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NEW ASSOCIATIVE ENTERPRISE.
(From the New York Tribune.)
We learn that a number of believers in the doctrine of Cooperative Industry and Economy have purchased the estate of Dr. King, and some lands adjoining, at Perth Amboy, N. J., in order to establish there an Industrial, Educational and Domestic Association, upon the principles set forth in their Provincial Prospects, which, though intended for private circulation, we copy below for the information of the many persons who might desire to join in the enterprise, but would not otherwise be aware of its existence or nature. The domain consists of some 270 acres of excellent land in good order, well situated, with beautiful groves, and an abundance of pure spring water. The distance from this City is some twenty-five miles, water communication, and is accomplished by steamboats in two hours. The domain has water front of three-quarters of a mile, where wharfs can be easily built, offering every convenience for transportation to and from the Association. Having acquired the property on fair terms, the founders intend, at once to proceed with substantial improvements, which will largely increase its productive utility, and render the stock of the institution a secure and valuable investment. In treating with those who desire to become members, they contemplate the most liberal course, as will be seen by the following:

PROVINCIAL PROSPECTS OF THE PERTH AMBOY FARM.
A few friends who desire a higher form of Union in Industry, Education and Social Life than is found in existing society, have secured a position at the mouth of the Raritan River, near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where they have purchased, unpledged to any social theory as yet presented, practically to apply such principles of Joint Stock Association as commend themselves to conscience and common sense. The domain, consisting of two hundred and seventy acres of fertile and easily cultivated land, well-watered, healthy, open to the sea air, and combining rare beauty with unsurpassed business advantages, is easy of access from New York and Philadelphia, and presents every need facility for safe and cheap transportation of produce, goods and manufactures. Here it is proposed, so soon as sufficient stock shall be subscribed—to erect a wharf; work-shops supplied with power and labor-saving machinery; studios for artists; a unitary dwelling, with suites of apartments and single rooms lighted, watered, warmed, and ventilated according to the most convenient modes now in use; separate houses for those who prefer a single life; a laundry, furnished with economical washing, drying and ironing apparatus; cold, hot and steam baths; a bakery and refectory, whence meals will be supplied at moderate rates, either in private homes and apartments, or in the public refreshment hall; a gymnasium; a school-house; rooms for library, lectures and worship, together with such other buildings as may be demanded by social use and convenience. The several departments of the farm, work-shops, &c. will be rented to groups or to individuals uniting in the enterprise either at a fixed remunerative rent, sufficient to induce the investment of necessary capital, and to keep the stock at its par value, or for a rent contingent in part on the profits of the business, as may in each case be agreed on. It is proposed, also, to establish an agency in New York for the sale of articles produced in the Union, where samples may be exhibited, and goods distributed without deduction of profits, directly to the retailer or consumer. Education will be a central object in the Union. The intention is to organize such a thorough system of training—gymnastic, industrial, scientific, literary, artistic, social and spiritual—as shall promote vigorous development and practical preparation for whatever sphere the tastes and abilities of the young, of either sex, seem best to qualify them.

Education will be accessible to all the children of members; and as many children from abroad will be received as the limits of the Union permit; and the hope is, to surround the pupils with such an atmosphere of friendly and parental guardianship as will, to a high degree, insure their health, purity, and symmetrical growth. The social advantages of the Union will be great, in degree, as an ample investment of capital, and the cooperation of enlightened friends, enable the founders of the Union to carry out the plan. It is most obvious, that such an organization, if it at all fulfills its promise, will present unsurpassed attractions to the farmer, horticulturist, forger, mechanic or artist, who wishes to combine efficient work with refined conditions to preserve a secure and improving home for children—to persons who, compelled by business engagements to pass most of their time during the day in the city or abroad, yet wish to provide for their families and for themselves, in leisure hours, a beautiful, quiet and healthful country residence—to all in fact, who are longing for a self-supporting industry, with a choice of congenial companions, and who wish to unite domestic comfort and quiet with culture and cheerful society. Without professing a definite creed, or attempting to lay down precise laws, the originators of the Perth Amboy Union, assure those who may feel prompted to become stockholders and members, that their purpose is to organize such relations as shall strengthen and purify all ties—conjugal, parental, filial, fraternal, communal; which are sanctioned by the Christian religion and approved by the highest experience, and that their hope is to attain more and more to that loving communion, which is the only true law of life in God's Kingdom, alike on earth as in heaven. In the confidence that such a Joint Stock Association as it is proposed now to establish, will commend itself to capitalists, business men and producers, as a safe and profitable enterprise, and that such an organization will fulfill the earnest wishes of many who are seeking for a freer, larger, more harmonious form of human existence, we, the undersigned, invite subscription to the stock of the Union, and applications for membership. Several of our number have for years enjoyed the privileges and boon trained by the experience of associated life; and others by the same means already attained by our friends in the North American Phalanx and of Hospitals, we wish to organize another Union which, while in friendly sympathy with them, may yet present a somewhat different form of social combination. It is our desire to make this movement strong and substantial from the outset, and thus to insure its steady progress and expansion.

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THE COUNTY COURTS.

