

Amusements, Lectures, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 11: "Magio Flute."
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third and Sixth-
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—At 1 and 8: "Frou-
FRENCH THEATRE.—At 2: "Lady of Lyons."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and
NIBLO'S THEATRE.—At 11 and 8: "Pippin, the King
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At 2 and 8: "Macbeth." G.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.—At 2: "Pygmalion." At 8:
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn.—At 4: Organ Con-
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Miscellaneous per-
SARATOGA ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.—
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY, Broadway
Y. M. C. A. HALL, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-

Business Notices.

TIFFANY & CO., SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS, 550 and 552 Broadway.
FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.
WEDDING PRESENTS.
THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHOENIX, R. I.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHOENIX, R. I.
Curtains to manufacture, and for an extensive assortment of
The Gorham Silver Ware, and elegant French, Desert, and Tea Services,
The Gorham Crystal Chandeliers, and other articles of fine
The Gorham Silverware, and other articles of fine
The Gorham Crystal Chandeliers, and other articles of fine

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, 131 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-st.
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an-
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Single Copies, 10 cents.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town resi-
dent, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54
Twenty-third-st., junction of Broadway and Third-
ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be
received up to 12 1/2 in the eve.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SAURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

TRIPLE SHEET.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone has announced
that the most important principle of the Land bill has been
settled. Twelve men were buried under the ruins of a
London bridge. During the meetings to discuss the
Plebiscite in Paris the impeachment of the Emperor
was urged, and an arrest has been made in consequence.

THE RIVAL CHIEFS.

It ought not to be a matter of congratulation,
yet it is, that the rival State Conventions have
selected men so capable and worthy for
Justices of our highest Court. Of the ten candi-
dates thus placed in nomination, seven will
surely be chosen—probably the whole of one
ticket and two Associate Justices from the
other; but it is quite possible that four may
be chosen from one ticket and three from its
rival. That there is a Republican majority in
our State, we have no manner of doubt; but
the vote will not be full, and the Republicans
are mainly scattered on farms and in rural
hamlets, while the Democrats mainly inhabit
the cities and villages, so that three hundred and
fifty thousand of them can attend the election at
less than half the expense of time and travel
that is involved in bringing so many Republicans
to the polls. Then we have an exciting Char-
ter Election in this Democratic stronghold to
draw out additional votes, with nothing like it
in any other County; while the day of election
(May 17) comes exactly when the farmers are
most busy with their plowing and seeding. We
hope to elect all the Republican candi-
dates; but there never before was an election
held wherein the extraneous influences were
so wholly one-sided as in this case.

The rival candidates for Chief-Justice have
many points of resemblance. Each was originally
a Democrat; each adhered to the "Free
Soil" or "Barnburner" wing of the party when
it divided on the Slavery question, and with
that wing in 1848 supported Van Buren for
President, Adams for Vice-President, and John
A. Dix for Governor. We presume each voted
for Pierce as President and Seymour as Gov-
ernor in 1852. But, when the Nebraska bill
once more convulsed the country and distracted
parties, Judge Selden took his stand against
the measure, and has ever since been known
as a Republican; while Mr. Church stuck to his

French journals trace the effect on public
opinion of the recent Constitutional changes.
Last year the Government candidate received
14,656, and the radical M. Esquiros 10,204; but
of late the Liberal Conservative (Olivier-Im-
perial) candidate received 15,318, and M. Ulric
de Fonvielle 7,827. This indication is certainly
not favorable to the Radicals or Irreconcilables,
but is not, however, a perfect test of the opo-
sition to the Plebiscite.

We have heard that French, and now we
learn that British and Spanish emissaries are
intriguing to destroy our expectations in San
Domingo. The politician who reasons that
"the whole boundless continent is ours"
without an effort or a rival deludes his breth-
ren. We have yet to make the impress of our
policy so strong in South America, Central
America, in Cuba, in Darien, in Mexico, that
no European power can obscure it or tread it
out. French, Spanish, British influence,
whether in Nicaragua, San Domingo, Hondu-
ras, or Mexico, will naturally watch the ad-
vance of our enterprise in the tropics grudg-
ingly.

