NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, CORNER OF SPRUCE AND NASSAU-STREETS, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,

and delivered to City Subscribers for 12 1-2 Cents per week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, Five Dollars per annum, in advance. Subscriptions taken for six months. For three months, $1 50. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily Papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of The Tribune are not allowed any difference.

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Payment required in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES—12½ cents per line, each insertion.

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All advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and Evening Editions.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of $2 per annum in advance. Eight copies for $10, or twenty copies to one address for $20, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

FOR EUROPEAN CIRCULATION!

is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Liverpool. Price 6¼ cents per copy, or $4 per year, postage included.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Chagres. Price, 6¼ cents per copy.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASTLE GARDEN.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MDLLE JENNY LIND, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 11, 1850.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Overture—"Oberon"..... .....C. M. V. Weber.
Aria—"Sorgete."
Mad Lello secondo.....Rossini.
Sung by Sig. BELLETI
Scena and Cavatina—"Casta Diva,"
Norma.....Bellini.
Mdlle. JENNY LIND.
Grand Duett for two Piano-fortes....Thalberg.
Messrs. Benedict and Hoffman.
Duetto—"Per Piacer."
(Il Turco in Italia).....Rossini.
Mdlle. JENNY LIND and Sig. Belletti.

PART II.

Overture—"Crusaders."
(First time in America,)
Benedict.
Trio Concertante—For Voice and two Flutes,
Camp of Silesia—Meyerbeer,
Composed expressly for Mdlle JENNY LIND.
Mdlle. JENNY LIND.
Flutes—Messrs. Kyle and Siede.
Aria Buffa—"Largo al Factotum."
Barbiere—Rossini.
Sig. Belletti.
Swedish Melody—"Herdsman's Song,
Known as the Echo Song, sung by
Mdlle. JENNY LIND.
Greeting to America.
Prize Composition, by BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Benedict....Composed expressly for this occasion,
Mdlle. JENNY LIND.

Conductor.....Mr. Benedict.

The Orchestra will consist of Sixty Performers, including the first talent in the country.

Price of Tickets $3. Choice of places will be sold by auction at Castle Garden at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning, September 9.

Doors open at 5—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

No checks will be issued.

Mdlle. JENNY LIND'S Second Grand Concert will be given at Castle Garden on Friday Evening, 13th inst.

Choice places to the second Concert will be sold on Thursday morning, 12th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Chickering's Grand Pianos will be used at the First Concert. s6 5t

AUTHORIZED EDITION OF

JENNY LIND MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the attention of the public to the subjoined letters from Mr. Benedict and Signor Belletti.

The subscribers have claimed to be the authorized agents for the publishing of *the* Jenny Lind music, and they believe the subjoined letters satisfactorily prove the foundations of their claim.

LONDON, August, 1850.

TO SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, Esq.: *Sir*—We herewith assign to you the full and exclusive right to all the music sung by Mdlle. Jenny Lind in America; also, all the music composed or sung by us during our sojourn in the United States.

JULES BENEDICT,
GIOVANNI BELLETTI.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1850.

TO SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, Esq.: *Sir*—I certify, with pleasure, that your edition of the Jenny Lind music, in which you have associated the name of Firth, Pond & Co. is the only authorized edition published; and further, that each song is duly revised by me before publication.

JULES BENEDICT.

s9 1t*u&A

JENNY LIND'S CONCERTS.

TICKETS for these Concerts can be procured at low rates on application to

WILLIAM HALL & SON,
239 Broadway.

s9 3t

TICKETS FOR JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT.—A limited number in Balcony or Parquet in situations as good as any in the house, for sale on reasonable terms, by HIRAM DIXON, 2 Maiden-lane. s10 2ds*

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT TICKETS.

FOUR TICKETS, Nos 3,024 3,025 3,026 and 3,027 superior seats to see or hear—Parquette. Price $10. Inquire at the bar of the Eastern Pearl-st. House, corner of Ferry-st. s10 1t*

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.

TICKETS FOR THESE CONCERTS can be obtained on application to WM. HALL & SON,
239 Broadway.

s10 2ds

M'LLE JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.

