TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1849.

See Regular Sheet of This Morning.

THE PLAGUE-SPIRIT.

For The Weekly Tribune.

In silence and gloominess brooding above us,
Behold the dark Plague Spirit ruleth alone;
Still gleaning his will from the dear ones that love us,
The fair and the joyous he claims for his own.
Athwart the blue billow, o'er woodland and mountain,
The cottage and palace, his shadow is thrown;
In grotto and garden, by fireside and fountain,
Alas! the dark Plague Spirit ruleth alone!

We turn in our thirst from the waters' cool whisper;
At noontide we shrink from the sun's yellow glare;
And bar from our lips the soft breathings of vesper,
For ah! the fell might of the monarch is there.
The vine creeps untrained, with the garden-weeds twining,
[clung;
The bright berries drop from the boughs where they
Untrod are the walks where the fresh fruits are shining
The Plague-spell, the death-charm, around them is flung.

Unseen moves the Spirit, his signet of sorrow
To stamp on the lintels of humble and great;
And, leaving the darkness that knoweth no morrow,
He stalks on his terrible mission of fate:
Through haunts where the happy recked not of his coming,
He marketh his track with the coffin and pall;
And, seeking out life in its roslest blooming,
But once on the dreamers he breathes, and they fall.
He reaps without pity, he strikes without warning;
We know of our friends they were here and are gone;
The lip that was flushing in beauty at morning
Lies black 'neath the sod ere the evening comes on.
O, weep! there's a fear in Love's fondest caressings,
A gloom o'er the Summer's best brightness is thrown,
And pray that the love of the Father of Blessings
May light where the Plague-Spirit ruleth alone.

Buffalo, July 28, 1849. H. E. G. ARZT.

Cotton Crop.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Business, as usual at this season of the year, is dormant—in fact, nothing of importance in any of the great staples of the country transpiring nor likely to transpire for the next sixty days. A few bales of this year's cotton have been received, say nineteen bales from Mississippi, one bale from Texas and one bale from this State. The growing crop had been injured by the frost in April last, and is still represented to be, from continued rains, in a very gloomy condition. It is reasonable to judge, from the incessant rains in this city for the past two months, that they have extended over the most important part of the cotton-growing region, and that the annual cry of 'short crops, short crops,' is now really something more than 'wolf!'

The receipts at this port for the commercial year now ending, which are the growth for the year 1848, are 1,141,000 bales. This is a larger crop than in any previous year. Although new lands are yearly brought into cultivation, the crop of 1849 will be much diminished. The receipts at this port for this year (1849 and 1850) will not probably reach over 850,000 bales. The continued favorable accounts from Liverpool of the cotton market there, for the past sixty days, have caused a more than corresponding advance in this market. Middling cotton, that in May was dull at 7¼ a 7½ cents, is now in fair demand at 9¼ a 9½ cents, while fair, which at that time sold at 8 cents, is now quoted at 10½ a 11 cents. An improvement in Liverpool of ¼d. has always been followed here by an advance of ¼ to ⅜c. so that at this time the market here rules on an average 2 to 2½ cents higher than in May and June, and these rates are in advance of your market. The quotations for to-day, here, may be placed for middling to middling fair 8¾ 9, to 9¾ and 10 cents, while 13 and 14 cents is asked for the new crop. But this is a fancy price; if not, it is a fancy demand, as invariably the few first bales of new crop bring more than they are worth.

On the other hand accounts of the growing crop of sugar cane are very flattering. The production of this article is steadily increasing. Heretofore, or rather until within three or four years, it was generally supposed and maintained that cane could only be produced on the low or river alluvial lands, but those ideas are now dispelled. Lands situated back from the river, called the high or uplands, (we have no hills and mountains, stone or rock in this State,) have been tried and yielded cane equal to any produced on the river courses, and it is fully established that the culture on uplands is not attended with so many vicissitudes as on the low lands. In fact, worn-out lands, heretofore devoted to the raising of cotton, have been in many instances planted with cane, and the result has been of the most satisfactory nature. The crop of sugar has never exceeded 220,000 hhds. of say 1,000 lbs. The average yield of molasses is 42 to 45 gallons to each 1,000 lbs. sugar, that is for this State, while there is land sufficient and susceptible, with some drainage, of producing cane to make 2,000,000 hhds. annually. But will the cultivation ever reach this quantity? Not in this century, for the want of suitable and sufficient force (labor) and capital to produce it. There is no plant subject to so many trials and contingencies from the time it is put into the ground until it is ripened, ground and ready for market, as the cane. To prepare vacant and wild lands for the reception of the plant requires a larger outlay of ready means, capital and its appliances, than any other business extant. To open a sugar estate on any extended scale requires alone for engine, machinery, buildings, &c. from $20,000 to $25,000; in fact, a poor man or agriculturist cannot succeed in it.