To the Editor of the London Weekly Dispatch.
Many of our readers will, perhaps, recollect that when the County Courts Bill was first submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, the lawyers opposed it in every possible way, except by argument. They were wise enough in their generation to know, that their endeavor to convince the people, by any argument they could use, that cheap law would not be a blessing to them, would be altogether futile; but, where argument fails, it is said, ridicule often succeeds; and this proverb was not lost upon the legal fraternity, who retained the services of an artist celebrated for his caricature sketches, and who produced before their deluded patrons, a series of sketches, under the title of "Sketches of a Local Court," such as might be expected when the County Courts' Act came into operation. It represented the presiding judge in the act of throwing an inkstand at a member of the bar, while the learned gentleman for whose head it was destined, was putting his thumb to his nose, and inviting the learned judge to "take a sight." The crier of the Court was engaged in keeping order, by breaking the heads of the suitors with a staff, &c. There was a degree of quietude in all this, more than the artist perhaps, intended; for in the new court, the most disorderly people even as represented by him, were the lawyers themselves. Nevertheless copies thereof were posted in every law stationer's shop window, and many a barrister called the attention of his friends thereto, with the anticipation that no County Court could stand for a week after being so held up to public ridicule. But alas! their disinterested anticipations have been altogether disappointed, and perhaps, ere long the same artist may be induced to furnish the public with a sketch of one of the superior courts of Westminster-hall in 1853, representing a terrible row of the "briefs" tauntingly asked by the Chief Justice. "If they have any thing to move," to which they can only reply by a melancholy shake of the head. The success of the County Courts in, to use a modern phrase, a fact accomplished. To prove this assertion, I have only to refer to a paper published this week, by order of the House of Commons relative to the proceedings in the different courts during the year 1851. It includes a return of the total number of plaintiffs entered in each court, distinguishing those for sums above £20, and not exceeding £50; and the total number of plaintiffs entered in each court, by consent of the parties under the 17th section of the Act extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts; of the total number of cases tried by each court; of the number of appeals heard, and the result; the total amount of the monies sought to be recovered; the amount for which judgments were obtained, exclusive of costs; the number tried by a jury, &c. The above returns extend over upwards of forty pages of an ordinary sized Parliamentary blue-book. Of course it would be quite impossible in the columns of a newspaper to give even the abstract of each of the above returns. All I can do is to direct the attention of your readers to a general statement of the proceedings in 1851, and then of the preceding year. It appears that the total number of plaintiffs entered in 1850 was 306,793, and in the following year 441,384, being an increase in the latter year over the former of 134,591; the total number of cases tried in 1850 was 217,174, and in 1851, 233,446, being an increase of 16,272; the total amount of monies sought to be recovered, amounted in 1850, to £1,000,000, and in 1851, to £1,100,000, being an increase of £100,000; and the average amount for which each plaintiff was entered was increased from £3 1 to £3 15 6. The difference although, perhaps, trifling in amount, nevertheless shows the steady increase in the business done in the County Courts, and the confidence of the public in the justice of the decisions given therein by the judges. As to trial by jury, in cases of more importance to recover debts of an ordinary nature, the people are now convinced, in the first place, that the old mode of trial is altogether better than that, even when had recourse to, it was a mere loss of time which the verdict would go, the majority of gentlemen qualified (the qualification being the possession of property, not intellect) being too great to be brought into the court, and the result of the trial, in these cases, has been more than once established by the above-mentioned astonishing number of cases, only 879 had been tried by a jury. This appears the more extraordinary, when it is considered, that the total number of plaintiffs to recover sums above £20 was 12,446. Under the good old system, each of the last-mentioned cases must have been tried by a jury, at a cost to the parties of more than three times the amount of the debt. During the present term, several cases have been tried by a jury in the superior courts, which were entered on the list as "one of the old system," but in each case, the plaintiff has been ordered to pay the costs, proceedings had been taken before the Common Law Procedure Act came into operation. But to return to the subject of my letter. It appears that the total number of plaintiffs for sums above £20 who were tried, was only 826; from the result of these trials, 38 appeals were made; in eleven of which the decision of the County Court was confirmed—in only eight instances was such decision reversed; and in 15 cases, in which the parties gave notice of appeal, they afterwards abandoned the notice to give, ending, perhaps, as the "misfortune" of their not having a "legal adviser" at their elbow. The return admits that the "number of cases, tried by jury, has not increased with the largeness of the demands." It is, however, to be observed, that the persons acquainted with these interesting documents know requires no small degree of patience, I gather the following curious facts, viz.:

The average amount sued for in each County Court, in the year 1851, was £1 10s. The average amount sued for in each superior district, the same claimed by the manufacturing districts. In the first of these cases, the majority of claims are for "wages." What will the self-satisfied friends of the agricultural and manufacturing districts say to this? The fact of the above statement is established by the "return," which states, that in the purely agricultural county of Sussex, the sum obtained (excluding the Brighton Court) averaged £5 a plaintiff, while in Manchester it averaged £6 a plaintiff; and in the other places, such as Macclesfield, Stockport, &c., it is lower still. At Bristol it was £2 10 a plaintiff, while at Plymouth (East Stonehouse Court) it is £2 9. In the Court at Shirley-bridge, which includes in its circuit, Dartington, South Shields, Stockport, &c., the average amount sued for, is £3 2, while the amount sued for in the Appleby Court circuit, gives £3 a plaintiff. With regard to the Metropolitan Courts, a similar average return is given, with the details of which I will not trouble your readers. I will merely state, that the lowest is the Court at Bow, viz., £2 2, a plaintiff, and the highest that of the Court at Westminster, which is £5 10, from which latter account I infer, this however anxious the worthy inhabitants of Westminster may be to have justice (to use an old phrase), brought to their very doors, they are equally anxious that they should be charged as little as possible for travelling expenses. Westminster Hall is as near the Metropolitan Courts, a similar average return is given, with the details of which I will not trouble your readers. 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