EVERY SEAT FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT has been disposed of. The purchasers can procure their tickets during this day at the office at Castle Garden. Those holding yellow tickets will the better secure their seats by going on Wednesday night at about 5 o'clock. Those holding red and blue tickets should arrive about 6 o'clock. All places forfeited unless possession is taken before 8 o'clock. A few promenade tickets may be obtained at the American Museum. Price $3. No money will be taken at the doors on the night of the concert. The gentlemen engaged as ushers will please be punctually at the garden at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, in order to learn their duties. Ticket No. 512 has been taken by mistake, instead of No. 509. It must be exchanged. [s10 2ds*] P. T. BARNUM.

THE MINSTREL'S CURSE,

A GROUP IN MARBLE,
BY CHARLES MULLER

THIS work of art, which received the second prize at the National Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris (1849,) will be exhibited next week in the rooms of the National Academy of Design, 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. s10 3t*eod*

MORRISANIA CELEBRATION.—Grand Festival, Promenade, Pic Nic, &c—The Anniversary Celebration of Morrisania Village will take place on Wednesday, 11th inst. if rainy, the next fair day. The exercises will consist of several salutes from an exhumed six pounder of Revolutionary times; Grand Promenade, preceded by Dodworth's Brass Band; Orations by Horace Greeley and others. Dinners for those who wish, at 50 cents, by B. Durell of the Morrisania Hotel. Fire-works in the evening under the direction of Daniel Moran, Pyrotechnist, &c. &c. &c. All interested in the prosperity of Morrisania will be there of course, and the public generally are urgently invited to be present. Come one—come all. The fare for the excursion has been fixed by the Harlem Railroad Company at 12½ cents each way, the trains running as follows: Leave City Hall at 9 10, 11½ A M. Returning leave Morrisania at 2: 57, 4: 38, 5: 55 and 9 P.M. The 9 o'clock morning and evening trains are extra for this occasion. The public are earnestly invited to take the 9 o'clock morning train arriving in time to join the villagers in the grand promenade. By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

GEORGE SCARDEFIELD, Chairman.
WM. CAULDWELL, Secretary. s10 2t*

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager—JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr. Assistant Manager.—For the whole of this week, commencing Monday, Sept. 9, 1850, those extraordinary infant phenomena, Kate and Ellen Sateman, will positively make their very last appearance here on Friday next, until which time they will enact some favorite comedy or tragedy every afternoon. 'The Drunkard' will be performed every evening this week, and also on Saturday afternoon. A Million of Curiosities are to be seen at the Museum; Mad. Lamont, the great fortune-teller, the Negro Turning White, &c. Afternoon performances at 3; Evening at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts: children 12½ cts.

THE DUSSELDORF ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—New paintings recently arrived from Europe, among which is "Germania," by Kechler, a work of art of the highest class. The exhibition of paintings by artists of the above school has received many additions, and remains open at the two rooms over the Hall of the Church of Divine Unity in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts. from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents; Catalogues 12½ cents. je19 1f

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—THURSDAY, Sept 12, 1850, at 3 o'clock.—Purse $300. Two mile Heats in Harness.

George Young enters b m. Lady Moscow.
Otis Dimmick, enters b. g. Jack Hostler.
Wm Wheelan enters b. g Pelham.

The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, and return when the sports are over.

s9 3ts* SPICER & McMANN, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CITY ITEMS.

THE JENNY LIND TICKET-AUCTION—*Second Day.*—The sale of Tickets for the first Concert of Jenny Lind was resumed at Castle Garden at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was very largely attended. The first privilege offered was from 1 to 20; an increase of ten over the privilege of Saturday. The sales began with $5 and $5 25, and ran up to $6 25; continuing stationary for some time at $6, and went off freely at $5. For the accommodation of those who were limited as to prices, the privilege was subsequently extended to 50 seats.

Mr. Barnum announced that an offer of $5 had been made for every seat remaining in the house, but he had not accepted it; nor would he do so, though $1,000 were offered. The probability of the residue of the seats going in other directions produced the effect of keeping up the price yesterday morning at $5.

The number of tickets sold up to yesterday was over Three Thousand. Messrs. Hall & Son were the largest purchasers, taking 1,800 seats, at $5 to $4 50—mostly at the former rate.