Then take the large and most productive estates and plantations one year with another and the investment will not yield over seven per cent. per annum. Were it not for the great and varied improvements in machinery in the process of boiling and preparing the juice, present prices of sugar would be ruinous and destructive. Those prices, now current here, are: common 4¾, prime 5 a 5½, choice 5¾ cents. The new crop, or the first few hhds. of it, generally makes its appearance in market about the last of October or first of November. There is some sugar imported through this port from Cuba for some refiners at St. Louis, Mo. also syrup and molasses for other Western cities. The entire Western country, however, depends on this market for annual supplies. Some 18 or 20 months ago some good-natured merchant sent 20 hhds. of prime Louisiana sugar to Liverpool, more for an experiment than anything else, perhaps. The result was so disastrous as to deter the experiment from being repeated. A well-conducted sugar estate, with means on the part of the owner to conduct it and work it to advantage, would be, at 4¾ cents per pound, a preferable occupation and investment to a cotton estate at 8½ to 9 cents per pound for cotton.

Our city continues unusually healthy. Deaths for the past week 106, in a population of 140,000.

Heavy supplies of Western Produce, say Flour, Corn, Oats are on hand, and stocks daily accumulating, so that Flour is dull at $4 50 a $5 for good brands; Corn 40c. and Oats from 20 to 25c.; Lard, no demand, at 6½ a 7c.

Thermometer 90° in the shade. P. B. P.

Licensed Drinking Establishments in Cincinnati.

The amount of drunkenness in Cincinnati has greatly increased during the last two or three years. The number of drinking establishments licensed by the Council has also greatly increased. We give below the statistics of Licenses from Sept. 1, 1848, to Sept. 1, 1849:

Date.		No.	Amo'nt.	Date.		No.	Amo'nt.
In Sept.	1848,	18	$968	In March,	1849,	14	$755
Oct.	"	12	578	April,	"	7	410
Nov.	"	11	314	May,	"	43	2,340
Dec.	"	8	655	June,	"	244	12,240
Jan.	1849,	7	448	July,	"	66	3,530
Feb.	"	9	560	August,	"	65	2,120
Total						504	$23,704

Average price of Licenses, $45. Number licensed in 1847-8, 278. Increase of Licenses, 226.

From the number of Licenses, 2 for theaters, 2 for circuses, and a few for concerts, in all about 10 to 14, should be deducted, which would leave 490 Licenses for taverns and coffee-houses. The proportion licensed of these stand thus: Coffee-Houses, 350; Taverns, 140.

But two-thirds of those licensed as taverns are really nothing but coffee-houses. Almost the whole tavern business is done by about 30 establishments. There are about 450 whose chief business is the sale of liquors and this is an increase of about 200 on the present year. Examining the names of the licensed keepers of drinking-houses, we find that about 100 only are Americans, and 350 foreigners. The chief part of the Licenses were granted during the Cholera season, and 141 Licenses were granted in three days. [Cincinnati Atlas.

FIRE.—In Frederick, Md. on the 18th, the cabinet shop of Frederick Schroeder in Newmarket-st was burnt up. Loss $1,000.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION, for the education of Boys, 259 Greene-st near Clinton-place.—The Fall term commences Monday, Sept 10. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, 200 Broadway, and Crowell's, 309 Broadway. For further information relative to the principles on which this Institution is conducted application may be made to the Principal, J. H. PATTON. s6 3wed*

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 45 Walker-st, will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 11. s1 1mTh&S*

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The sweet, Rare-ripe Peaches and delicious Magnum-bonum Plums are almost gone. Of Peaches, some golden-glorious Cling-stones still cling kindly to us, and the season begins to purple toward October and the luscious luxuries of Croton Point. What pleasant almanac-making for the sensitive palate thus to dial the seasons by the fair fruits which hang like cinctered and living jewels, surrounded by their green vandykes and scolloped leaves!

☞ Broadway is again passable throughout its entire length: the paving operations being suspended till the 20th of October.

☞ There is some probability that the projected new market, at the foot of Avenue C, will be carried into effect.

☞ Why is the Revolving Clothes-Line fond of pedestrian exercise? Because it is always going about in the Park.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A man named James Tiergson fell into the water at the foot of Chambers st. on Wednesday afternoon, but was fortunately rescued from death by a Mr. McGalleck. Also, one Charles Brown was rescued from drowning in the water at the foot of James st. by officer Sharpe, who fished him out and conveyed him to the station-house.

PROPERTY FOUND.—About seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, officer Terry of the Fourteenth Ward discovered two boys in the yard of the house corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. attempting to break open a trunk. They immediately fled, leaving the property, which consisted of women's and children's apparel, in the hands of the officer. An owner is wanted for it at the station house. Also, a large silver fork, marked F, was picked up in Center Market, for which also an owner is wanted at the same place.

