulus to zeal and intelligence.

The neat and accurate manner in which the books are kept, under the superintendence of the family council, "*conseil de famille*," and manager, elected by ballot, is very striking. "*Mastem de tous les fenitemanres*," is the motto generally adopted by the associates, and sometimes written on their ballotting-papers. Three accounts are opened in the name of each member, by which he can ascertain, at any moment, the general state of affairs and of his own account as a shareholder and stipendiary. The capital or stock accumulated now amounts to 45,000f. with about 5,000f. in money in the coffers of the association, which now consists of thirty-two members. Two hundred and fifty-five pianos have been completed and sold, besides two sent over to the great Exhibition, under the name of Ostir (the gerant) and Co.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of these societies, to which none but working-members are admitted, is the accumulation of an indivisible capital or hereditary fund, destined for the use of successive generations of workmen. The indivisibility of this fund has been objected to by some (very sincere friends of association,) as tending to Communism. But I do not think the objection of much weight. Communism, as I said before, being the negation of all individual property, tends also to annihilate individual liberty; but under the cooperative system, individual property and liberty are perfectly secured. It is of the utmost importance to impress upon the working-classes the absolute necessity of accumulating capital, and the Economists are very touchy upon this point. But when the moral and intellectual faculties of the People are fully developed by a sound system of education, the claims of *family*—of the rising generation, will be found quite as powerful an incentive to economy as the thrift of the most spirited capitalist.

In all the associations a fund is set apart for the relief of the widows, orphans, and invalid associates, beside a reserve, in case of any casualties or contingences which may and do frequently occur. The surplus profits, varying from 60 to 80, or even 90 per cent., are then divided among the members, either in equal or unequal proportions according to the statutes of the association. The workmen are now generally opposed to the system of equal wages, and it would appear that nearly similar objections apply to an equal division of profits.

A singular trial of the system of equal wages was made by M. Lodard, a French bottle-maker, at the request of his workmen, and signally failed. The system of equal wages and equal profit, however, still exists in a few of the Paris associations. M. Lodard's men, it appears, had been accustomed to fty piece, each receiving so much for 100 bottles work blown. They proposed that the payment per 100 bottles should be continued, but that the whole earnings of each day should be thrown into a common stock, and equally divided. For the maintenance of emulation, and the satisfaction of the "point of honor," it was agreed that each man's produce should be written up, day by day, against the workshop wall. For a few days, there was great emulation; each workman struggling to establish his superiority. This point once fairly ascertained, the skillful workmen rested from time to time, to let their slower comrades catch them up. When reproached for their indolence, they severally replied, "Of what do you complain? I make as many bottles as the best man here." The second best workmen soon took to resting also; the third and fourth hands gradually followed their example. At last, the most of the workmen would reply, "It is not I who make the fewest bottles or spoil the most." In this way the rate of production, and with it the rate of wages, gradually declined; till, at the end of eight months, there was a falling off or twenty per cent.

Next season M. Lodard resumed the old plan of paying the men according to the number and quality of the bottles produced respectively by each. The earnings of the master and men immediately rose to their former level. Thus, under the equal-wages system, the worst workmen became the standard; but fair competition, with wages proportioned to individual industry and skill, restored the best workman to his natural position, as example or leader to the rest.

As Mr. Mill observes: "There has never been imagined any mode of distributing the produce of industry so well adapted to the requirements of human nature, on the whole, as that of letting the share of each individual (not in a state of bodily or mental incapacity) depend, in the main, on that individual's own resources and exertions, and on such furtherance as may be obtained from the voluntary good offices of others." Competition, however, has only become the governing principle in contracts at a comparatively modern date. They were, and some still are, under the influence of custom, which was the protection of the weak against the strong.

The important association of the block-tin-men is a perfect model of good order and cheerfulness. This business holds an important place in the mechanical industry of Paris, and gives support to 1,800 families. In the department of the Seine there are 150 master workmen, who employ about 1,500 hands, one-third of whom are stationary, while the rest are constantly fluctuating, and are thus led to form unsettled habits.

The division of labor, which is carried to an extreme, and the scarcity of work during six months of the year, had reduced the average rate of wages to thirty pence a day; and, in the crisis of 1847, that average fell to twenty pence.