Messrs. Jollie & Son took 140 seats, at $5 to $5½.

"John Smith" purchased a very large number of seats.

Phalon was also a heavy purchaser.

The Irving House purchased 90 additional seats, at $5.

The Clinton Hotel took 20 seats, at $5.

The number of single purchases was very large ranging from one to four seats, bid off by individuals at an average of about $5.

We have prepared the following synopsis of the price of tickets, average value, and receipts, as far as we have the data. It will be seen that nearly 4,500 are here put down at an average price of $5 53, or 84¼ per cent. premium:

No of Tickets.	*Price.*	*Total Value.*
1	$225	$225 00
4	35	140 00
1	25	25 00
5	15	75 00
6	13	78 00
21	12	252 00
28	11	308 00
2	10½	21 00
137	10	1370 00
7	9	63 00
30	8½	255 00
50	8	400 00
24	7½	180 00
26	7	182 00
14	6¾	94 50
49	6½	318 50
32	6¼	200 00
2	6¼	12 25
278	6	1668 00
59	5¾	339 50
482	5½	2 51 00
257	5¼	1349 25
45	5¼	236 62
1964	5	9820 00
69	4½	346 88
386	4¼	1831 50
8	4¼	37 00
441	4½	1984 50
55	4	220 00
4476	Average.....$5 53	$24,753 50

—The gate of Castle Garden yesterday morning was crowded by an eager throng of Saturday's purchasers in pursuit of their tickets. The narrow entrances were taken possession of at an early hour, and were not again freed till after noon; the mass of people standing wedged in, somewhat after the California fashion upon the arrival of a steamer. Many who could not succeed in forcing their way to the Ticket office, being endowed with more patience than their neighbors, formed a line, two deep, which at 10 o'clock extended half-way across the Bridge. Gradually the concurse thinned out, and migrated inside the Garden, swelling the numbers in attendance upon the auction. The auctioneer was mounted upon a rostrum in the center of the Balcony.

The old stage and orchestra in the Garden have already been demolished, to make way for the improvements contemplated by Mr. Barnum, and the rasp of saws, the strokes of hammers and the voices of the workmen, make the Garden vocal to an uncomfortable degree. The work is pushed forward with great energy, and will be finished in abundant season for the completion of the decorations and other alterations which are to metamorphose the house. A new place of egress is being constructed from the rear of the balcony, which will render seats in that section very eligible.

THE REHEARSAL OF JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT.—The first full rehearsal of the Grand Concert for to-morrow night took place yesterday at Castle Garden. Judging from the effect produced upon the few who heard it, we should guess that the holders of tickets will not consider them too dearly purchased. As a partial relief to the general curiosity concerning this rehearsal, we give the impressions of a friend whose musical experience entitles his opinion to respect:

We have just returned from JENNY LIND'S first grand rehearsal. We went there, by no means strongly prejudiced in her favor. We have returned another man.

Unfortunately, (for ourselves,) we arrived too late to hear the "*Casta Diva*," or at least the whole of it, but the concluding passages surprised us no little. Still we had our doubts about her, when she began to sing with Signor Belletti the Duo from "*I Turchi in Italia*" Before it was over, we had almost entered another world; we hardly believed that human voice could accomplish what the Swedish vocalist made palpable to our ear. Such perfect execution, such invariably true, even and correct intonation, such *natural* expression in all the middle and lower register of her voice (a part which we expected to find deficient) we never heard before.

We have heard many, say, nearly all the great vocalists of our age; we were there, and ready to draw comparisons; we were cool and unprejudiced, but she completely disarmed us of criticism.

We have spoken of the middle and lower part of her voice; the upper we expected, of course, to find remarkably brilliant, dashing, and effective.—Strange as it may seem, we found it neither brilliant nor dashing, in the common acceptance of the terms, but effective, beyond all conception. And herein, (if we may be allowed to judge from a mere rehearsal) consists its great attraction. She does all this without seeming effort. The Nightingale, to which she has been justly compared, does not pour out its melody with more ease, its notes do not gush forth with more freedom and correctness according to Nature's pitch and scale, than do JENNY LIND'S, according to Art's strictest rules.