TAKEN FROM A THIEF.—A gold cylinder-escapement watch, four holes jewelled, M. J. Tobias maker, was taken from a notorious thief by Capt. Magnes of the Sixth Ward, to whom claimants must apply.

A WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN.—About 1 o'clock yesterday a woman named Jane Murray was walking along Cherry-st. when she was knocked down by a horse which became unmanageable. The cause of the fright of the horse was, that he came in contact with a wagon, which impeded his progress, and he thereupon ran away, doing the injury above stated.

BACK BROKEN.—A man named James Hagerty, Belville, N. J. a boatman employed on board the barge Anna Maria, lying at Pier 12, North River, was severely hurt yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, by one of the large cut stones which the Anna Maria carried, which fell on his back from one of the slings. He was removed from the vessel in a state of insensibility.

FRACTURED HEAD.—As John O'Gorman, a mason's laborer, residing in Thirty-seventh-st. was carrying a hod of bricks up a ladder to a new building in Fifth-avenue, about 2 o'clock yesterday, he missed his footing and fell to the ground. In the fall he received several wounds, including a fracture of the skull.

Things in California.

[Extracts from Private Letters Com. for The Tribune.]

California Comforts.... Modes of Transportation.... Expenses.... Adaptation of the Country for Agriculture.... Great Success of the Writer.... Rumors from Home.... Hints to the Prospective Emigrants, &c.

We have been permitted to copy the following interesting items from various California letters received in this City by the friends of those who have arrived at the Mines:

One writes that he is reclining under an India-rubber tent which makes the heat still more intense, with the bottom of a tin pan for a desk, and his neighbors in the same predicament. He says, however, that it is a little worse still 'at home,' about 30 or 40 miles further in land, where they sleep, eat and live altogether under the shade of a 'brave old oak,' with a large flat stone for the table.

Another states that he is making money fast, and has considerable good fortune to counterbalance a great deal of hard work.

Another party writes that the only means of transportation between the Mines and Sacramento City (the head of navigation,) is by ox-teams, which charge 18 and 20 cents for every pound of baggage and make the owner walk at that—so that, as all agree, it is policy to take as little as possible. "Three of us," says this letter, "made arrangements to use one machine and to tent together. We purchased a piece of cotton cloth and utensils for cooking in San Francisco, and some few provisions—and our freight from Sacramento City to the Mines, thirty five miles, cost us $50. The remainder of our baggage we left in San Francisco and Sacramento City, where we have to pay two and three dollars per month for storage of every trunk and package. It takes the ox-teams three days to come up loaded, and two to return. You may wonder why they do not use horses instead of oxen. The reason is that the horses are not broken to harness, and if they were, there is so little food that they could not live. The oxen subsist on what they can get by grazing in the night."

This part of California, continues the letter, is in no way adapted for Agriculture, being hilly and mountainous, and the climate unfavorable. The best of Dutchess County farms would be unprofitable, for there is no rain before October or November, and then not continually, as is represented. Indeed, says the writer, I am told that it has been known not to rain for three years. The country is only valuable for its mines—especially of gold, which is undoubtedly abundant, and the discovery yet in its infancy.—Most of the accounts regarding the gold-digging are essentially *true*. To convince you, I will only state my own experience, which you must not disbelieve:—I have now been engaged in the mines one month and four days, [the letter is dated July 22,] on a bar that has been partially dug over, in company with one other young man (a lawyer by profession) from New-York; and we have now on hand between *two and three pounds of gold*—which we have accumulated in that time beside purchasing a machine and the interest of our third partner, and other expenses amounting to $300; and deducting also our expense of living at the following rates: Flour 30 cts a pound; Pork 61 cts; Fresh Beef 30 cts; Molasses $5 per gallon; Ham 75 cents per lb; Brown Sugar 40 cts per lb—and other things in proportion!

You must not think (he continues) that we *purchase* all these articles. Our principal articles of food are flour, pork, ham and coffee—occasionally dried apples to prevent the scurvy. Potatoes are not now to be had; the last we had sold for $1 per lb.

There is a report here at the Mines that the ship Humboldt is quarantined at San Francisco, having the cholera on board—that she left Panama with 180 passengers, 100 of whom died on the passage. Also, that the steamer had seven cases on board. But I do not yet credit these reports.

—Here is a specimen of the manner in which rumors from home reach the diggers at the Mines. It is from another portion of the same letter:

"It is further rumored that there has been a tremendous mob and riot in New-York—that St. Louis is nearly burned down—that New-Orleans is under water—and that Santa Anna has returned to Mexico and declared war against the United States! If this part *should* prove true, it will go hard with the poor Mexicans in these diggings.