The following description of the appearance of this association is by an American, who examined it with the greatest care:

"Passing through a narrow passage between the rear of two theaters in the Rue de Bondy, I came upon a court-yard, filled with trees and shrubbery, and reminding you more of a pleasant country village, than of the somber purlieus of mechanical industry in a crowded city. The space was dotted with several small neat cottages, each with a garden and a cluster of trees, and in the center a building of more pretensions, which proved to be the shop of the associated workmen. On entering the first floor, I found a warehouse well supplied with manufactured goods, and convenient work-rooms, with an excellent stock of tools, and everything in admirable order. The workmen were as busy as bees, and wore a happy satisfied look, which I have rarely found among the laboring-classes in Europe. The whole appearance of the place showed that it was a money-making concern, and no mistake."

This history of this association, which is as follows, shows that it also had to pass through the ordeal of adversity:

The first meeting of the trade was held on March 12, 1848, and a mutual aid society formed by acclamation. Weekly meetings were then commenced, and continued until the outbreak in June, when Paris was declared to be in a state of siege. The meetings, however, were resumed in the following October, with a less numerous, but more interested attendence. A proposition was made to establish a limited association, subject to the regulations of the code of commerce, and a contract or deed was drawn up, but no capital was forthcoming. The articles of association were at last adopted on December 3, 1848, about 300 francs in cash having been raised by voluntary subscription, and tools and stock to the amount of 400 francs contributed by the workmen. A workshop was hired for 500 francs, and after getting fairly afloat, 10 francs only remained in the coffers of the associates. The first order was for a lantern, 12 francs, but this piece of good fortune was not soon repeated. The wages, which had been fixed at two francs a day, were reduced to three, then two, and finally to one franc a week. The association was reduced to three persons before the close of March, 1849, and they were only enable to support themselves by sharing the bread of some friendly unassociated workmen.

These three men roughed it out till the tide turned—never once losing heart. Business came to them at last; but instead of appropriating it to themselves they devoted the profits to the common interest, and as fast as their means would permit they admitted their starved-out associates. Orders now increased, and they were enabled to lay out 700f. for the purchase of stock.

About this time their shop was broken into and all their cash carried off, while the reactionary press insinuated that the money had been stolen by the associates themselves.

They now thought that it was all over with their enterprise, and were about to dissolve the concern, when several other associations came to their assistance. These contributions were accepted as a loan; and beginning with five francs a week, they paid back the whole sum in small instalments, according to their means.

In order to gain confidence they put a stamp upon their goods, which increased their business, especially among exporting merchants. They then took up the manufacture of fixtures for gas, and with the increase of profit have been enabled to hire their present comfortable quarters at a rent of 2,500f. a year.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

By the side of this little sunny picture of social life and cooperative labor, based upon a moral principle, I will now place another, painted in more sombre colors, and which I fear is but too correct a description of the moral and social condition of a number of our fellow-creatures.

M. Leon Faucher, the reactionary Minister of L. Napoleon, in his work upon England, published in 1845, gives the following description of a small manufacturing town in England, with a population of 9,000 souls, and his statements are fully corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Horne, the Government subcommissioner. M. Faucher says: "The little town of Wallenhall, within a few miles of Wolverhampton, is a city of locksmiths, consisting of workshops and public houses (of which there are sixty.) There are no large traders or proprietors—only mechanics living from hand to mouth. They spend their wages in food and drink, and when the wages are gone they drink upon credit, until credit also be exhausted. Then under the pressure of want they work as long as their limbs sustain them, and, though naturally indolent, will then labor for days (of twenty hours) without even sitting down to meals. When a gross of locks has been completed they are taken over to Wolverhampton; and who," asks M. Faucher, "can compete with men who sell locks for eighteenpence a dozen, which in London will fetch one shilling each?" The privations these men endure exceed belief. Their appearance is so peculiar as to be distinguishable among the population of the neighboring towns. Their faces are haggard, their persons hilty, their limbs wasted and ricketty, their skin appears dried and thickened from the smoke. The stiffened right hand looks as though it were actually twisted. The under lip hangs down, indicating discouragement and absence of thought. In old age the features become hard, angular, and inflexible as though they had taken the impress of their perpetual toil. Their food consists of potatoes and bad bacon. Their workrooms have neither doors nor windows. Before each house lies a sweltering dung heap, and typhus fever raged for seven years uninterruptedly in Willenhall. The condition of the apprentices is dreadful. They are generally taken, with a premium, from the workhouses of Walsall, Coventry, and Tamworth; are miserably fed, clothed, and overworked. A common mode of punishment is that of "clamming," or half starving them, and they are often cruelly beaten.