How to deal with an insurrection which
governs another insurrection, which in its turn
claims authority over still another insurrec-
tion, is one of the problems of modern policy.
This is the very question which our Govern-
ment has had before it in dealing with Spain.
New outbreaks in that unfortunate country
continually remind us that it is indeed the
country of topsy-turvy and vice-versa. Cuba
is in a state of revolution tempered by rebel-
lion—we mean the counter-revolt of Valma-
seda; Spain is in a condition of miscellaneous
outbreak tempered by revolution—we mean
the revolution which governs at Madrid.
Which is the government, and which is the
insurrection?

The most interesting and vigorous debate
which we have had in the House this many a
day, was heard yesterday, on the bill to grant
land in aid of an Oregon railway. Mr. Holman
of Indiana, in most illogical argument against
all land grants, mentioned that ten million
acres of land had been taken in 1869, under the
Homestead act, but concealed the fact that
nine-tenths of the acres thus settled upon were
in the vicinity of the great railways which
form the attraction to Western emigrants.
This is a fact which cannot be disputed and
which we are surprised to see ignored. It is also
a clearly-demonstrated fact that it is the
interest of the railroad companies which have
completed their lines by Government land aid
to sell at low rates to actual settlers, rather
than to speculators at high rates, and there is
evidence that the companies encourage actual
settlers. The Pacific coast ought to be devel-
oped, and there is no better disposition to be
made of a part of the public lands in that
State than by giving them away in encourage-
ment of internal improvements.

The campaigns of 1867 and 1868 against the
Indians of the Plains are partially described
in the Report recently furnished on the order
of the House of Representatives. In another
column we give an abstract of some of its
more interesting portions. The narrative con-
sists principally of two chapters in the misfor-
tunes of the Cheyennes, although other tribes
also suffered. There is a proverb about giving
a dog a bad name, and there were "Dog
Cheyennes," so-called, who committed depreda-
tions and outrages. In 1867 an army ap-
peared before a Cheyenne village, the object
being to strike terror by military display. The
women recollected Chivington and fled. The
village was burned. Subsequent outrages on
whites were always charged to "Cheyennes."
The papers from the Indian Bureau indicate a
wide variance of feeling between it and the
War Department. The Superintendent of In-
dian Affairs declared that the dispatches de-
scribing "the battle of the Washita," near the
Texan boundary, made him "sick at heart."
If his views were correct, that battle may now
be looked upon as a fitting prelude to the
Piegan massacre.

The Evening Post sees fit to say that
"the book of essays recently published by Horace
Greely, written, as the title states, 'to explain and de-
fend the policy of Protection,' is an amusing attack on
economic science, and much of it reads like a satire or
the principles its author has always avowed; its reason-
ings being so blind, and its conclusions so extravagant,
that it is hard to accept them as put forth in earnest."

The Evening Post may not have observed
that chap. 18 of the little book it treats so dis-
dainfully is devoted to the prophecies which
have from time to time been put forth by The
Evening Post with respect to our several Pro-
tection Tariffs and their necessary consequen-
ces, contrasted with the results actually realized.
We think The Post will not deny that
said essay is uniformly courteous, that its cita-
tions are correct and fair, and that the predi-
ctions they embody are strikingly at variance
with subsequent events. Could not The Post
be induced to meet the positions of that essay?
Or does it conclude that its safest course is to
content itself with paragraphs like that quoted
above?