As an instance, which may serve to show that we were not alone in our enthusiasm, we would mention that at the close of the first part of the *Trio Concertante* for the two flutes and voice, (in which Mr Siede, one of the finest flutists of the age, plays *second* flute,) the orchestra came to a dead stop. They had been listening to the vocalist and had forgot their parts and all else. There they stood with open mouths, until Mr. Benedict told them that they "must not listen, if they wanted to play their parts." And that orchestra contained George Loder, who played the double bass, and Theodore Eisfeldt, both well known conductors and not easily carried away by enthusiasm. In the *Trio* her voice not only could not be distinguished from the flute, but absolutely was an improvement on it, and of the three Nightingales supposed to be heard then, she was unquestionably the best. An incident occurred during the *Trio* which deserves notice. At a pause, the bell of a steamboat at the landing near by, struck thrice and happened to strike at the exact pauses in her song. At first we ourselves thought it was an orchestral effect, so perfectly did its clear tones harmonize with the voice of the songstress. The bell happened to be exactly in tune and striking the same note with her, and the echo at first deceived all the listeners. Her D. in alt, clear, beautiful, and brilliant, might have been heard at half a mile's distance. But we will not forestall our readers' enjoyment for Wednesday night.

Yet we cannot close this article without a word about *Mr. Benedict*, and *Sig. Belletti*. The former is well known to all of us by his works; the latter, we can assure our readers, is among *Baritones* what *Jenny* is among *Soprani*, at least as far as we have heard in this country.

CONCERT FOR ALL OUT OF DOORS.—Last night about 9 o'clock, Dodworth's admirable Brass Band, renowned for its performance as far as Yankee territory extends, struck up in the Park, for the entertainment of the public in general. Of course, in a few minutes there was a sufficient crowd gathered to warm the rather coolish atmosphere of the Park into a more magnetic and sympathizing feel. The Band played splendidly, and the applause was even more enthusiastic than if it had been echoed back from four walls. The "Marseillaise," the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Love Not," the "Pirate's Chorus," and many favorite polkas and waltzes pealed out by turn through the dimly-lighted avenues of trees, to the great delight of the thousands who listened. We wish some benevolent individual would endow Dodworth's Band with a handsome legacy, on condition that it should give a similar public serenade in the Park, every night during the summer season.

JENNY LIND.—Mdlle. Lind still remains at the Irving House, and is even more than ever pestered by the public curiosity. An immence crowd gathered around the Hotel last night, on the appearance of a lady at one of the upper windows. After the rehearsal yesterday at Castle Garden, the bridge was so crowded with people, waiting to see her appear, that for some time her egress seemed impossible, except by the sea-way and a special steamboat. Presents continue to come in from all quarters. Among others she received yesterday from Mr. Daniel T. Curtis, of Boston, some of the most splendid nectarines ever grown in this country.—They were a marvel to all who beheld them.

INHUMANITY OF CASTE.—A lady who writes in commendation of our strictures on the brutality of driving colored women away from cars or stages in which they seek conveyance, makes the following forcible suggestion:—

"It is frequently necessary for those who employ colored servants, to send them a long distance for a physician, nurse or help; and not only do these servants have the fatigue of a long, unseasonable walk, which might well be spared them, but the delay thus occasioned is *always* inconvenient, sometimes fatal."

—Think of this, ye mean aristocrats of skin-deep superiority!

A SALUTE FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, &c.—The following resolutions were presented by ERASTUS BROOKS, Chairman of the Young Men's Executive Committee, and unanimously adopted last night, at the Broadway House:

Resolved, That this Joint Executive Committee has heard with profound gratitude of the passage, by both Houses of Congress and the approval by the President of the United States of the series of measures by which California has been admitted into the Union as a Free State, Territorial Government is provided for New-Mexico and Utah, and the Boundary Line settled between Texas and New-Mexico. That we hail the adoption of these measures as the fruits of a national compromise, a peace offering to the Union of the States, and as an additional guarantee that the American People, of all sections and all parties, are ready to sacrifice local opinions and individual preferences upon the altar of their common country.