Yet strange to say, the population of Willenhall had increased 50 per cent., in the ten years ending 1841, while that of Birmingham had increased only 25 per cent.; being in the inverse ratio of their comfort and well being. These statements need no comment.

In Willenhall the system of hostile competition, of *laissez faire*, and the devil take the hindmost, has been carried out to its fullest extent, and see the result. But this state of things is not peculiar to England: the condition of the population of Lisle, in France, is equally deplorable. It is not peculiar to the locksmith's trade; for I have seen an association of them in Paris, in the early days of its existence too, when the men were insufficiently fed, and evidently, suffering great privations; yet order, industry, and patient endurance were their distinguishing characteristic.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man, apparently about 38 or 40 years of age, was instantly killed on Sunday at Morrisania, by being run over by the 8 o'clock train from this City. Deceased was lying on the track, supposed to be intoxicated, and was passed over by the entire train, numbering eight cars. He was most horribly mangled, and his mutilated remains are under the shed at Durell's Hotel, awaiting the action of the Coroner, and the recognition of his friends. No blame is attached to the engineer, who used every effort to stop the train as soon as he discovered the man on the track.

VIRGINIA.—C. J. Faulkner, (Whig,) after the discussion between the two Opposition candidates, Messrs. Byrd and Bedinger, in Jefferson county, on Monday last, announced himself as a candidate for Congress from that District.

NATIONAL COTTON PLANTERS' CONVENTION.—This Convention is to be held at Macon, Ga., Oct. 27, and will probably spend most of its time in discussing the Slavery question, rise and fall of the price of cotton, &c., and perhaps make its nominations for the campaign of 1852.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—Those intrusted with that duty are corresponding with gentlemen in various parts of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the residences of persons proper to be placed in the Asylum for Idiots. The last *Allegheny Advocate* publishes a letter from Lieut.-Gov. Church to Hon. E. E. Norton, soliciting his cooperation, and giving the following as the peculiarities of those to be admitted: 1. Male, under 12 years of age. 2. Not insane or deranged, but so imbecile in intellect as to be generally considered an idiot. 3. Of respectable parents, without the pecuniary ability already mentioned. 4. Free from any infectious disease, or great personal deformity. It is hoped that there will be a building furnished for the reception of the unfortunates as early as the 1st of October. [Alb. Eve Jour.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Committee to make arrangements for the holding of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of October next, have selected the field of David Hummel, Esq., one mile above Harrisburg, for this purpose, and advertised for proposals to fence in 14 acres. They have engaged the tents used at the New-York Agricultural Fair, and made all other necessary arrangements for the holding of this exhibition. The Executive Committee have also prepared and had printed the list of premiums to be awarded, and the rules and regulations to govern the exhibition, which are being distributed throughout the State. [Pennsylvanian.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 22, 1851.

The Courier has telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans and Mobile, giving further Havana news, and confirming the reports brought by the Cherokee at New-York.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana, arrived at New-Orleans on Friday last. She left Havana at noon on the 18th, and consequently brings two days later intelligence than the Cherokee.

The advices received by the Empire City state that Col. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was one of the party of fifty-two patriots executed near Havana.

The accounts state that Lopez had been victorious in all his engagements, and proceeded on, though his intentions were not stated.

Cuban Affairs—Reported Capture of Lopez, &c.

The Journal of Commerce of this morning has the following:

A well-informed Spanish gentleman, in intimate intercourse with the Minister of Spain in this country, states that a dispatch addressed to the Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, was put on board the Cherokee the moment of her departure from Havana, and announcing the capture of Gen. Lopez by the government troops. The Minister, who received it in this City, sent the Secretary of the Legation, with the intelligence to Spain, by the steamer Humboldt, which sailed on Saturday.