—If any of our friends (continues this writer) anticipate coming to California, wait until January, and then come by way of Panama in the steamer—and be careful to secure your *passage through* in New-York. I have seen several who came from Panama in sailing vessels who had suffered greatly and were from 90 to 120 days reaching S. Francisco!

—I was in perfect of general health when this letter was written. No outbreaks or disturbances had arisen, and very little trouble of any kind. The writer says, "I have not yet seen a drunken man here." Labor and capital are all that is wanted here to accumulate wealth. Unless a man is willing and able to work, he must have capital to operate with.—All accounts thus agree that hard labor awaits the greedy digger.

RUSSIAN VENGEANCE.—Behind the chapel was a rack, and on both sides of the rack were several rows of gallows some miles in length, and instruments of torture ready for the unfortunate victims. The punishments were in accordance with the degree of culpability and station in society of the rebels. In the first row of gallows the most guilty were executed; after being subject to the rack they were quartered alive. The leaders had their hands and left leg cut off, and afterward impaled on long spikes, and left to their horrible fate. Their groans were heard for miles, and their bodies feasted the eyes of the panic-stricken population. In the second row of gallows they were only quartered, and their sufferings were, at least, shorter. In the third row the parties were simply beheaded. In the fourth row they were merely hanged. In the fifth they ran the gauntlet and the knout. All the ecclesiastics were burned. There were separate gallows for women, married and maiden. Even children of thirteen years were subjected to great cruelty. Married couples were occasionally hanged on the same gallows, as well as whole families. During the space of three months, 13,000 human beings were executed in presence of Dolgourouki. Stenko Rosin's nephew and particular friend was quartered. Among the female prisoners was a handsome nun, who over her female garments had a male attire. She commanded a corps of 7,000 men, gave more than once proofs of extraordinary courage and great ability in the field, and inflicted terrible losses on the Russians. When summoned before Dolgorouki, she displayed a firmness and presence of mind difficult to describe, and said, if every one under her command had done his duty in such a manner as she had done, Dolgorouki, instead of erecting gallows, would have taken to his heels. As for a nun in Russia to run away from a monastery is a capital offense, she lay down quietly on the funeral pile, and was burned to ashes.—The dangling dead bodies of so many thousand veterans brought many crows and ravens, which devoured the corpses. [From that time that suburb is called the suburb of hell. [The Cossacks of the Ukraine.

MARINE HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND, Sept. 1849.

NOTICE.—To prevent any trouble and expense to the friends of patients in this Institution, notice is hereby given that quarantine regulations are strictly enforced according to law, and that no visitors are permitted to see the sick. Every information will, however, be afforded to the friends of the inmates, upon application at the gate, or by letter to the undersigned.

F. CAMPBELL STEWART, M.D.
Physician of Marine Hospital.
s11 1mecd

MR. AND MRS. KIDDER respectfully announce to their patrons and the public, that their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be redressed on Monday, the 10th Sept. at 187 Greene-st. s8 2mecd*

For The Tribune.

TAXATION.

Wealth—Poverty—Monopoly—Duty of the State.

Hitherto the policy of Governments has been to encourage the accumulation of Wealth. What has been the fruit of this policy? It has stimulated Avarice, made the few rich and the many poor, robbed Labor of its fair reward, enabled those of superior tact, talent and dishonesty to subjugate Weakness and Honesty to their will, and is filling even our Republic with gross inequalities, in spite of her freedom from primogeniture and entailments. The ranks of Poverty are constantly enlarging in this country—and that in a far greater ratio than the increase of population. There was a time in our early history when there was no poverty, when the wants of all were supplied from the products of their labor. With this happy condition of things immigration made no difference, because there was no Monopoly to deprive them of a piece for a house, neither was there a class of heavy capitalists to control the pursuits of the people, amass their wealth, fill up the ranks of competitive labor, and force the people to toil for such wages as might please their employers.

Now, how stands the case in the "Old Thirteen!" Is it possible for a poor young man to obtain a farm anywhere in their consecrated territory short of ten to twenty years of toil for a master? Compute the wages of common labor at as high a rate as you can, and then estimate the price of fair land anywhere within a hundred miles of any battle-ground of American freedom at as low a rate as possible, and the question is submitted to you, if every young man who is penniless and homeless is not compelled to toil at the despotic bidding of another during the best part of his life before he can have a house in which to live as an independent freeman! Is this the condition for which his father fought! Is this the fruit of the policy that was consecrated on the altar of Liberty in 1776!