Resolved, That in honor of this event a salute of 100 guns be fired at the Battery, at 12 o'clock, high noon, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated, be published in the Whig papers in the City of New-York, and the Albany Whig papers.

J. H. HOBART HAWS, Chairman.
SAMUEL H. DEMOTT, Secretary.

THE JENNY LIND SONGS.—By the following letter, it will be seen that Mr. Soleyman Brown persists in his intention of publishing the unsuccessful Jenny Lind Songs, amounting in all to the number of 752. Those authors, therefore, who accede to his request, will do well to send in their notes of permission as soon as possible.

TO THE AUTHORS OF THE JENNY LIND SONGS.—Having obtained from Mr. Barnum his cordial approbation of the proposition made to me by Mr. Eleazer Parmly, in his desire to see the effusions of talent and genius which the occasion, connected with Mr. Barnum's reward, has elicited; and having furthermore obtained Mr. Barnum's written order to receive from Mr J. S. Redfield, one of the Committee, all said songs for the publication of which I can obtain the authors' written permission; I hereby request that all the authors who are willing to give me their consent to publish, and who will accept a volume of the work, according to the conditions made known Sept 3d in the *Daily Tribune*, will forward their consent, post paid, without delay, giving the first line of each song, with the author's real name and residence.

SOLYMAN BROWN.

251 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 8, 1850.

THE CITY BLUES.—On Thursday of this week the Independence Guard, commanded by Captain John T. Cairns, will introduce to the City of New York a new Company, the "City Blues," which has been assigned by the Commander-in-Chief to the 12th Regiment, under the command of Col. Henry G. Stebbins, of the First Division, New York State Militia, of which General Charles W. Sandford is the Chief. At about 12 M. the Battalion will be reviewed on the Battery by Col. John Jacob Astor, Jr., and Major Bartlett. At about 2 P. M. it will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and Major General John Lloyd, in front of the City Hall, (Park) thence they will proceed to the Apollo Rooms, to an entertainment in honor of the occasion.

BANGS, PLATT & CO.'S TRADE SALE.—The fifty-second trade sale of books, stereotype plates, stationery, &c. by Bangs, Brother & Co. commenced at their sales room yesterday morning, a very large number of the trade from all parts of the Union being present.

The first catalogue, prepared for the occasion, forms an octavo volume of 328 pages, and registers invoices from most of the principal booksellers and stationers of this and the other cities of the United States. The stock this year is very large and embraces an unusual variety.

DEMPSTER'S SECOND CONCERT.—Mr. DEMPSTER gave the second of his ballad soirées last night at the Tabernable. In spite of the great musical event about to come off, there was a good, and what is better, an appreciative audience on hand. Among the songs sung by Mr. Dempster, in his own inimitable style, were our old favorites of "John Anderson," "Oh, Poortith Cauld," "Duncan Gray," and an exquisite new ballad by Chas. Swain, commencing: "Morn calleth fondly to a fair boy straying." Mr. Dempster was warmly welcomed, as he always is on returning to any place where he has once been. He is specially welcome, whenever he brings new songs.

BUST OF JENNY LIND.—We saw yesterday, in Putnam's bookstore, a superb bust of Jenny Lind, in marble, by the English sculptor Durham. It has the rare merit of being an excellent portrait, while the outline of the features is softened to a harmony with their exalted spiritual expression. The head is slightly bent forward, which gives it a peculiarly gentle and winning look; and the general effect is in the highest degree tender, pure and womanly. A single rose is mocked in marble among her full, wavy hair, and a large bell-flower droops on her bosom. The mechanical execution of the bust is remarkably fine. It was imported by Putnam, and is well worth a visit.

JENNY LIND CANES.—Mr. Rose, 47 Reade st. as will be seen by his advertisement in another column, has undertaken the manufacture of Jenny Lind Canes. Having obtained the commendation of Messrs. Benedict and Belletti, we presume he will have some difficulty in supplying the orders that will follow.

M. WINEN.—This admirable young violinist, we are glad to see, has been engaged for a short season at the Broadway Theater, where he will perform to-night. He possesses marked and original talent and we bespeak for him a most cordial and satisfactory reception.