We learn from a private letter, written to a young man here by his relative in Havana, that previous to his capture, Lopez was wounded, having sustained the loss of an arm by a shot.

The following letter was written by a citizen of this country, who has resided many years in Cuba. It is a highly interesting and thoroughly reliable narrative of the events connected with the invasion under Lopez, according to the best information that could be obtained at Havana.

Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1851.

I will give you a short, though probably a more correct account, of the new invasion, of which your newspapers will certainly make most extravagant stories.

"Lopez landed the 12th instant near Bahia Honda, some 20 or 25 leagues to leeward of Havana, with about 1,000 men, according to the report of the pilot taken by force from one of our coasters. The Government, before the landing, had heard of the presence of the suspicious force on the coast, and on the same evening had sent four or five companies to leeward, and orders to all the military commandants in the Vuilta de Abajo to be on the alert, and march to the place of landing with part of their troops. Those sent from this place landed at Bahia Honda, 24 hours after Lopez, and marched immediately to Las Pozas, a village where Lopez had intrenched and barricaded himself with the material of the frame houses pulled down for the purpose.

"On arriving, General Enna saw perfectly well he could not force the situation, having no artillery, and immediately sent to Havana for four or five pieces, which were shipped to him in one of the merchant steamboats; but in the meanwhile some of the Spanish rural militia, passing incautiously at a short distance from the intrenchments, were shot at by Lopez, and some were killed. The troops then marched, against the formal order of the General, and were twice repulsed, and one of the companies was nearly destroyed. The General then succeeded in calling them off.

"During the retreat, which the invaders mistook for a flight, they left their intrenchments in pursuit, but were soon beaten back with considerable loss. Afterward, they attempted to reach the mountains, two or three miles off, but found the passes too well guarded, and were forced to come back to the village, where, it is stated, they are entirely out of provisions. The artillery sent from here was landed at Bahia Honda yesterday morning, and must have been on the battle field at about 12, and we are minutely expecting the news of the final battle or butchery.

"At this moment some fifty prisoners are landing, who no doubt will be immediately shot."

All this proves to a certainty two things—firstly, that the Spanish troops will fight; secondly, that the people are not at all generally disposed to rise before they be assured that no harm will come out of it. Lopez has now been four days on the spot. In the first affair he had a decided advantage, and not one man from the country has gone over to him. If the Cherokee, as usual, does not start before her time, I will, probably, be enabled to give you the conclusion of the tragedy.

A deplorable incident has arisen out of this. Of the young men who had taken arms at Villa Clara and Trinidad, seven have been sentenced to death, but as they surrendered without firing a single shot, the Colonel to whom they surrendered had promised them that his influence, and the much more powerful influence of the Captain-General, would be exerted in their favor. The Captain-General himself had suspended his approval of the sentence two or three days, and had promised the relations of the culprits to do all that he could do in their favor; but as soon as he heard of the landing of the Americans, he apprehended that an act of clemency would be construed by friends and enemies into one of weakness or timidity, and the poor fellows were ordered to be shot.

'E. B.' of *The Express* writes from Washington, Saturday, Aug. 23, as follows:

"The reception of the news of the execution, in Havana, of so many American born citizens, who had expatriated themselves, however, created the liveliest feeling among the members of the Administration here. A Cabinet convocation was held immediately upon the facts being understood, and not only were the executions taken into consideration, but also the reported fact of the firing into the U. S. Mail steamer there.

"After consultation it was resolved immediately to send a messenger to Cuba, to inquire into, and report upon all the facts,—and the messenger is preparing to hurry off by the earliest possible conveyance.

"The Administration will obey the Laws of Humanity, as well as the laws of their country, and the laws of nations—all without fear or favor."

Another letter from Washington says:

"The Saranac is all ready for sea, at Norfolk, and if the President cannot be heard from by Tuesday, she will sail with Governor Letcher for Vera Cruz, calling on her way at Havana. She will carry out a special messenger, with instructions to inquire into the facts relative to the slaughter of 50 American prisoners, and for explanation as to the forcible stoppage of the Falcon."

☞ The Spanish War Steamer *Pizarro* is ashore on Key Stone.

