Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"Ages Ago" and "Charity Begins at Home."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Twelfth Night."
DALY'S THEATRE—"The Royal Middy."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"A Gentleman from Nevada."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"Widow Bedott."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: General Tom Thumb and Troupe.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrels.
PARK THEATRE—"Joshua Whitcomb."
STANDARD THEATRE—"Hobbies."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"My Partner."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"A Child of the State."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fair, Chickering Hall—3:30: Drawing Room Entertainment 8: Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
STEINWAY HALL—2:30: Piano Recital.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is said that leading German statesmen favor bimetalism. ═══ France and Mexico are about to resume diplomatic relations. ═══ The Duke of Beaufort's Petronel won the Two Thousand Guineas stakes at Newmarket yesterday. ═══ The Lyons Radicals intend to nominate M. Blanqui, the revolutionist, for the Chamber of Deputies.

DOMESTIC.—In the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday harmony was established between the Randall and Wallace factions; a committee to carry the agreement into effect was appointed and the Convention adjourned until to-day; the Tilden men claim to have half the district delegates. ═══ In the Ohio Republican Convention yesterday, a platform was adopted which presents Secretary Sherman as a candidate; three-fourths of the delegates are for him. ═══ The South Carolina Republican Convention has ordered the delegates to vote as a unit for Grant to the last. ═══ The Connecticut Democratic Convention appointed an uninstructed delegation. ═══ The Arkansas Republican Convention has done nothing important so far. ═══ Governor Cornell has recommended to the State Senate the removal of the trustees of the Binghamton Insane Asylum. ═══ The Anti-Freight Discrimination bill was passed in the Assembly and also the Field codes. ═══ In San Francisco a coroner's jury has given a verdict of murder against Kalloch.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the Indian Appropriation bill was further considered, and the committee amendments adopted; majority and minority reports were presented from the committee investigating the Treasury accounts. ═══ In the House the bill to amend the Internal Revenue Laws was considered; a report was made calling for the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain in regard to the fisheries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Sherman Club had a cheerful meeting last night, to receive the news from Ohio. ═══ Ten witnesses testified yesterday in the Madison Square investigation. ═══ The foreign banks withdrew $4,000,000 more capital. ═══ W. E. Sawyer describes his shooting of Dr. Steele. ═══ Mrs. Jennie R. Smith's mother was burned to death by kerosene. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.71 cents. Stocks active and depressed, closing feverish at a good recovery.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy and warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 41°; average, 51°.

Not one Democratic State Convention thus far has failed to approve the two-thirds rule. The Connecticut Convention yesterday joined the unbroken chorus in its favor.

If Congress continues of its present liberal mind, every village will have a Government building and every cross-roads a granite post-office. Sixteen more buildings are now proposed by the House Committee at a cost of $1,500,000, while the House has refused within the past week to appropriate one-fifth of that sum to continue work on buildings already begun and in absolute need of it. In Albany, for example, the stone lies on the ground, and Congress does not give the money necessary to place it upon the walls. This matter of public buildings is an epitome of the Democratic governmental policy as shown by the action of Congress—liberal where liberality is sheer extravagance, penurious where such economy is waste and folly.

The Government has a prosecuting officer of a queer kind in Chicago. Mr. Leake, whose duty it became as District Attorney to prosecute one of his friends, an ex-postmaster charged with embezzlement, appeared both for and against the Government, or rather did not appear for the Government at all. He went voluntarily upon the stand as a witness to the postmaster's good character, and afterward asked to be excused from addressing the jury, as it would be "painful" for him to do so. When Judge Blodgett denied this request, Mr. Leake excused himself by simply making a brief and evidently insincere demand for conviction. This is an extraordinary prostitution of official powers. Mr. Leake might have resigned his office, or left the disagreeable prosecution to another. As it was, he seems to have taken charge of the Government's case for the express purpose of betraying it.