MR. GOLDSMITH.—The return of this gentleman to the City has been announced. Yesterday he received a large number of calls from ladies and gentlemen anxious to improve their penmanship under so renowned a teacher. His classes are rapidly filling up, and all who desire to take private lessons will find this the best time to apply as the demands upon his attention will multiply as the season advances. His rooms are as usual at 289 Broadway, first corner above the Irving House.

The Philosophy of Government.

WASHINGTON, Friday, September 6, 1850.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The *Dollar Newspaper* of last week fell under my eye to-day and I find its leader with the caption of "The Philosophy of Government," to be a *critique* upon a letter of mine to *The Tribune*, in which I mentioned a remark of Mr. Winthrop, to the effect that no law can be enforced in the United States which runs counter to a well defined public sentiment, upon which remark I added some comments. To those comments the editor takes exception and flies to the defense of Mr. Winthrop. He says the "utmost extent" of Mr. Winthrop's meaning, was that, "as the United States are a confederacy, upon the principle of agreement and compromise, laws, to be generally enforced, must be satisfactory to the whole, and not exclusively acceptable to one State or a minority of States." "He did not intend to say," says the writer, "that a law not acceptable to a minority cannot be enforced, for this would substitute anarchy and justify the Hartford and Nashville Conventions, the Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania, or the Nullification of South Carolina. Mr. Winthrop understands too well the philosophy of our political system to go beyond this, and is too discrete and naturally conservative to preach revolution or anarchy." To this I have to reply that I did not understand Mr. Winthrop to refer to mutual agreements or compromises at all, but simply as stating a fact that law, as mere law—an arbitrary expression of the will of the legislator, cannot be successfully enforced in these United States any further than such law happens to be a genuine expression of the will of the people. Do not Mr. Winthrop, and "the commentator-correspondent of *The Tribune*" and the editor-commentator upon him, all agree in this? Is it not a truth, little more than a matter of common observation? Further than that is it not right that it should be true? Is it not of the very essence of Representative Government, that it should be so? Did I then misrepresent Mr. Winthrop? Clearly not.

But the gist of my offense lay in my comments and not in my report. The editor goes on to say:

"But this is not enough for the Commentator-correspondent. He says that Mr. Winthrop has stated in substance, that what every man and woman begins to think, and what all will ultimately think is that each may act according to his or her *private judgment*, regarding the law with no reverence, and merely as an obstacle to be obeyed or not, according to the dictates of prudence! He says that, while others may regard this as an awful symptom of degeneracy he hails it as a glorious exhibition of the true law of progress, the 'breaking out of that law of individuality within us, which shall finally make every man a man, and every woman a woman, instead of being the Tom Fools we now are, imitating and hanging upon the skirts of each other.' This is progress with a vengeance! And if Mr. Winthrop said or intimated this, which we shall not believe upon the testimony of his *translator*, the proper place for him is a lunatic asylum and not the Federal Senate."

Now, Sir, let us dismiss Mr. Winthrop and his sentiments. What my critic means to say is, that I, for the opinions I express, ought to be in a lunatic asylum. That's it, plump out. Very well, according to my principle of "individuality," he has a perfect right to entertain that opinion or any other which he may happen to have. The fact is, that this great law of "individuality," as held by myself and a few friends, who do not think ourselves fit subjects for the madhouse, and which is held too as the grand solvent of the most intricate difficulties of the social state is the most unlucky thing to combat in the universe. The very fact of *assailing* it *proves* it. Has not the distinguished Editor, by regarding me as a lunatic, for ideas which I regard as among the most sensible ideas I ever uttered, proved, if he proves nothing else, that each of us is an *individual*, having mental characteristics and peculiarities as diverse as the features which distinguish us from each other. Now the point with me is that I recognize that fact. I perceive that it is true of him and me, not only, but of every human being, and I conclude: 1. That every law, every *human institution*, *every creed*, *every rule of action*, which assumes that we are *alike*, in these respects, and not *different*, is based upon a *false* assumption, and is therefore false, and 2. That every man-made *law*, *institution*, *creed*, or *rule of action*, which attempts *to compel* the conformity of one man to another in *thought*, *word*, or *action* is both false and oppressive inasmuch as it attempts to shape by the man made institution, the God-made subject of that institution. Is that clear to the comprehension of the Editor of *The Dollar Newspaper*, and if so, does he see, as Jack Downing says, the "bearin on't." The Editor says that he don't believe my representation of Mr. Winthrop's remark. Very well: perhaps he was once a green country school boy, and believed everything he saw in print. If so he has got more *individuality* now. Has it then proved to him a law of progress, or otherwise.