We need not confine ourselves to the "Old Thirteen," for this species of slavery has extended North, and South, and West, far toward the Great River, and a few years more, under the same policy, will find the fate of the Poor and of Freedom sealed between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. A few years more, and no one from the ranks of the poor of this vast region, except those endowed by their God with superior power, will be able to obtain a comfortable home until the best portion of his days have been spent in servitude; and these few will owe their gratitude to their God instead of their country. A few years more, and the ranks of Poverty will swell at an alarming rate, and for every poor young man who becomes independent, many of the sons of rich parents will sink into the serfdom of the poor.

This cannot be denied. As a country grows older the difficulty of obtaining a competency by labor increases. This is proved by facts that every one can observe for himself.

What are the causes!

I. *Land Monopoly.*—A few individuals are permitted to possess the land, and the many, who need it to till, cannot obtain it except at a high rents, and without any certainty of holding it more than year. None has a right to more land than he wishes to till for himself, and every one has a fair right to this amount. If this be true, how great is the wrong done to the landless, by those who hold the soil and "toil not nor spin." How can we calculate the depth of the wickedness of holding tracts of land which our wants do not require, and for which many are suffering! What epithet in the English Language is severe enough to properly characterize the policy that permits this state of things!

II. *The Disposition of Capital.*—All Capital invested must be paid a per centage for its use. The law of New-York allows 7 per cent, and sanctions and enforces the right of Capital to take this amount. Every one, therefore, who holds property, whether money, land or anything else, deems himself entitled to 7 per cent. increase without any labor of his own,—this is the absolute legal right of Capital. See, now, how this principal operates. The aggregate amount of Capital in the United States is estimated at $8,000,000,000, and 7 per cent. on this amount to $560,000,000.—Now the annual product of the United States is largely estimated at $1,500,000,000, from which we must deduct the amount paid to Capital, and there remains $940,000,000 as the reward of the Labor of the People. Thus, all the Labor of the whole People does not command two thirds of the annual production! This is the way Capital operates. Some investments make far more than 7 per cent.; thus, the Utica and Schenectady Railroad made a dividend of 16 per cent. last year.

It is thought right by all the approved Moralists, Political Economists, Statesmen, Clergy and Philosophers of the world, for Capitalists to make as much with their capital as possible. One makes 7 per cent. by lending, another 8 per cent. by investing it in manufactures, and another from 8 to 16 per cent. in Railroad Stock. Hence there is a constant strife among Capitalists to make the largest profits.—This strife is frequently waged to the prejudice of Labor, for it is sought at the lowest possible rate. If "times are hard," Capital is loth to relent, and its holders will not accept of less than ordinary profits if Labor can possibly be made to contribute the usual gain. No respect is had to the condition of the laborer, whether he can live or not,—the only question with Capital is, can Labor be obtained at a certain rate, and the question of starvation rests entirely with the laborer.

The competition of Capital is never so great as the competition of Labor; and hence, Labor cannot maintain its rights in the contest. The latter must always bear the burden of the times; if there be any depression it must be the first object depressed.

III. *The Accumulation of Wealth.*—This is another cause of the increase of Poverty in our country. Want is the measure of Wealth, and wherever the latter is amassed, there we find evidence that some of our fellow-men are suffering for lack of a full supply of all their wants. It cannot be otherwise; for were the wants of all amply supplied, there would be no surplus Wealth in the world. Anything that is not needed to supply some want is not Wealth, because it possesses no value. Hence, all accumulations beyond the supply of all the true wants of an individual, are made at the expense of the people; and the greater these accumulations are, the poorer do the people become, and the stronger grows the arm of Capital to make further exactions from the already impoverished.

But must this policy continue? Is there no remedy? There is simple remedy, and we will indicate it as briefly as we have stated the wrong to be remedied:

I. *Education.*—The people must be so instructed that they will respect the equal right of any one to a free use of the elements of Nature, and to a full supply of every want from the products of his own toil. The truth on this subject must be pressed home, until every individual will scorn accumulations at the expense of the mass, and until no one will dare to use superior talent, which is the free gift of God, in exacting from the weak and the poor more than half their earnings. To the end that the truth may be known on this subject and all become so educated against Avarice that the mass shall not suffer for its gratification, do we write these things, and not to denounce the Rich. We desire that Morality on this subject may be elevated, Political Economy, Theology and Philosophy reformed, and Partial Legislation abolished.—This done, and there is some hope for the extinction of Crime and Poverty.