Certainly the hardest blow yet struck at the theory that Whittaker mutilated himself for the purpose of getting into the hospital and covering up in this way the loss in rank in his studies, was delivered yesterday. If it could have been shown that he was shiftless, untruthful, neglectful of his studies, lazy—if all these things could have been proved, there would still have been room for doubt whether even such a man could fall so low as to commit the despicable fraud charged upon Whittaker. But when we learn as we do from the testimony of the professors, and of General Schofield himself, that the colored cadet won good opinions on all sides by his excellent conduct, and showed an invariable desire to learn, the man of average common sense will conclude that the theory of the outrage and the facts of Whittaker's life are wholly incompatible. One of the principal instructors says his behavior was "unexceptionable in everything." And this is the man who, we are asked to believe, in order to practice a vile imposture, cut off the lobes of his own ears!

SHALL WE DRIVE AWAY FOREIGN CAPITAL?

Much excitement was caused in Wall Street yesterday by the discovery that considerable loans of foreign capital had been called in by the Bank of Montreal and other institutions, because of the passage of the bill subjecting such capital to the same taxation as is borne by other personal property. To some who have never investigated the subject, it seemed a very simple matter indeed; and they declared with much heat that such capital obviously should or should not be so taxed, according to their personal interests. Others who have given the matter more consideration, while they see that the subject is one of real and serious difficulty, express the hope that the Governor will be disposed to send the bill back with a recommendation that other important changes should be made in the system of taxation, without which the pending bill would work serious injury to the commerce and industry of New-York.

At first blush, it seems reasonable to many that all property employed within this State, under the protection of its laws, should be equally subject to taxation. Many bankers, too, have for a long time urged that it was unfair to those who are citizens of the State, who own other property which is also subject to taxation as well as the capital employed in banking, and who have a stake in the country and a permanent interest in its welfare, to subject them to competition in the loan market from foreign capital which is not taxed. It seems to them that the foreign lender has an advantage over them nearly equal to the amount of the tax which they pay to the support of the government by which both are alike protected. Again, the real estate owners in all parts of the State, and particularly the farmers, as they see that a great part of the personal property here escapes taxation, and are casting about for some way to make such property bear its share of public burdens, are apt to conclude that a large amount escapes without good reason under the cover of foreign ownership, and to look with satisfaction upon a measure which promises equal taxation for all property.

But ought property to be taxed twice? The non-resident is not taxed on personal property here, because it is presumed that he is taxed on what he owns under the laws of the State in which he lives. If a capitalist lives in Hartford or Boston, and pays taxes on the full value of his personal property under the laws of Massachusetts or Connecticut, certainly it would be contrary to public policy to compel him to pay a double tax if he lends his money in New-York. There could be no surer mode of killing the commercial and industrial prosperity of the State than to inflict a penalty, in this way, upon the capitalists of other States who lend money here to support the trade, run the factories, and employ the laborers of New York. If they do not pay where they live, that is the loss of the States and cities in which they reside, but New-York cannot afford to force them to use their money elsewhere.

The British, French, or Canadian capitalist does not stand upon any different footing, excepting as the policy of other countries encourages the accumulation and employment of capital by relieving it in part or wholly from taxation there. But the capitalist who loans his money in New York, if he lives in Montreal, London, or Paris, has to pay his share, directly or indirectly, to the support of governments which, as Americans are in the habit of saying with pride, are more costly than our own. If the tax is not directly levied upon the capital engaged in specified branches of business, that is a matter pertaining to the governments of other countries, which see fit to reach property by methods altogether wiser, in many respects, than those here employed. Not the less, property is taxed there, whether it is loaned in New York or elsewhere.