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once more convulsed the country and distracted
parties, Judge Selden took his stand against
the measure, and has ever since been known
as a Republican; while Mr. Church stuck to his

party through thick and thin—Leocompton,
Secession, Civil War, and all.
Judge Selden has since been Lt.-Governor;
having been chosen (with John A. King as
Governor) in 1856, when King's plurality was
63,426, and Selden's 69,180. Mr. Church had
previously (in 1850) been chosen to the same
office by 7,314 majority, when Seymour for
Governor on the same ticket was beaten by
267 majority for Washington Hunt. (Hunt and
Church were supported by the Anti-Reuters,
which helped them materially in Albany,
Rensselaer, Columbia, Schoharie, Sullivan, and
some other Counties.) Church has since (in
1857) been chosen Comptroller, receiving 195-
135 votes to 178,038 for Robert Denniston
(Repub.) and 67,030 for N. S. Benton (Ameri-
can). His vote that year was lowest of any
in the Democratic State ticket; yet General
Apathy elected him, as he may do again.

Judge Selden has since served one year
in the Assembly, because he was wanted, and
he rendered most excellent service there; but
he has usually declined political nominations.
His proper place is on the bench, and there
he has done his best work; there, we trust, he
is destined to do more such.
In 1863, Selden and Church were both candi-
dates on the State tickets of their respective
parties. The Republicans had been beaten in
the preceding State Election by decided majori-
ties—Gen. Wadsworth for Governor 10,732 by
Horatio Seymour. The Civil War was still
raging; nearly one Hundred Thousand of our
voters, mainly Republicans, were in the field,
and could not cast a ballot; yet Judge Selden
was elected and Lieut.-Gov. Church defeated
by the following vote:

Judge of Appeals—Selden.....313,227 Allen.....281,085
Comptroller—Robinson.....314,236 Church.....281,846
Selden's majority, 29,341; Robinson's do., 29,597.
Judge Selden had just previously given a dis-
senting opinion in the Court of Appeals, in
which opinion the Legal Tender act was pro-
nounced unconstitutional. We presume nine-
tenths of the Republicans dissented (as we did)
from his view of the question, deeming the
Legal Tender act essential to the success of
the National arms; yet so general and perfect
was the public confidence in the integrity and
patriotism of Judge S. that his vote fell but
1,655 behind the highest on his ticket.

So highly do we value independence and
fidelity to conviction in a judge, that we shall
vote for Judge Selden the more heartily be-
cause of his Legal Tender opinion. We want
men on the bench who will obey their con-
sciences, even when they contravene our own
view of what is proper and necessary. And,
while we have great respect for Mr. Church's
abilities, we have never known him to do or
say aught calculated to displease or offend his
political associates.

MAY DAY.

When Milton addressed a metrical welcome
to the sweet May morning, and wished the
happy season might be "long," he little
dreamed of the mania which in after years
would annually seize upon a large portion of
the Anglo-Saxon race on the very day which
of all days in the year is consecrated to tender
and poetical associations. He could not foresee
that this Spring festival, when maids and
bachelors—ed to celebrate the season of
beauty and love by decking themselves with
fresh blossoms and budding branches, and
gancing around the symbolical pole, was to be
the saturnalia of domestic discord, when man
should tear up by the roots his vine and fig-
tree, and shatter his fireside idols. If prophetic
vision had been his he would never have sung
of this as a day which

Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;
for this is a time when man lapses into his
original state of barbarism, and the gentlest
and most cultivated head of a household
becomes a ruffian and a nomad. We forbear
to speculate upon the domestic wretchedness
which to-day and to-morrow and all next
week will lacerate the bosoms of wives and
husbands aforesaid affectionate. It is not for
us to tear aside the veil which conceals the
dressing appearance of Paterfamilias, with
grimy hands and torn coat, knees and elbows
covered with whitewash, and crushed hat,
scoolding the partner of his joys and sorrows,
invalid kettles and impracticable pans, broken
chairs and bales of discarded clothing, and the
thousand nameless relics of housekeeping
which, accumulating from year to year, are
never put to use and never can be got rid of
except by the providential interposition
of a fire. Neither is it for us
to exhibit the suffering wife, touselled and fret-
ful, worrying over the problem how to pack
a trunk with twice as much as it will hold,
and listening in despair to the crash of the
best china and the cracking of the rosewood
sofa. The turning out of household mysteries
to the cold light of the street, the exhibition
of all one's goods to the scornful criticism of
the people next door, quarrels with carmen,
squabbles with the tenant coming in at one
house, trouble with the tenant who won't
hurry out at the other,—these are some of the
lightest miseries of moving-day, and they are
only a foretaste of greater miseries to follow.
For a week you dress like a beggar and sleep
on the floor. You can't wash yourself, for
nobody can remember where the towels are
packed. The keys of all the trunks are lost.
Bridget, the cook, has gone away without
warning, and Mary, the chambermaid, retires
from service until moving-time is over. The
family dinner is a loaf of bread and a pie
from the corner grocery. The knives and forks
are mislaid, and there is only one plate. When
the house is at last in order, and the landlord
has put the range to rights and mended the
windows, and fixed the locks, wife and child-
ren are exhausted and must be sent to the
country; and you find that you have lost the
whole pleasant Spring weather, passed six
weeks in dirt, discomfort, and bad temper, and
spent a hundred dollars or so, and have gained
nothing after all, for your old house did as
well as the new.

