

Miscellaneous.

Fair of the American Institute.

SILVER MEDALS AWARDED.—(CONTINUED.)

T. H. Witherby, Milbury, Mass., chisels and drawing knives.
 J. W. Farr & Co., New York, planes.
 John B. Wickersham, New York, wire railing.
 Long & Davenport, New York, augers.
 H. G. Dubois, Brooklyn, L. I., house painting.
 D. Benson & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., best piano forte.
 J. H. Grovesteen, New York, piano forte.
 T. Gilbert & Son, Boston, Mass., pianos, with *Æolian* attachment.
 Langenheim & Co., New York, best Talbotypes.
 Louis Bail, New York, picture and portrait in plaster.
 G. B. Bouton, New York, statue of wood.
 J. Andrews, Rahway, N. J., best wood engraving.
 Brady, D'Avignon & Co., New York, best lithographic prints.
 M. A. & S. Root, New York, best daguerreotypes.
 J. Gurney, New York, second best do.
 Meade & Bothers, New York, do. do.
 Harrison & Holmes, New York, do. do.
 D. E. Gavit, Albany, N. Y., do. do.
 C. M. Barey, New York, do. do.
 George R. Townsend, Springfield, Mass., best patent leather and double soled boots.
 J. R. Pitkin and others, New York, pegged shoes, made by hand and machinery combined.
 Benjamin Shaw, New York, best ladies' boots and shoes.
 George Kirk, Brooklyn L. I., best weavers' reeds.
 J. B. Sargent, New York, best machine cards.
 E. J. Skerritt, Pompton, N. J., best bobbins and spools.
 McDonough & Hammett, Philadelphia, best sofa bedsteads.
 George J. Colsey, New York, best portable desk.
 N. P. Kimball, New York, kiln-dried pine doors.
 McGregor & Morris, New York, American dressed hemp.
 Bates & Jordan, Boston, Mass., best shell combs.
 John Fenn, New York, ivory tablets and fine combs.
 Clyde & Black, New York, best umbrellas and parasols.
 John H. Whitlock, Troy, N. Y., best cast and turned Britannia ware.
 A. C. Farrington, Newark, N. J., zinc ore, zinc metal, spoons, &c.
 Filley & Mead, Philadelphia, nickel silver ware.
 Charles P. Caldwell, New York, best whips, &c.
 John D. Chevalier, New York, best dentists' lathes.
 F. Meyers & Co., Philadelphia, best standards, scales, weights, and measures.
 W. Watkins & Son, Bristol, Conn., plumb and level.
 H. Chatain, New York, best machine mouldings.
 L. Cantel, New York, best trunk and hat case.
 Van Blarcom & Dixon, Paterson, N. J., second best double harness.
 Van Blarcom & Dixon, Paterson, N. J., second best single harness.
 L. I. Lloyd, Albany, N. Y., a set of single harness.
 Geo. Fisher, Raleigh, N. C., saddles.
 L. T. Boland, New York, best ornamented crests.
 P. S. Duval, Philadelphia, printing in colors.
 Joshua Shaw, New York, glaziers' diamonds.
 Asa Willis, New York, safety window shutters.
 A. D. Olmstead, New York, improved galvanic battery.

John W. Greateon, New York, pencil and pen cases.

J. H. Capel, Brooklyn, L. I., drawing—"the disordered table."

Ralston & Philips, New York, life preservers.

North & Dennis, Fly Creek, Otsego Co., N. Y., best manure and hay forks.

Stephens, Keys & Co., Norfolk, Conn., planters' hoes.

J. T. Grant & Co., Junction, N. Y., best farming mill.

B. D. Sanders, Holiday's Cove, Va., grain cleaning machine.

Reuben Daniels, Woodstock, Vt., self-sharpening straw cutter.

Mrs. Mary Cleveland, New York, best shirt.

Brodie & Bell, New York, best ladies' sashes and mantilla embroidery.

Mrs. W. Simmons, New York, best case of bonnets.

C. Linhen, New York, best ornamental hair work.

Miss C. Nichols, New York, flowers made of floss silk.

Leon Guillaume, New York, best artificial flowers.

Edmonds & Gill, New York, best wax fruit.

Mrs. S. A. Reed, New York, best shell work.

E. Combs, New York, best regalia.

Mrs. Reisky, New York, best chenille embroidery.