GOLD RING FOR DANIEL WEBSTER, OF NEWARK MANUFACTURE.—We yesterday had exhibited to us a very elegantly carved gold Ring, of Newark Manufacture. The order was sent to Messrs. Bayly & Co., of Philadelphia, and from thence transmitted here for execution, to Messrs. George Dougherty & Co., No. 64 Market-st. On both sides of the ring the initial W. has been carved out of the solid gold, and a likeness of Mrs. Webster, which is to be inserted in it in New-York, will complete this rare specimen of American jewelry. It was ordered by Mr. Webster himself. [Newark Mercury.

☞ On the 22d, as Barnum's traveling Menagerie were performing at Glen's Falls, there came up a violent storm, accompanied by very high wind. The large Pavilion was prostrated and damaged to a considerable extent, frightening and severely, though not dangerously, injuring several persons. Through the energy of the managers, the ground was promptly cleared of the torn canvas, broken poles, &c., and after the shower the performances were continued to the entire satisfaction of the many thousand visitors in attendance. [Albany Evening Journal.

☞ The story circulated in Concord a week since, that a child of Jonathan Ayres, Esq., of Canterbury, had been destroyed by a wolf, and that nothing was left but portions of its limbs, was transmitted to New-York as a fact, and appeared in *The Tribune* of Monday last from its correspondent here. If there be any fond mothers who have shed tears over the incident, they can dry them up. The story was made without so much as a single circumstance upon which to found it. [Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

☞ Among the passengers badly scalded by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Dacotah, at Peoria, a few days ago, was Mr. Edgar Chase, son of Mrs. Chase, of Painesville; also her brother, Mr. Barnes, who was part owner of the boat, and has since died. Eleven persons were killed by the explosion, and ten or twelve badly scalded.

There were 60 or 70 persons on board—being members of 17 families who were proceeding to Minnesota to settle. [Cleveland Plain Dealer, 21st.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—During the year ending on the 30th of June, 1851, of the many dead letters transmitted by Deputy Postmasters to the General Post Office, upwards of ninety-eight thousand of them, we learn, had passed through the British Post Office, written from various countries in Europe, and directed to persons living in all parts of the United States. As the postage on them had been prepaid to England, they will be returned to the authorities of that nation.

CITY ITEMS.

RIOT.—A serious riot occurred on Sunday between Flushing and Jamaica, on the ground where a Camp-Meeting is being held by the colored people of the Methodist persuasion on the island. The disturbance commenced between several men from Brooklyn in carriages and an omnibus-driver, who refused to move his omnibus to the side of the road and let the carriages pass, a quarrel and a fight ensued. The omnibus was attacked with stones, and numbers joined in the melee, during which several carriages were broken up, and a number of the combatants were seriously injured. One colored man was taken up for dead, and a white man was so seriously injured that fears are entertained that he will not recover. The fight commenced about 5 o'clock and continued nearly an hour, when, by the resolute interference of more peaceable individuals quiet was restored.

HARLEM AS IT WAS.—Harlem was founded for the amusement and recreation of the citizens, in 1658. We find in the ancient Dutch Records that "the Governor and Council, desirous to form a new village at the end of Manhattan Island, proposes to settlers grants of land of 45 acres each, at 12 shillings the acre, free from tithes, for ten years, and to assign fifteen soldiers for their defense—to erect a sub-court of Justice, when there should be 25 families established—to provide a clergyman, half of whose salary should be paid by the Government, and to make a road to the City, by the Company's negroes."

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Mr. Bassinger, the Engineer of this road, has located 10 miles of the extension, west from Stanhope, over ground much more favorable than any of his previous reports. He has a corps of sub-Engineers now reconnoitering the country in the valley of the Pequest and neighborhood of Vienna. The present prospect is, that the whole route to the Delaware will be a more feasible one than any previous anticipations made it.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—It is announced in *The Journal of Commerce* that Mr. George B. Butler, Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company, has become an active editorial partner in that paper, having resigned his secretaryship. The firm hereafter will be Hallock, Butler & Hale, Mr. Hale representing the remaining interests of the executors. Mr. Butler's more active connexion with the paper will commence in a few weeks. Mr. Wm. H. Hallock is also one of the firm.