The remarkable feature about this annual
upsetting is that it happens without any neces-
sity. Many families have to move for the sake
of a cheaper rent; but in two cases out of
three there is no such reason as this; there is
no better reason for the change than that rest-
less disposition which forbids the typical
American to live long in one place. There is
no people in the world, we suppose, so desti-
tute of local attachment as ours—none which
honors so highly and practices so faithfully
the domestic virtues, and yet cares so little for
a permanent home. The fact of having lived
several years in one house is *not*, to most
American families, a reason why one should
continue to live there, but a reason why one
should break up and go to live somewhere
else. When this nomadic temper takes the
form of pioneering, and sends out emigrants
to the new Territories, it is a benefit to the
country; but in its malignant form, as the
May-day mania, it is a curse to the human
race. To-day and to-morrow some thousands of
families in New-York and Brooklyn will be

the victims of this disorder, and after all the
labor, money, and temper lost, not ten per
cent will probably be any better off for the
change.

INFALLIBILITY NOT TO BE PROCLAIMED.

After all said and done, it is very probable
that Infallibility cannot be discussed till June,
while it is now highly possible that it will not
be decided at all. We accept the news, al-
though it reaches us from London, that many
American bishops, dissenting from the dog-
matic stand taken by Archbishops Manning
and Spalding, have protested to the Pope.
The points of this humble protest are, first,
that the discussion of Infallibility will show a
want of union and unanimity; second, that
its definition will not tend to convert heretics;
third, that it will open endless questions to
the distraction of the proper work of the ministry.
Archbishops Purcell, Kenrick, and McCloskey
are, with more or less truth, we doubt not,
said to be among the signers of these objec-
tions. Apart from some Christian considera-
tions of which we shall speak, one thing seems
to be made clear by the protest,—that Infalli-
bility thus far has not come under genuine
Ecumenical discussion, and hence that the
prelatical battle in Rome has not been fought
in such worldly earnest as our English friends
would have us believe.

Essentially, we attach no more importance
to this protest of the bishops than we do to
the utterance of such a divine as the Rev. Dr.
J. H. Newman. One of the most eminent and
accomplished clergymen of the day, in the
opinion of both religious friends and foes, is
this Anglican convert to Romanism. The
depth and vigor of his essays and sermons,
and the imaginative power of some of his
poems, have helped him to reach a variety of
minds. His conversion is not to be accounted
for from any politic and comfortable theory
suggested by Mr. Browning's Bishop Blougram.
Such men as Newman reach the ground of
their faith after religious experiences which
Mr. Carlyle would call tragic, and we are
disposed to believe that his convictions,
like his enthusiasm, are deep. Dr. Newman,
in declaring that while he has "not had a mo-
ment's wavering of trust in the Catholic
Church," and "while practically, not to say
'doctrinally, holding the Holy Father to be
'infallible,'" conceives that the definition of
the vexed dogma will only make the Catholic
religion a less hopeful problem both to believ-
ers and unbelievers, both to those who teach
and those who are to be taught. "Why can-
not we be at home when we have pursued
'peace' be his question, to which the Ameri-
can protest sounds like an echo. It is to the
class of converts and converts whose pecu-
liar feeling Dr. Newman more eminently repre-
sents than any other Catholic divine, that the
American protest seems so decided an aid and
comfort.