II. *The Repeal of Unjust Laws.*—That is an unjust law which permits one to monopolize the earth—to hold from the use of others more than he needs for his own cultivation. This monopoly is at the basis not only of slavery at the South but of all poverty at the North. Break up the plantations at the South by "Land Limitation," and every slave will go free and have land enough of his own to cultivate. Break up Land Monopoly at the North and the Labor Market will cease to be so crowded as to enable Capital to fatten on the impoverishment of the People. We want not only the Public Domain free in limited quantities to the actual settler alone, but we want provision made against the accumulation of large landed estates hereafter in the old States, and for the breaking up of those already possessed by their legal division among the heirs. No one can say that Land Monopoly is right, for then any one would have the right, if he could obtain the power, to possess a whole State and exclude all others from the cultivation of its soil. If it be wrong for the law to assist individuals in obtaining and keeping large landed estates, as it has done and still does in Europe, it is wrong for any one individual to do the same thing by his own power. Whatever is wrong for the State to do is wrong also for an individual. If it be wrong for the law of Britain to confirm unto the Duke of Sutherland a tract of land containing more than 3,000,000 of acres, it is wrong for the law of this country to confirm unto any one of our citizens ten, twenty, thirty or forty thousand acres. If it is wrong for the law to secure ten thousand acres to one, it is also wrong for it to secure to any one more than an independent home.

III. *Taxation.*—The State should favor equality among the people instead of promoting that gross inequality which we now behold through all Society. If the object of Government be to benefit the greatest possible number without injuring any it should discourage Avarice and the extensive accumulation of Wealth. We would have Taxation levied with discrimination in favor of small estates and against large ones, to the end that the lust of gain shall be diminished, and the people at large have a more equal chance of obtaining a full supply of their wants from the reward of moderate labor. The object of any Government should be to promote the equitable distribution of Wealth, for all statistics show that happiness depends upon this and not upon the amount of the aggregate Wealth of a nation. Britain has Wealth amounting to $4,000 to each family, while our Wealth will not give over $2,000 to each family; and who will say there is more general happiness in Britain than in the United States of America!

Another reason for adopting a discriminating system of Taxation is that the money which is needed to suitably educate the People may be obtained in a larger ratio from the great fortunes which have been accumulated at the expense of the people's ignorance. Wealth is bound for the support of Education, and enough should be raised to give every child a thorough physical and mental discipline. As large estates have been the means of keeping the Poor in their present condition, it is but just that they should contribute largely to repair the wrong they have done.

The system of Taxation we would recommend to effect this object would be something like the following: Exempt all properties of less valuation than $500; levy 3 mills on the dollar for the first $500 of every property, as also on every estate, between this and some other value, say $1,000; levy 4 mills per dollar on the first $1,000 of every property, deducting the first $500 that has been taxed 3 mills, as also 4 mills on all estates valued between this amount and, say, $2,000; levy 5 mills per dollar on the next $1,000, 6 mills on the next $2,000, 7 mills on the next $4,000, 8 mills on the next $8,000, 9 mills on the next $16,000, and so on. The following table, illustrating this plan, is calculated for Ohio, though accuracy cannot be determined short of a census and valuation for this purpose. The population of Ohio is now about 2,000,000, or say 400,000 families, 200,000 of which hold less than $500 worth of property, and therefore are not included in the table of taxable inhabitants. The property of the State was assessed at $421,000,000 for 1848. The footing of our table gives $470,200,000, which is not far from what the next assessment will or should give. Three mills per dollar was the levy for 1848. I take this amount for the smallest levy, and raise it as the estates go up in value for the purpose of getting the additional Revenue which the Educational of the People demands. The State levy of 3 mills for last year gave $1,265,769; our table gives $3,350,000, which would be a bountiful treasure for educational purposes in Ohio, without being burdensome to the small property-holders:

Tax Prop'ty.	Valuation Each.	Total Valuation.	Rate per Dollar.	Amount of Levy.
200,000....	$500....	$100,000,000	—3 mills.	$300,000
80,000....	1,000....	40,000,000	—4 "	160,000
40,000....	2,000....	40,000,000	—5 "	200,000
20,000....	4,000....	40,000,000	—6 "	240,000
10,000....	8,000....	40,000,000	—7 "	280,000
5,000....	16,000....	40,000,000	—8 "	320,000
2,500....	32,000....	40,000,000	—9 "	360,000
1,250....	64,000....	40,000,000	—10 "	400,000
625....	128,000....	40,000,000	—11 "	440,000
300....	200,000....	21,600,000	—12 "	259,200
100....	400,000....	20,000,000	—13 "	260,000
10....	800,000....	4,000,000	—14 "	56,000
3....	1,000,000....	600,000	—15 "	9,000
2....	2,000,000....	2,000,000	—16 "	32,000
1....	4,000,000....	2,000,000	—17 "	34,000
Total value....		$470,200,000	Total tax	3,350,200

Perhaps the reader is puzzled to determine how the fourth column is produced, as the multiplication of 80,000 by 1,000, for instance, will not give $40,000,000. It must be borne in mind that the first $500 is assessed 3 mills through all the higher properties; therefore, $500 must be deducted from $1,000, and the remainder is multiplied into 80,000 to give the $40,000,000. So, also, the $2,000 was assessed through all the larger valuations, and must be deducted from the next valuation of $4,000 and the remainder multiplied by 20,000 to give $40,000,000.