WASHINGTON MARKET.—The Market Committee of the Board of Aldermen have under consideration the subject of rebuilding Washington Market. We have seen plans prepared by Messrs. Anderson, on which the Committee have bestowed a careful examination. They differ entirely from those prepared by the Committee, in affording a much larger extent of accommodation, and involving the expenditure of only $150,000, or about one third of the estimated cost of erection.

WORKING OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE.—At the Albany Post-Office, before the passage of the new Postage law, the average number of letters mailed per day was 1,600, of which, on an average, there were prepaid 400, or about one quarter. Last Monday there was mailed from that office 2,313, of which 904 were prepaid by stamps, and 665 by money, or about two thirds. This about the same ratio of paid and unpaid as we are told prevails in the New-York office.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND WORK-HOUSE.—The construction of this edifice is going rapidly forward. The central building and one of the radiating wings have reached the second story. The building will cost $150,000. It is designed to aid in the more effectual operation of the system recently introduced by the Ten Governors, for the encouragement of industry among paupers committed to the penitentiary.

A CANAL ALONG SHORE.—A canal to unite Barnegat Bay with Squan Inlet is now projecting. It is said that a steamboat line would be established between New-York and Squan Inlet, if a communication were opened with Barnegat Bay, so as to permit a small steamboat to ply from Tuckerton to Squan.

TARGET EXCURSION.—Company F, Washington Grays, Capt. Joseph P. Quin, attached to the Eighth Regiment, will proceed to Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday next, on their annual target excursion. They will undoubtedly have a capital time.

☞ Adkins, leader of the Washington Brass Band, is to be treated to a Complimentary Excursion to Rockland Lake on Thursday next.

CATHERINE HAYES.—It is stated that this artist will make her first public appearance in this City on the 22d of September.

☞ Madam Anna Thillon, the Cantatrice, and Mr. Hudson, the actor, will probably arrive here from England in the course of a week.

☞ The Library of the late Dr. Jarvis, embracing 10,000 volumes of rare theological works, is to be sold at auction about the 1st of October.

HARLEM RAILROAD—*A Heavy Haul.*—The afternoon train from Dover Plains on Sunday brought over 1,000 passengers to this City.

TO LAWYERS.—We copy the following advertisement, by request, from the *St. Paul's* (Minnesota) *Pioneer* of a late date:

One hundred able bodied *lawyers* are wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy.

THE NEWARK ACCIDENT.—*The Daily Advertiser* says that the man killed on the Railroad on Friday afternoon appears to have been Adam Dorfer, a German, who had been occupied about the coal yards. At the time of the fatal accident, he was passing on one of the tracks at the first curve after leaving the depôt, going east, when he heard the 3 o'clock train from Jersey City. He immediately stepped to the other track, on which unfortunately the 4 o'clock train *for* Jersey City was at that instant coming round the bend. Every effort was made by the engineers to avoid him, by reversing their engines, hailing him, &c., but it was too late—before anything effectual could be accomplished, the engine and two cars had passed over him, and, as a matter of course, horribly crushing him. Coroner Bruen held an inquest, and reported in accordance with the above. The place where this melancholy accident took place was one which is exclusively the track of the Railroad, the tenements being improperly built close up to the narrow section of about 30 feet, purchased and used by the Railroad, and the inhabitants improperly using the track as if it were a street.

POST-OFFICE ROBBED.—On Thursday night the Bergen Post-Office was burglariously entered, and all the small change taken out of the drawer. Notwithstanding there was a large Newfoundland dog in the store, the thief or thieves made their escape.

THE POTATO AND CORN CROP.—An intelligent merchant, not dealing in either corn or potatoes, writes as follows, from Western New-York: "If the appearance of the *vines* are any indication of the situation of the *root*, the Potatoes must be nearly a total loss in Western New-York. I trust it will not be the case; but one thing is certain, the vines are decaying fast. The weather, too, is quite too cool for the Corn crop, and I think that crop must be a light one in Western New-York, if not at the West." [Albany Evening Journal.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We learn from *The Harford* (Md.) *Mechanicsian* that on Saturday night last two men, by the names of O'Harra and Clark, got into a scuffle not far from Bush Furnace. O'Harra stabbed Clark in five different places. One stab caused his bowels to protrude, but were replaced by a physician. O'Harra has been lodged in Bel-Air jail, and alleges that he was forced to do what he did in self-defense. It is doubtful whether Clark will recover.