Miss Matilda Schmah, New York, best single stick worsted work.

Miss C. S. Braisted, New York, best double stick worsted work.

Miss Cleveland, Conn., best raised worsted work.

Miss G. De La Tour, New York, embroidered cushion and handkerchief.

B. Kraischer, New York, best fire brick.

Hart H. Leavitt, Boston, Mass., best sewing machine.

F. Harris & Sons, Brooklyn, L. I., second best smut machine.

D. D. Badger & Co., New York, second best large engine lathe.

A. Inslee & Co., Newark, N. J., best 2d size engine lathe.

Thomas J. Tindall, New York, best 3d size engine lathe.

Alex. Stiven, New York, second best force pump.

Sherwood & Fitzgerald, New York, best iron safe.

Chas. Ross, Rochester, N. Y., second best portable mill.

Robert Wilson, Houston, Texas, best brick moulding machine.

Myers & Gardiner, New York, best pump.

I. A. Fay, & Co., Keene, N. H., boring and morticing machine.

T. F. Strong, New York, best filters.

F. H. Bartholemew, New York, best hydrant.

Abner Chapman, Fairfax, Vt., best water wheel.

New Jersey Consolidation Mining Company, second best specimens of iron.

Joseph Golder, New York, second best anvil.

H. Miller & Co. Astoria, L. I., best lifting jack.

Lowell Machine Shop Company, Lowell, Mass., best upright drill.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt., depot scales.

Duryee, Forsythe & Co., New York, depot scales.

A. W. Whitney, Woodstock, Vt., best tinner's machines.

Wm. Lennox, New York, patent rolling mill for irregular shapes.

E. & S. D. Gould, Newark, N. J., gear cutting machine.

T. O. Leroy & Co., New York, block tin pipe.

Ransom Cook, Saratoga Springs, blast pipe or double tuyere.

I. A. Fay & Co., Norwich, Conn., sash moulding and planing machine.

Noyes & Hutton, Troy, N. Y., patent spring iron bedsteads.

Moody & Marsh, Bridgeport, Conn., flour bolter.

(To be Continued.)

American Labor and Machinery and Foreign Labor, &c.

The article which appeared in our columns on "Our Manufactures," also various newspaper extracts which we have seen, convince us that the remuneration for labor in England and the condition of the people there, are not well understood by our people generally. The following is an extract from an address to Congress on the subject.

"The average earnings of the workers employed in the linen factories at Belfast (Ireland) are \$1.44 per week; in the cotton mills of Scotland, \$1.80; in the woollen mills of Leeds, (England) \$2.16; in the two largest and most expensive cotton mills of British Manchester, \$2.88. But the wages paid by the Lawrence Manufacturing Company at Lowell, for a quarter of last year, amounted to \$67,833 for an aggregate of 16,829 weeks' work, equal to \$4.04 per week. (The workers board themselves in each case.) This is believed to be below the average earnings of all the free labor employed in American factories, yet it is one-third higher than the highest average paid in a British factory, and considerable more than double the average wages of British factory labor.

In metals, the contrast is still greater. The average earnings of American iron-makers and workers is nearly or quite \$1 per day, and was higher under the influence of the Tariff of '42. Du Frinoy's *Annals of the Mines*, in its account of the author's tour of observation through the mines and metal works of England, gives 50 cents as the highest wages paid to the best workmen in the mines, of smelting furnaces, 36 cents per day, (544 francs per annum) as the average wages of the better workmen in three large localities, with 25 cents on the average earnings of the common and more numerous class of workmen. The average cannot exceed 31 cents per day, or about one-third the earnings of American iron workers."

With respect to the payment of factory operatives, we cannot at present say whether it is correct or not, but in respect to the workers in iron, we will present a very different story. A commissioner named Tremeneere, appointed, the British Government to enquire into the condition of the mining population of England, has recently made his annual report. Let us hear what he says:—