If I was on better terms of intimacy with the Editor, I would ask him to do me a couple of favors. In the first place, let him avoid the fault of all those who are defenders of what *is*, against the assaults of innovation,—that is the quite unintentional and extremely provoking assumption that he *of course* is right, and that his opponent has, by mistake, committed an offense against what is well established to be all true and proper. Will he, hereafter, if he has any occasion to say anything to me, simply take it for granted, that I know quite as well as he knows, that I am assailing the very foundations of existing things and institutions. Let him perceive the fact that his true position is not that of attack, but of defense, and that if he convicts me of being the most unmitigated disturber of the existing arrangements of society and the asserter of unheard-of doctrines, he will merely convict me of what I am ready to begin by admitting. We shall then get on a good deal better. The only question we shall have then to settle, will be whether these doctrines are true, and if so, whether what he wants to defend can be justified by them.

The other request I should have to make is, that he should distinguish a little more accurately my assertion of principles from my statement of facts. I stated as a fact that reverence for law, as such, is notoriously becoming slackened in the minds of the community; in other words that reliance on authority as a guide is going down, and reliance on individuality or individual government is coming up. We probably agree as to the first.—He doubtless regrets it, at least in many of its manifestations. My principles lead me to take a more hopeful view of the subject and to extract good out of the evil. He says "this is the law of progress with a vengeance!" He says too, the minority must submit to everything *constitutional* or *legal* imposed by the majority; otherwise Democracy is impracticable. Well, what then? I did not assume that Democracy, or any other form of Government that has ever been tried, is practicable, and he has no right to assume it when he puts at his column head, "The Philosophy of Government." That heading means a radical consideration of the true principles of Government, or else it is a misnomer; and then he begins by *assuming* that the Government of majorities is the true thing.

Well, let us try the question. There are three things with respect to which the world has attempted to govern men, namely: thoughts, words and actions. What is the most advanced doctrine now held in the world in relation to the Government of the Thoughts of Men? Individuality. The right of private judgment, even, and especially with reference to what are supposed to be the most important matters, the concerns of a future life. What in relation to Words? Individuality again. Is not the absolute freedom in these United States the highest type of human progress in this department of human affairs. The matter is left to the *individual* what he shall say, write or publish. How is it, finally, with regard to Actions? Not Individuality, but the *dicta* of majorities serve as yet for the *governing principle* in the department of human affairs, even in those communities which are the most advanced. I mention as a fact that here, too, Individuality is becoming more and more the law. I said that others feared it, and that I did not. *Rulers, philosophers* and *manmenders* of all sorts feared the consequences of freedom of thought and freedom of speech just as much and just as honestly as the Editor to whom I am replying fears freedom of action. Has not Freedom, which is only another name for Individuality, proved the law of Progress so far as it has been tried? The only remedy for the excesses of freedom is more freedom. The remedy is homeopathic. It is more freedom coupled with "the understanding of the true principle of limitation upon each individual's action." This was my modification under which I approved of the growing individuality which manifests itself around us on all hands, and pretty liberally, I believe, in Philadelphia. I admitted that "woful abuses" would occur in the "transition stage" to something better than mere reverence for the law, *because* the principle of individuality would prevail before the "true principle of limitation" of that individuality, which I referred to, but did not state, to be understood and applied. I will now state the principle with the limitation.

THE ABSOLUTE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, *exercised at his own cost.*

I propose this principle with its limitation, as a complete substitute for the Government of majorities and for all other species of Government from without the individual, just so far as individuals will accept and act upon it. The principle may be otherwise stated thus: *The absolute sovereignty of the individual within his own dominions*; and the fault of the individual is that he will not *confine himself* within his own dominions. What then is the remedy? The first step in it is clear. It is a right understanding of the principle itself and its limitation, and of the fact that it is right and safe and proper—that it is universal in its application, and that it is, just so far as acted on, an absolute substitute for all laws such as are now called laws.