There is now, as we have said, a more dis-
tinct possibility than ever that the contem-
plated dogma will not be voted. With such minds
as Newman, Dollinger, Gratry, Maret, Stross-
mayer, Schwartzberger, Purcell, Kenrick, and
others of the best Catholic authorities of Eng-
land, France, and America united against it,
its decision is doubtful, notwithstanding the
very large majority in its favor. Those who
oppose it simply affirm that it is unnecessary
and inopportune. Their protest threatens no
schism, and professedly abstracts nothing from
their faith. They are exemplars of the mystery
and miracle of faith in believing yet disbeliev-
ing—infallible is another. To all who care to
form an honest opinion the subject is worthy
of study. For the present we need but remark
that though Infallibility may not be decided
by a vote of the Council, it will remain a
formidable doctrine. The embryo—even more
than the embryo—has been revealed, and time
will unfold the dogmatic flower.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Since our City began to construct her great
Central Park, dastard cities have vied with
public-spirited individuals in making her pre-
sents of rare and curious animals and birds to
increase the attractions of that Park. As the
formation therein of a grand zoological collec-
tion formed no part of the plan of the Park,
it was inevitable that these gifts should be
badly provided for and many of them severely
tried by the rigors and caprices of our unfa-
miliar climate. Many have consequently died;
nearly all, we presume, have suffered; and it
is high time that a remedy were provided.

We ask our rulers to appoint Henry Bergh,
or some other officer of his Society for the Pro-
tection of Animals from cruel treatment, to
fill the vacancy in the Park Commission caused
by the resignation of John B. Dillon. We care
not who may be the man, provided he be one
who will make a specialty of seeing that our
City's growing collection of animals and birds
be treated as humanity and decency conspire
to dictate.

SHALL WOMEN ATTEND CLINICS?

We are all the more concerned for the result
of the election at the Pennsylvania Hospital
on Monday next, in which the right of women-
students of Medicine to be present at the clinical
lectures of that institution is to be deter-
mined, since there is just reason for serious
fear that their banishment from the clinics
there will be followed by their exclusion from
Bellevue and other hospitals throughout the
country. This would be a deplorable result in
every aspect in which we may view it. The
issue of importance not merely to the young
ladies who demand the right to the most com-
prehensive instruction in the profession they
have chosen, but to society, whose security in
large degree depends on the thoroughness of the
medical education, which is sought. There is
cause to be glad, for this latter reason, that
society and not the medical fraternity will be
called upon to decide the question at the
Philadelphia election. As we are informed, the
contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital who
are to vote on the issue are largely mothers
and their children. Any person contributing
the sum of thirty dollars to the Hospital is en-
titled to a vote for life in the election of its
managers and the decision of questions like
the one in issue. Many parents have made
contributions in the names of children still
minors, but these, we are told, are entitled to
vote, and we hope will vote in the interests of
society for the admission of women to clinics.
The lady contributors have never heretofore
voted at all, but for the sake of themselves
and their struggling sisters, we hope they will
do so now. There has been an effort made to
discourage them on the foolish ground that
for them to vote will give color to the charge
that the managers are encouraging "Women's
Rights." We are not ourselves ardent
admirers of the class of ladies who have been
prominent agitators for what are misnamed
"women's rights," but we are heartily in favor
of giving each and every one of the sex every
opportunity for acquiring an education that
makes her an independent, useful member of
society, and a positive, not more negative,

advocate and agent of social reform and
advancement. After all that is said, the real
issue involved in this election is simply
whether or not women shall have a larger liberty
to do good, and that they may be so far en-
franchised ought to be the wish of every true man
and woman. There is little doubt that the medical
practitioners who oppose the admission of wo-
men to the clinics will take advantage at the
Philadelphia election of the votes of their
children, and perhaps their wives. Let the
women and children who favor the admission
of women-students see that their votes are not
unaccounted on the other side. And since they
cannot vote by proxy, let them be sure to at-
tend the election on Monday.