The three capital vices of our mining population are sensuality, brutality, and insubordination. The first two are manifestly the growth of ignorance. It would hardly be believed that the coarse, rough men, working in the South Staffordshire mines, without knowledge of the faintest tinge of refinement, are clamorous customers for all kinds of gastronomic delicacies, while they have meetings by night to indulge in cruel sports forbidden by the law. Early and choice vegetables, poultry, port wine "drunk out of tumblers and basins," &c., together with pleasure trips in jaunting cars, and a general habit of gambling, consume their whole high wages.—Crowded dwellings, the utter absence of all cleanliness either personal or domiciliary, and a brute-like ignorance of mind and ferocity of manners, form striking contrasts to this lavish expenditure on pleasures that usually indicate a certain advance in social refinement. In South Staffordshire they only mark more pointedly a deeper demoralisation, and a condition of grosser ignorance, than can be met with in any other class of laborers throughout the kingdom. All the mining districts are, it is true, not equally bad. We find among the miners distinct shades of moral feeling, from the deep black vice to the brighter hue of steady improvement. In good times the laborer in the iron works gets as much as 50s. a week; and the coal miner has from 20s. to 30s., and seldom less than 16s. a week, even in slack times—whilst his family earn from 10s. to 20s. more. Instead of schools and libraries, cleanly and well-drained houses, domestic comforts, and rational enjoyments, we find nothing but an extravagance, drunkenness, and utter want of decency and morality in daily habits, and an ignorance that is appalling. There is also an obstinate idleness that refuses to work more than is necessary to

procure certain luxuries. Such is the curse which attends even high wages, when paid to ignorant men for the labor of a few hours. All healthy impulse to continuous industry is destroyed. Few among educated men have so much energy as to love occupation better than sensual gratifications, indolence, and pleasure—and least of all can we expect this from the uneducated miner. He does not care to work longer than is requisite to supply his animal desires. Do what he will, he cannot eat more than a certain quantity even of the daintiest food, nor drink beyond the point of drunkenness. If he gets enough to enable him to indulge in these two gratifications, and to enjoy the day's rough pleasure in the jaunting car and the night's noisy excitement at the gambling table, why should he labor for what to him would be a useless superfluity? Foresight, frugality, the improvement of his home, the purchase of a small garden—all these imply qualities superior to the mental status of the South Staffordshire miner; and such will continue to be the case until some effectual steps are taken to raise him out of his present low moral condition."

Here is a very black picture, indeed, but not because of low wages. Men of darkened minds, ignorant, and debased in feeling, cannot render themselves comfortable nor happy with the very highest wages. Religion and education alone can elevate such a people. It is not from the abundance of good things that happiness proceeds, but in the right use made of them. The above extract relates to the miners of Staffordshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, and Glamorganshire, in Wales. We take it from a British work, consequently it is no dark drawn picture of ours, but it is one which will make many of our people change their opinions; for, without doubt, if the old men among these people become wretched and poor, they are to blame themselves, not the government, as too many of our people are liable to think.

New Steamship.

The *Africa*, a new steamer of the Cunard Line, arrived here on last Friday, the 8th inst., after a passage of 12 days and 18 hours; her passage has been longer than the last one of the *Asia*, by 1 day and 19 hours; she is the counterpart of the *Asia*. She is 267 feet long and 40 in breadth of beam. Her engines are 800 horse power (calculated) and she can carry 900 tons of coal in her bunkers. She carries a new invention, termed a "fog horn," in which to fire a musket and carry sound to a great distance. She is finely fitted up, but does not look so gorgeous as the *Atlantic* or *Pacific*, in her decorations. The panel paintings are by Mr. McCallum, of Glasgow, and are beautiful. The engines were built by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of the finest workmanship, models of strength, arrangement and beauty. Her first passage has not been a good one. We don't like her bow, it is too bluff to suit our taste.

The Late Fair of the American Institute.

The number of visitors, as well as the receipts, at the late fair at Castle Garden, was larger than on any previous occasion. The receipts were \$21,988, from which must be deducted about \$15,000 for expenses, paid by the managers. It is estimated that there were not less than 320,000 visitors. Of this number, about one-fourth paid for tickets of admission. The residue were admitted on the tickets of members, exhibitors, and on invitation from the Board of Managers.

There has been a just and general feeling of dissatisfaction expressed in respect to the late fair and its foggy management.

The celebrated Locke, when in France, in 1675, mentions in his journal, "parasols as a pretty cover for women riding in the sun, made of straw, something like the tin covers for dishes."

A Steam Company is on the eve of being formed at Constantinople for towing vessels through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The capital is £150,000, in 1,500 shares of £100 each. The Sultan and most of the Ministers are on the list.