FATAL FIRE DAMP EXPOSION.—An explosion took place, on the 19th inst., in James C. Oliver's mines, near Pottsville, causing the instant death of three men, and serious injury, perhaps death, of nine others. Their names are not given.

☞ Alexander Gladding has been convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court at Auburn, of abstracting a note from a letter at Syracuse, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

☞ Hon. Asa G. Welsh, Free-Soil member of the Massachusetts Senate from Berkshire, died at Lee on the 12th inst.

Letter of General Scott.

At a mass meeting of the Whig citizens of Western Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh on Wednesday last, the following letter from Gen. Scott was read:

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 8, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your most complimentary invitation to meet you and other friends at Pittsburg on the 20th inst.

This is an invitation extremely difficult to resist, and if it were possible, or rather proper, for me—considering my position—to accept, I certainly should be in the midst of you at the time you appoint: for I truly believe that there is not a portion of America more remarkable for strong arms and warm hearts—ever ready in the cause of their country and friends—than the region of Western Pennsylvania. With thousands of my countrymen—native and adopted—of that region, I have exchanged, in peace, the warm grasp of friendship, and with thousands, as brother soldiers, have trod the battle-fields of Canada and Mexico, and received their shouts of victory. My heart, therefore will be with the meeting of the 20th inst.

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. T. J. Bigham, F. G. Kay, W. A. Charlton, F. Karns, J. Young, Jr., R. Porter, L. S. Johns, A. Bayne and E. Jones, Committee of Invitation.

The Affray on the Cosumne River.

The last number of *The Sacramento Union* contains a fuller account of the affray at the Cosumne River, of which brief mention has heretofore been made:

Mr. Sheldon, who is the owner of a large rancho on the Cosumne, about twenty-four miles from Sacramento, had constructed a dam, for the purpose of irrigating, with the waters of that river, his farming lands. In the project he was opposed by a party of miners, who had located their claims above, and whose interests would suffer by his impeding the river, in carrying out, after various attempts to effect a conciliatory arrangement with this party, Mr. Sheldon was threatened with violence. But he persisted, and as a means of protection of his work, he caused to be mounted a small piece of ordnance, overlooking and commanding the improvements.

Here he held watch and post, until the demonstrations on the part of his opponents had ceased, and the waters began to fill and flow over his dam. Saturday last he left with his company the grounds they had occupied, for the purpose of visiting some other part of his farm. He placed one man in charge of the cannon. In their absence the miners came suddenly upon his works, took the guard prisoner, and spiked the gun. Mr. Sheldon, on hearing of this, hastened to the spot—having first dispatched one of his party to town after the Sheriff—and found the dam in possession of the miners, who lined both sides of the river, and were posted among the rocks. We now continue from *The Union*.

Messrs. Sheldon, Johnson, Cody, Gelston, Dickerson, Allen, Baker, Bush, Boneville, Libbey, Bowren and Morrison walked forward into different parts of the dam, as some axmen of the other party advanced to cut away the center of the breastwork. Mr. Sheldon told them coolly that they were trespassing upon his property, and that the first man who struck a blow toward cutting away the dam would be killed. Immediately after this some one fired and struck Johnson in the left breast near the neck. He walked a few steps and remarked, "Boys, I'm a dead man," and fell. The crowd upon the banks were then heard to say, "There, we've killed Johnson, now give it to Sheldon, give it to Sheldon," and immediately a large number of guns were fired. Mr. Sheldon, who was facing them as he heard these words, turned his right side to them, and receiving a large ball in his right breast, which traversed the chest and came out under the left arm-pit, fell dead without a word or struggle.

Mr. Gelston, seeing him dead, retreated a few steps backward upon some rocks in the center of the dam, and worked himself into a fissure in the rocks, in which place he was fired at but not hit. Mr. Cody's abdomen was perforated with an apparently large ball, just above the crest of the ilium. Mr. Dickerson received a buck-shot in the back of his neck, which penetrated in the direction of the carotid artery. Mr. Bush was slightly injured on one of his ankles, and it is reported that the ax-man, who stood near to Sheldon, was slightly wounded in the breast. Some of Sheldon's party were taken prisoners, but ultimately released. In Sheldon's party there were three guns, but according to the accounts given us none of them were fired. The number of miners armed was variously estimated at from 40 to 100.