We have examined with care two pamphlets
put forth anonymously in the interest of those
who oppose the admission of the women, and
have searched them in vain for a plausible argu-
ment. There are many misstatements of facts,
evident to the most casual reader. Beyond cer-
tain weak efforts at satire, in which neither
wit nor point is apparent, and a great deal of
abuse of the Quaker gentlemen who have long
managed and largely supported the Pennsylv-
ania Hospital, we can find nothing that de-
serves to be stated or is worthy of reply.
Very few of the large-minded persons who
were wise enough to direct their charity to the
noble purpose of supporting such an institu-
tion as the Pennsylvania Hospital will be de-
ceived by the specious reasoning of these
pamphlets.

We publish this morning in another column
a second communication from "A Mother" on
this subject, to which we direct attention. It
is a strong argument in favor of admitting
women to clinical lectures that, in time, their
presence will redeem those scenes from much
that is indecent and disgraceful. The ribaldry
and profanity on the part of male students,
and the display of heartlessness by the profes-
sors, are often far more degrading than can
possibly be the exposure of the human form.
It would be a gross slander on our men's na-
ture to believe that the presence of women on
such occasions will not after a time curb this
wanton and wicked spirit.

VIRGINIA IN THE FUTURE.

So far as we can learn, no part of the Union
is now in the enjoyment of more perfect peace,
order, and general obedience to lawful authori-
ty, than the State of Virginia. And such has
been her condition for more than a year past.
Three bugaboo stories from her soil have
reached us by telegraph within the past three
months: one of them giving a horrible ac-
count of the torturing to death of a small
boy by a negro who suspected him
of stealing some money he had lost—a
fabrication which was promptly and ut-
terly exploded; 2. A collision between a
sheriff's posse and some negroes who refused
to yield possession of a tract of land on which
they had been located by Military authority—
which seems to have been peaceably adjusted;
3. The collision of authority between the rival
pretenders to the Mayoralty of Richmond—
which they at last referred to the arbitration
of the Courts, as they should have done at
first. There are doubtless some bad and many
shiftless fellows among them; but, take them
altogether, we venture to say that there have
been fewer felonies, fewer outrages, committed
in the whole State of Virginia during the last
twelve months than in a single Congress dis-
trict of this City.

And—better yet—the great body of the people
of Virginia seem cured of that intense
absorption in politics which was so long a
madness in their blood. They no longer assem-
ble at their Court-Houses and cross-roads to
be harangued by the day on State Rights, Con-
solidation, Federal usurpation, "the Resolutions
of '98," &c., &c., as their fathers and grand-
fathers took a strange pleasure in doing; but
they are generally intent on completing Rail-
roads, planting fruit-trees, opening Mines, buy-
ing Gypsum, Clover-seed, choice Breeding
Animals, &c., &c. Their Agriculture is still in
the main primitive; but the lessons of last
year's desolating drouth have not been thrown
away. Most of her arable soil is still plowed
too shallowly and hardly fertilized at all; but
there will be more and more good farming
done in Virginia each year until she shall have
become what she ought to be—the best tilled
and (apart from the great cities) most produc-
tive and populous State in the Union.

And prospective buyers of her lands are pour-
ing in upon her as never before. We estimate
that the area of her soil sold to strangers since
this year opened is at least ten times that of
any former year. Some are buying for col-
onies; some to sell again; many intending to
keep a part and sell off the residue; others
for their own future homes. A number
of Englishmen have bought for them-
selves and their friends; each expecting to
be followed to his chosen home by scores
of his countrymen. The mild climate, the
abundant and excellent timber, the immense
deposits of Coal and Iron, the admirable blend-
ing of hill and dale, mountain and valley, field
and forest, render Virginia especially inviting
to those English farmers who choose to trans-
fer their families and their means to the soil
of the New World. Nowhere else in America
does the British farmer feel so much at home
as on the soil of the State whose foundations
were laid by Britons before the Rock of Ply-
mouth was discovered or the right angles of
Philadelphia were projected.