The following table will give each man's amount of tax:

			Each.	Each.
200,000....	$500—3 mills		$1 50....	
80,000....	1,000—4	"	2 00....	$3 50
40,000....	2,000—5	"	5 00....	8 50
20,000....	4,000—6	"	12 00....	20 50
10,000....	8,000—7	"	28 00....	48 50
5,000....	16,000—8	"	64 00....	112 50
2,500....	32,000—9	"	144 00....	256 50
1,250....	64,000—10	"	320 00....	576 50
625....	128,000—11	"	708 00....	1,284 50
300....	200,000—12	"	864 00....	2,148 50
100....	400,000—13	"	2,600 00....	4,748 50
10....	800,000—14	"	5,600 00....	10,348 50
3....	1,000,000—15	"	3,000 00....	13,348 50
2....	2,000,000—16	"	16,000 00....	29,348 50
1....	4,000,000—17	"	34,000 00....	63,348 50

The fifth column is thus found: Add the tax on $500, at three mills, to wit, $1 50, to the tax on $1,000 less by $500, on the principle above stated, at 4 mills, to wit, $200, and we have $3 50 as the tax of each man holding $1,000 valuation; add this $3 50 to the tax on $2,000, less by $1,000, at 5 mills, to wit, $5, and we have $8 50, as given in the table, for the tax of each man holding $2,000 valuation; and so on through the table.

Of course this is not an arbitrary calculation. It is only designed to illustrate the principle we have proposed, of discriminating Taxation, favoring small estates and disfavoring large accumulations of Wealth. Any change can be made to suit the views of others.

If it be objected that we take away one of the great incentives to activity, in striking at the gratification of Avarice, we reply that it is time the attention of our talented men and women were turned from Avarice to that which is nobler—to Mental Development, Virtue and Happiness. The pursuit of Knowledge and Goodness has charms of eternal endurance, and the public mind should be diverted from the Perishable to that which shall never fade. Let us begin—raise Money and Educate the People. L. A. H.

For The Tribune.

Revolution in Music.

For the last fifty years, many of the most eminent musicians of the Old World have been endeavoring to invent a more simple method of musical notation. In 1795, two were offered at Paris and Leipsic, but they were both more complicated than the old. Others have contented themselves with writing explanatory treatises and attempts at partial improvements, and numberless are the grammars, primers, and treatises under different titles, which have been written by different composers for this object, among whom are Weber, Cramer, Bertini, Palestrina, Maas-Spohr, Chladni, Bach, Hunter, &c.

But like most important principles in Science and Art, the solution of the complicated difficulties of the present system of Musical Notation seems to be as simple as was Newton's discovery of the laws of gravitation—as Columbus's manner of standing an egg on end—as the accidental discovery, by a lazy boy, of the most important principle in steam machinery—as, indeed, almost all important inventions and discoveries turn out to be, so simple that the world invariably exclaims—"How strange that some child has not thought of this before!"

It seems almost impossible that the numerous chromatic signatures and accidentals, which are used to give expression in musical composition, may be entirely swept away without sacrificing the least essential principle. But, incredible as it may seem, all these perplexities, which have so long laid like an incubus upon this beautiful science, can be removed by a method so simple that, in the mind of an illuminati of the profession in this City, its simplicity constituted an objection. "Why," said he, with annihilating emphasis, "*it leaves nothing for the mind of the performer to do.*" The system which has been invented and patented at Washington by Professor Ernest Von Heevingen, a citizen of the United States, is likely to effect a revolution in the musical world as radical and extensive as that which Luther effected in the Church. It seeks to reform, or rather to reconstruct, a system, which is the result of the accumulated labor of generations, but which has ever been considered a cumbrous though a beautiful and wonderfully ingenious piece of machinery.

Instead of using those semi-divisions of the chromatic scale called sharps and flats, or any of the machinery connected with them, which creates the language of musical composition, the inventor *simply uses black and white notes.* The divisions of time remain the same, but the orthography, grammar, all else, in fact, is changed, simplified in its mechanical construction, though still as comprehensive in scope, as capable of the same variety of expression, while it gives the composer a command of his theme, and the performer a command of his instrument, of which the perplexities of the present system measurably deprive him. Am I understood? I am sure that no musician can misunderstand. If he does let him divide the twelve sounds of the chromatic scale into black and white, seven white and five black, and apply the principle. Is A B C more simple? A.

☞ The trial of Childs, the Missouri Bank smuggler, commenced at St. Louis on the 10th inst. Childs appeared in Court. The case, however, was continued till the third Monday of October—the parties not being fully prepared.