It ought to be the policy, in a comparatively new country, and especially in a city aspiring to become the financial centre of the civilized world, to invite hither capital from all other lands, by making its burdens as light as possible, so that it may come in larger volume to support our trade, to open our mines, to run our mills and factories, and to place at our command the power over the world's exchanges which London has so long wielded. An entirely different policy has prevailed thus far. New-York has grown in spite of a most blundering, illiberal, and benighted system of taxation. We should have treated visiting capital as a welcome guest, knowing that it cannot find employment here without adding vastly to the permanent wealth and prosperity of the State. Instead, we have treated it as an interloper and trespasser, deserving condign punishment if it can be hunted down anywhere on the premises. The pending bill is really in harmony with the mistaken system which prevails in this State, but it ought not, for that very reason, to become a law. On the contrary, the Legislature should set itself at once to the task of clearing away all unnecessary and vexatious burdens from banking capital of all kinds, wherever owned. Governor Cornell, with his long experience in business life, must see that the measure pending is calculated to do great harm to the city and the State, and that the true remedy for the inequalities which now exist is not to drive foreign capital away, but to devise more intelligent methods for the taxation of personal property, and particularly the property employed in banking.

A DAY OF CONVENTIONS.

Of the five State Conventions which met yesterday, the Republican gave the most definite results; the Democratic were for the most part inconclusive. The Republicans of Ohio met in a convention of exceptional ability and spirit, and presented John Sherman to the country as a Presidential candidate in a ringing resolution. The supporters of Mr. Sherman had considerably more than a two-thirds' vote in the Convention, and it is not claimed by the friends of Mr. Blaine that the Maine Senator has more than ten out of the forty-four delegates to Chicago. No unit rule was adopted, and the resolutions merely "requested" the district delegates to support Secretary Sherman. It is possible therefore that the Blaine delegates will refuse to vote for Mr. Sherman under any circumstances, as is now reported to be their intention. But State feeling counts for much, and men say things in the excitement of conventions which they repent of at leisure. At the same time it will not be safe for the politicians to count upon the vote of Ohio as surely solid for the Ohio candidate, even upon the first ballot. If the Blaine delegates can secure the nomination of their own favorite by supporting him at the outset, they will unquestionably do so; and if State pride should lead them to make the Ohio vote at first unanimous for Mr. Sherman, they are likely to demand as the price of this concession the reversion of the whole vote of the delegation to Mr. Blaine. In any event, they will not hesitate to break its solidity, if necessary, whenever it becomes apparent that their candidate needs their votes. There would be precedent for this. It is an old habit of the Ohio delegation to divide, and in the Chicago Convention of 1860, another Ohio candidate—Salmon P. Chase—could not command the united vote of his State. It is a curious feature of the Columbus Convention that it does not show General Grant to have had any existence as a candidate in Ohio.

The South Carolina Republican Convention, on the other hand, proved to be overwhelmingly for Grant, and its zeal in his behalf trembled upon the verge of the ludicrous. The fourteen delegates to Chicago were "instructed and solemnly pledged to vote as a unit to the end of "the contest for the world-renowned and most "available candidate, General U. S. Grant." The result of the Arkansas Convention is not known at the hour of writing, but it is expected to echo the voice of South Carolina.

The Democratic wrangle in Pennsylvania has suddenly been transfigured as an arm-in-arm convention, recalling the tearful and affectionate gathering at Philadelphia in 1866. The factions compromised, and when the lion and the lamb lay down together, Mr. Randall seems to have been outside. The spectacle when each faction cheered the other's leader, and Speaker Randall waved his august hat at Senator Wallace, was affecting in the extreme. The great results of the Convention, however, are still to come. A Hancock resolution and a unit rule are to be voted on, and the delegates-at-large are to be elected to-day. Mr. Tilden seems to have nearly one half of the delegation to Cincinnati, and at midnight his supporters were claiming exactly one half, which with the delegates-at-large, would give him a majority. If this should prove to be the case, Speaker Randall might regret that he had been so fierce against a unit rule.