And, though some estates have been sold to
firm holders, the area for sale at low prices
in Virginia to-day exceeds that of Massachu-
setts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut all to-
gether. The plantation system went out with
Slavery, leaving the patriarchs with hundreds
and thousands of acres each which they can
only turn to profit by selling. Most of them
are in debt—many of them heavily bur-
dened and sharply pressed; so that their
lands, though more salable than hitherto
since 1860, may still be bought amazingly cheap.
We judge that there are millions of acres in
the State that are offered for less than the
net proceeds of their timber, after paying the
expense of cutting, transporting and selling
it, leaving the land a clear profit to the
buyer.

And Virginia is no untrodden wilderness.
The last Indian abandoned her soil nearly a
century ago. Her people have in the main
been Americans for five or six generations.
Her Capital is but five hours' distant from
that of the United States; half her
population live within ten hours' ride
of the Federal Metropolis. Her Potomac,
James, and Roanoke, are among the largest
and finest rivers that descend from the Alle-
ghanies to the Atlantic; her bays, estuaries, and
harbors, are unsurpassed; the Apple, the Grape,
and the Peach, find her soil and climate most
genial; her innumerable upland streams are
equally adapted to impel machinery and irrigate
her fields; and, in short—now that Slavery is
dead and her people practically a unit for
Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage—
she is evidently entering upon a career of

rapid growth and unprecedented prosperity.
She has less than a Million and a Half of
people to-day; we shall be sorely disappointed
if she does not return Three Millions in 1890
and Six Millions in 1900.

MILK FOR BABES.

The Evening Post has a correspondent who
seems to be sadly in want of information. He
quotes something said by this writer of the
virtues of Gypsum as a fertilizer, and adds:
" Now, it may perhaps be known, even to a political
economist, that Gypsum is found in Nova Scotia in im-
mense quantities; that the cost of crude Gypsum is
about \$1 per ton there—and it is free now."

In the present bill of abominations, called the Tariff
bill, before the House, and which is especially cham-
pioned by Mr. Greeley, as it is, in its entirety, the reader
will find on page 27, line 63, the following:
" On ground or calcined plaster of Paris, or ground or calcined gym-
sum, or sulphate of lime, 20 cents per 100 pounds."

"I am no farmer, but I think it hardly possible that
crude gypsum of one hundred or two hundred pound
pieces could be used by farmers. It therefore follows
that there is a direct tax of something like four hundred
and forty per cent., to be levied on the very article Mr.
Greeley so urgently advises the farmers to use on their
lands, for the sole benefit of a few monopolists, who have
artificially managed factories."

"How can Mr. Greeley reconcile his benevolent advice
to the farmers with the ingenious device in the proposed
Tariff bill, which takes \$4, 48, cent., out of the farmer's
pocket for every ton of ground gypsum used, and puts
it into the pockets of a dozen monopolists?"

Comments by The Tribune.—It is just possible
that a hundred weight of "ground or calcined
Plaster of Paris" has at some time been im-
ported into this country for agricultural pur-
poses; but we never heard of such importation,
and doubt whether it was ever made. And,
so true is it that "crude gypsum" in pieces of
twenty to fifty pounds of the rock as quarried,
is the very form in which the article is not
only imported but distributed throughout the
country, that we never heard of any other. So
far as we know, Plaster for farming use is
always ground or manufactured at the point of
final distribution to its consumers—never else-
where. If any was ever imported in a
"ground" or "calcined" form, it must have
been for use in the arts, never for applica-
tion to the farmers' fields.

Is it fair to impose on us the primary edu-
cation of men so grossly ignorant as this "No
Monopoly"? Who beside does not know that
the Tariff bill now before Congress is not
"especially championed by Mr. Greeley," who
has from the outset proposed that the Tariff
be simply let alone? It might be improved;
but Congress is so much more likely to make
it worse than better that we have steadfastly
discouraged any tinkering of it.