On Sunday morning, the miners appeared upon the dam, about 25, armed, and commenced cutting away the timber of the sluice-way, but upon discovering persons approaching on horseback, they left the dam, and have not as yet resumed the work of demolition. Mr. Cody was taken to a tent a short distance from the scene of riot, and died on Sunday about 12 o'clock.

The mining party charge Mr. Sheldon with having first fired. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Jared Sheldon, formerly of Underhill, Vt.; James M. Johnson, formerly of Lancaster, Iowa; Edward Cody, formerly of Fox River, Illinois.

Wounded—Calvin Dickerson, from Berrian County, Michigan; Emanuel Bush, Desmoines County, Ohio.

Particulars of the Tornado near Boston.

From The Courier, of Saturday.

A tremendous tornado occurred at West Cambridge and in its vicinity, yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock. A spectator who had an opportunity to witness its effects, says the tornado passed along west of Spy Pond, from the direction of Waltham, and thence to Malden, occupying a circuit of forty rods in breadth, and two or three miles in length. It swept before it trees, buildings, fences, and crops. In the range of the storm, there was taken the store of Mr. Whittemore and the schoolhouse in West Cambridge, the former being demolished and the latter losing a part of its roof. The churches in West Cambridge were saved from the destruction, as the storm passed between them. The influence of the tornado, which lasted but a short time, was not felt in the city, but such a storm, which lifted up trees, tore down houses, and prostrated everything in its brief career, has not been experienced in our vicinity for many a year.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned the following details:

At Medford, the house of Rev. John Pierpont was blown down, and eight other houses were unroofed, and several persons were badly injured in the wreck of matters. The Railroad depot master's son, James S. Sandford, had his body awfully mangled by the falling timbers. He was conveyed to the Massachusetts Hospital, in this City, and during the night it became necessary to amputate both his legs. He cannot live.

An Irishman, named Luke Costello, was buried beneath a stone wall, and sustained serious internal injury. He is quite delirious.

Another man named George Maxwell, who was at work in an orchard, had his skull fractured by a falling tree, and sustained other injuries. Several other persons were injured more or less, but we were unable to ascertain the nature of their wounds, or their names. The amount of property destroyed by the hurricane, it is impossible to ascertain, but it must be very great.

In West Cambridge, the whirlwind was equally destructive. The store of Messrs. Whittemore & Co. was blown down, and Mr. B. Fessenden, of the firm, was badly hurt. Mr. Andrew Wilson was felled by the limb of a tree, and he sustained much injury. He is not, however, considered dangerous. A little daughter of David W. Horton, Esq., who was standing in front of her father's house, was knocked down and seriously hurt. There were many other persons injured, but the above are the only names we have been able to collect.

Between thirty and forty houses were unroofed at West Cambridge, and six were blown entirely down and completely demolished. There is not a vestige of Bates's Hotel, which stood upon an open square, left, and the stables and bowling alleys which were connected with it were leveled to the ground. The factory of G. & H. Whittemore was unroofed, and a building adjoining to it was shattered as if a thing of paper.

The amount of property destroyed in both towns cannot fall short of $100,000, and several persons, in addition to those whose names are given, were hurt. Of the effects of the tornado in towns above, we have no particulars; but we understand that many buildings were blown down in Watertown and Waltham. In Medford and West Cambridge, the scene of destruction was most calamitous—particularly so in the latter town, where buildings might be seen in every direction, if not completely demolished, tottering upon their uncertain foundations.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.—The annual Commencement of Middlebury College took place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and passed off with more than the customary interest, as we learn from a gentleman who was present. Among the distinguished visitors were Senator Douglas of Ill., Gov. Williams, Senator Foote, and others. We are informed that Senator Douglas made an eloquent speech at a meeting to consider the prospects and wants of this time-honored institution of learning, and backed up his friendship for it by the very liberal subscription of five hundred dollars, which he paid on the spot. Senator Foote also made an effective speech and subscribed the handsome sum of three hundred dollars for the benefit of his Alma Mater. With such children to uphold her, this venerable College need fear nothing. Our informant spoke in warm terms of the various literary exercises of the Anniversary, and of the high character of