The Connecticut Convention seems to have been in that frame of mind described by a staff correspondent the other day, as "in favor of "Tilden but opposed to his nominaton." The delegates to Cincinnati are most of them Mr. Tilden's friends, but they were publicly assured by one of the party leaders that if they voted for him, they would never again represent Connecticut in a National Convention.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

We do not know why anybody should be astonished on learning that the Governor of Mississippi has appointed to a State office a citizen of Kemper County who is under indictment for his share in the Chisolm massacre; and yet the elevation of Mr. Philip Gully to a post of profit does shock the general sense of the country. The story of the murder of Judge Chisolm and his son and daughter has been fully told, and no one has much doubt respecting the nature of the crime or the behavior of the chief actors in it. The narrative of Mrs. Chisolm gives a vivid picture of Philip Gully rushing into the jail at the head of the mob of butchers; and when Chisolm is shot down, by the side of his murdered son and his heroic daughter, we have a glimpse of Philip Gully raising his club to strike at the man who has already received his death wound. Henry Gully was tried for his participation in this affair, and promptly acquitted by a sympathizing jury of his fellow-citizens; and it was so plain that public opinion in Kemper County would not regard a political massacre as a proper subject for treatment by the criminal courts, that it seemed hardly worth while to go on with the indictment against Philip. The only result of the prosecution was to establish that the mob which killed the three Chisolms was composed of "the best citizens of Kemper County."

The best citizens, it is to be presumed, will deem the bestowal of an office upon Mr. Philip Gully either a reward of merit, or a recompense for the trouble he has been put to by being indicted, or a vindication, in advance of the verdict of a jury. In any case it will meet with their hearty approval, for it is certainly equivalent to an official vindication of their own conduct. Governor Stone has given them to understand that he considers the verdict of last September a proper one, and the killing of the Chisolms an affair which reflects no discredit upon anybody concerned in it—except of course the miserable Chisolm family. It was a mere incident of the Mississippi Plan, and such disturbances will take place until Radicalism is driven out of the State. If the Governor had given an office to Henry Gully, it might have been said that the man, having been legally declared innocent, had some claim to consideration on account of the expense and anxiety of his trial. But he makes his action much more pointed by conferring the honor upon Philip Gully, who has been indicted and not tried. This cannot be interpreted as a recompense to a man wrongly accused of committing a criminal act; it is an official approval of the act itself.

If the best citizens of Kemper County commend the Chisolm massacre, and the Governor of the State agrees with them, we may take it for granted that their views will be studied with interest in those parts of the South where the Mississippi Plan has not yet been adopted in its full extent. They have made their demonstration in time. A lively political campaign is at hand; the "best boys" need encouragement; the Radical agitators need warning. We shall look for a stirring season; and if there are any more men of Judge Chisolm's stamp in the South, we advise them to have themselves armor-plated without delay, and to send any daughters they happen to have a regard for to some place of safety.

WHAT ARE THE TERMS?

In every county of the Northern States there are staunch Republicans who have already asserted that they will not support General Grant if he is nominated for the Presidency. There is not a Republican in the North who has not heard this statement deliberately and with apparent sincerity made by his party associates. It is a recognized fact also that in order to secure success, the Republican candidate must receive, in addition to the vote of pronounced Republicans, a large portion of the vote of the so-called Independents—that is, of the men who are indifferent to mere party advantage, and who for some reason do not choose to be bound by party ties. These voters are beyond question arrayed in opposition to the ex-President, while it is equally certain that they would prefer several Republicans who could be named before any Democrat. Undoubtedly many of the old-line Republicans who have declared themselves unalterably hostile to General Grant, either because they object to a third term or because they disapprove of the ex-President's course while in authority before, would retreat from the stand they have voluntarily taken before the November election. But it would be madness to assume that all or nearly all, of these men, especially since they are men of positive convictions, would eat their own words.

These facts are so plain that they obtrude themselves upon the notice of the most careless observers of the political situation. No man who makes use of his eyes and ears will think of denying that if General Grant is nominated he goes into the canvass with an opposition from within the ranks of Republicans and Independents which would confront no other Republican candidate—an opposition sufficiently serious to defeat him overwhelmingly unless he can count on large reinforcements from some unexpected quarter. All this the managers of the third-term movement see, for they are men who cannot fail to see what is so evident to everybody else. If they expect to succeed they expect to gain a victory over the Democratic party by the aid of Democratic votes. It is almost certain that they would lose questionable States like Indiana, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. There would be danger of losing Ohio, and even Massachusetts. In order to win, General Grant would need the electoral votes of several Southern States.