☞ Three members from Ohio, of the last Congress, have died since the adjournment of that body on the 4th of March last, viz: Rudolphus Dickinson, of the VIth, or Sandusky District; Daniel Duncan of the XIth, or Licking District; and John D. Cummins of the XVIth, or Tuscarawas District.

Astor-place Riot—EIGHTH DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Judge Cook, Assistant Judge Kissam and Recorder Tallmadge.

The large attendance of visitors in no way diminishes and the interest seems to increase as the revelations are proceeded with. The Court was opened at half past 9.

The following Counsel were in attendance:

For the Prosecution—Messrs. McKeon, District Attorney; Whitney and J. B. Phillips.

For the Defense—Messrs. Smith, Blankman, Busteed, Jr., Busteed, Sen., Sherwood, Cornell, Morrison, Goodhue and Scott.

Stewart J. Smith recalled by the prosecution to prove the general riot.—Q. What time of night was it when you saw Bennett? A. Between 8 and 9 o'clock I think. Q. Will you describe the general appearance of the scene which you saw outside the Opera House that night; give us as near as you can the number of persons assembled and their general conduct.

Mr. Smith objected to the question, as no ground had been laid for it.

Witness.—There was a large crowd of persons there. I should think thousands—they were very tumultuous and throwing stones, they were throwing them at the Opera House, they broke the windows and made several attempts to force their way into the house through the door. In Astor-place they drove them back from the door and barricaded it on the inside. I myself was struck on the hand with a stone; I staggered against the Opera House; several Policemen took me in; I recovered in about five minutes and returned to my duty; the stones came from the mob; the mob were engaged in shouting, hallooing, pushing and cheering; the Police were out to arrest riotous persons, when the mob cried out Don't let them take them away, rescue them, to the number of others beside myself were injured, some were Policemen and some belonged to the military.

Cross-examined.—At the time I arrested Bennet I had been struck with a stone; there had been great many stones thrown at the time; I don't think that there were stones throwing at the exact time I arrested him; there were a great number of people around.

Mr. Blankman.—Q. About what time did you make the arrest of Mr Bennett? A. As well as I can recollect, between 8 or 9, he was walking from the end of the Opera House in the direction of Broadway; it is my impression the lamps were lit. Q. How long before you arrested Bennet were the stones thrown? A. I can't tell you. Q. Had the performance taken place at the time you were ordered out? A. I don't think it had; I was not in the interior of the theater; I was only on the lobby.

Mr. Sherwood.—Do you know who threw the stone that hit you? A. No sir. Q. What time of the evening were you hit? A. From circumstances, I think it must have been about 8. Q. Do you think they were all rioters who were there that night? A. No sir; I do not; but you could not distinguish the innocent from the guilty among the rioters. Q. Were there not persons there who tried to gain a peaceable admission? A. There were, but they were not the house was full.

Mr. Cornell.—Do you know of any persons who had been arrested to have been let away. A. No sir. I heard there were some who escaped. Q. Were you at the Ninth Ward station-house on the next morning? A. I was. Q. Did you know of any persons as having escaped from it during the night? A. To my knowledge I do not.

Mr. Sebell.—What time did the fire take place? A. Between 9 and 10, as well as I can think.

Mr. Cornell.—How many persons escaped from the Opera-house? A. I don't know that one escaped; I heard it.

Mr. Smith.—Did you see the military? A. I saw a division seem very much displeased! A. As far as I know all the persons went away, with the exception of one. Q. Were any of the Police or military killed that night? A. Not that I know of! Q. How many citizens were killed? A. I don't know but what I read in the papers.

Court.—Don't speak if you only know by that.

Witness.—I saw seven dead.

Q. Was there any pile of stones in the vicinity of the Opera House? A. There was, sir. Q. Do you know if there was any attempt made on the door of the Opera House in Eighth-st.? A. I know there was. Q. How many Policemen were inside of the house that night? A. I don't know, sir. Q. At what time were you ordered outside the house? A. I presume it must have been near 8. Q. Did you know the Sheriff had with him? A. I do not. Q. Mr. Macready was advertised to perform!—A. I believe he was. Q. Did he perform? A. I don't know; I did not see him; I was not in the interior, but in the lobby. Q. What time did the first volley from the military take place? A. About 10.

Daniel Carpenter, Captain of the Fifth Ward Police, sworn.—I was on duty at the Opera House; I made a memorandum of the occurrences which took place under my own observation that night; I was one of the aids of the Chief of Police that night.

District Attorney.—Captain Carpenter has made those memorandums in a very clear manner, and it would be a great saving of time if they were read.

Mr. Smith wished to read them before they were submitted to the Jury.

Mr. Blankman.—When did you make those memorandums? A. Two or three days after the transaction. Q. Did you take notes? A. I made this from notes and memory.

Mr. Blankman.—I then say it c