Now strange as this may all seem to my critic, it is nothing more nor less than the vital, fundamental principle of Luther's reformation, and the vital, fundamental principle of the American Declaration of Independence carried out to their *ultimates*.—The one was the right of private judgment, specifically applied to matters of conscience, but equally true of all matters. The other was that all government emanates from the people. Let not the Editor now, on this account, turn round and say that in all I have been saying there is nothing new after all. That is not the fact either. The idea of carrying out these principles to their ultimates, with respect to conduct as well as thoughts and words, and that it is right and safe and proper to do so, *is new*. The world has not yet been wise enough to dare trust them so far. These discoverers struck veins of pure metal but did not know how deep they ran.

All government emanates from the people. All talk of the sovereignty of States and Governments is treason against Democracy. But who are the people? The individuals. Men are sovereigns, not states. Each man then is a sovereign, and as a sovereign has an absolute, indefeasible right to govern his own dominions, in his own way, in every conceivable respect, so long as he does not trench upon the dominions of neighboring sovereigns.

S. F. A.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

Report.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, have carefully examined the Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions, on the subject of reducing the rates of Postage on Letters, Newspapers and Periodicals, referred to said Committee, and respectfully ask leave to Report.

The subject is one of vast importance to the interests of our wide spread Republic, and, differing as we do, from a Majority of the Committee, we feel it due to ourselves, to Congress, and to the whole country, that we state fairly and candidly our views, and the reasons which compel us to recommend a uniform rate of two cents prepaid on letters, and the reduction of the present rates of postage, on newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and bound books.

The history of the introduction and establishment of cheap postage in Great Britain, is probably familiar to every one. To Rowland Hill, that great benefactor of his race, are Great Britain and the world indebted for this important discovery, and the people of that country have gratefully rewarded him for his services in the cause of humanity. Shortly after its establishment in Great Britain in 1840, the attention of one of our own citizens, Barnabas Bates, was attracted to the consideration of this subject, and as early as March in the same year, he commenced the advocacy of cheap postage, believing it to be as well adapted to the United States as to Great Britain. The character and advantages of the system of Rowland Hill, were explained by him in a series of articles and lectures in 1841 and 1842, and aided by the powerful influence of the Press, he succeeded in getting up a Public Meeting in the Merchants' Exchange in 1843, when he presented a series of Resolutions, and a Committee was appointed to petition Congress for a low and uniform rate of postage.

The plan being novel a few only believed it practicable, while the mass of the people, and especially the Post Office Department, denounced it as ruinous and visionary. From that period to the present the people in all parts of the United States have every year sent in their petitions asking Congress to reduce the rates of postage to a uniform rate of *two cents prepaid*. Hundreds of thousands of citizens, embracing farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants, lawyers, physicians and clergymen, have all united in this request, without regard to divisions in politics or religion. Never were a people, embracing all classes, more united in a single object than they are in calling upon Congress for a low and uniform rate of postage.

In 1845 an important reduction was made in the rates of postage, and the change of charging on weights instead of pieces, and reducing the rates to five and ten cents, was a most beneficial and salutary reform for the Post Office Department and for the People. This was not, however, deemed *cheap postage*, and hence petitions have been sent to Congress every year praying for the adoption of a uniform rate of two cents. This is deemed cheap postage, and with no other will the people be satisfied.

The law of 1845 was passed in opposition to the expressed desire of the Post-Office Department, and not without great hostility on the part of many members of Congress, who predicted the ruin of the Post Office—that half the Postmasters would resign, and none would be found to take their places—that the postal facilities of the sparsely settled portions of the country would be curtailed—thousands of Post-Offices discontinued for want of revenue, and the Post-Office Department thrown on the Treasury for support" What has been the result? Let us look at the facts. Has there been any difficulty in finding suitable persons to fill the places of the Postmasters who may have resigned? Have any Post routes been curtailed or Post Offices discontinued on account of the reduction of postage? Has the revenue of the Department so fallen off as to throw it upon the Treasury for support? On the contrary the Post