THE NEED OF MEXICO.

Gen. ROSECRANS, who has represented us
helpfully in an important but neglected field
of American diplomacy, declares that we have
"no unequivocal policy of political, commer-
cial, and industrial fraternity" toward the
Western Republics. The General well knows
whereof he speaks. He has seen the great
wealth of Mexico idle or misused—he has seen
its people unaided and unbidden, wanting
the stimulus of capital and the opportunities
of industry which capital affords. In short,
he has seen a great country awaiting its re-
generation by means of enterprise. Like a
practical man, he proposes that Congress shall
at last announce a policy of "industrial fra-
ternity" by giving powers to such mutual
enterprises of railways and cooperating banks
as Mexicans and Americans may agree upon.

The General has learned somewhat from ex-
perience, we imagine, that the most effectual
way to secure national concession from the
Southern Republics is to make national con-
cessions in return. The Mexicans have often
of late years been reluctant to make barren
grants to foreigners, who came to trade
upon their necessities. We do not
wonder. But now, suppose that
while we ask privileges we can offer privileges
by giving to Mexican enterprise the warrant of
our laws with the aid of our money and national
influence? Mexico will not twice ask
herself whether the United States will help her.

We fully agree with Mr. Frederick Douglass,
who said in a speech the other day in Phila-
delphia, that although he was himself a
thorough-going Republican, he would not dis-
pute the right of any colored citizen to vote
the Democratic ticket. This is rather different
and infinitely more charitable than the ground
taken by Mr. Wendell Phillips, who told the
colored men of Boston lately, that if at any
time they ever voted for any man who had in
public life done them the slightest injustice,
he should consider them as traitors to their
race. "Never forgive!" is the maxim of the
Boston White Man, enunciated with some-
thing unpleasantly like arrogance, and with
just a suspicion at least of personal hatred.
"Exercise your judgment according to con-
science, when a case arises," is the advice of
an Emancipated Slave. We ourselves think
that it will be a long time before it will be
prudent for any Colored Citizen to vote for a
"Democrat"—but whether he shall do so or not
is his own business and not ours, nor yet Mr.
Phillips's.

What now about that tremendous Fenian
raid into Canada, which was "fixed" for the 10th,
the 16th, and 28th of April, and which was
lately reported to be "fixed" for the 1st of
May, but will probably be postponed till the
7th, the 19th, or the 31st? We have, from
time to time, during the current month, heard
the Canadians our opinion that the Fenians
had not fixed upon any day in April for a raid
into Canada; and we now give it as our
opinion that they will not make their great
raid at any time during the month of May.
We suppose, however, the Canadians will think
hereafter that they know better than we do,
just as they have heretofore thought them-
selves better informed than we were. We
can't help this; but we must express our grief
at seeing them wrought up into such a war-
like heat, without any necessity for it.

Our friend, Mistress Major Walker, M. D., is
really not without a touch of Don Quixote in
her nature. It is now reported that, upon a
railway at the South-West, she boldly seated
herself in the smoking-car. Therein was one
Charles Meier of Terrebonne, La., enjoying his
cigar. To him, with all her dignitary of manner,
said the Major: "Sir, I wish you to throw away
'ners that I wish to learn you throw away
'ners than to smoke in the presence of a lady."
The Terrebonne gentleman continuing, the
Major proceeded to military measures, invaded
him (so to speak), and snatching the cigar from
his mouth threw it from the car. Just then a
Texan lighted his pipe. Mrs. Major, embold-
ened by the success of her first maneuver,
moved upon the Texan; but the Texan, taking
warning from the fate of the Terrebonne gen-
tleman's cigar, placed himself in position, with
his pipe well covered, and cried out that, as
this was a smoking car, he should throw him-
self upon his vested rights, and puff at pleas-
ure. This bold front was not without its effect.
Mrs. Major retreated in good order, and in some