What Republicans would like to know before they take any such perilous chance is this: By what methods do the leaders of the Grant movement hope to woo the shrewd politicians of the South to make common cause with them? What views of public policy are held by Messrs. Logan and Conkling, for instance, in common with Senators Hill and Wade Hampton? And if it is absurd to expect any cordial alliance between the special friends of General Grant and the leaders of Southern opinion, what inducement does General Grant himself propose to offer to the South to gain the affection of the Brigadiers? The ex-President's renomination has been urged on the ground that he is a strong man, and that he is a conciliator, and that he has been schooled by foreign travel. But inasmuch as he can only be elected by the votes of Southern Democrats, it is high time that the country should demand some definite instruction as to the special means and arguments which are to be used for the conversion of these gentlemen to Republicanism. This is what the matter finally comes to, for Republicans intend first of all to have a Republican administration.

EUGENE FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON.

Sometimes we come across a man who is so wholly and completely false that he can only be regarded as a psychological curiosity; and Mr. Eugene Fairfax Williamson, the person who attempted to extort money from the Rev. Dr. Dix, seems to be one of this class. He pleaded guilty to an indictment for forgery on Monday last, and to-day he will undoubtedly be sent to the State Prison, the indictment based upon the Dix matter being put on file. It does not seem to have been possible for Williamson to do anything squarely and honestly. He was always busy in swindling, and indulged in a great variety of frauds. He actually printed as his own a number of books copyrighted by a respectable bookseller of this city, and it is stated that thereby he acquired in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a considerable literary reputation. No plea of insanity has been set up in his behalf, though it might have been not long ago, when that kind of defence was more in fashion.

What is to be said of this curious character is that he was falser than even false men usually are; that he differed from other liars not so much in kind as in degree; and that he had so tampered with his sense of moral responsibility as to lose it almost altogether. Trickery became as natural to him as breathing. Probably he preferred to make money by indirect and illegal methods rather than honestly. The profits of moral energy would not have been satisfactory to him. We do not say that this is a condition to which any man may come, because there are some men who are naturally protected against it; but we do say that it is a lapse which any man may avoid, whatever his natural propensities. As he thinks over his career in the seclusion of his prison cell, Williamson may come to the conclusion that honesty is the best policy; but even that is doubtful. He is much more likely to assuage the austerities of incarceration by small games played upon the warden and the turnkeys. Grace may work miracles; but there never was a case demanding a more miraculous regeneration.

It is a great deal to the discredit of human nature that whenever a man is wanted to commit perjury, there is usually no difficulty in finding him. One Clemetshaw, whose real name is Watson, went before the coroner's jury engaged in investigating the murder of Mr. De Young in San Francisco, and solemnly swore that at the time of the affray he was looking through the window of *The Chronicle* office, and saw De Young fire first at Kalloch. Now this witness was a fool as well as knave, for De Young's pistol was found not to have been discharged at all. Of course the jury entirely disregarded such testimony. But think of a man going through the form of an oath and promising to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help him God, and then proceeding to such falsehood! Yet this is done over and over again by great numbers of witnesses, while a successful indictment for perjury is one of the rarest things in criminal practice. Fortunately, the perjurers are usually found out and discredited, even though they are so seldom punished.

The question of the author's and composer's right to "The Pirates of Penzance" has been raised again, this time by the publication of an unauthorized edition, in sheet form, of some of the songs and words. Restraining orders have recently been granted by Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, prohibiting the publication and sale of these piratical transcriptions, by White, Smith & Co., and Louis P. Goullard. In the suit against White, Smith & Co., the counsel for that firm stated that he had advised his clients that they had no defence, and at his request a final disposition of the case was made at once, judgment being entered for Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, with nominal damages and a permanent injunction. It seems strange that where the law is so clear these infringements of authors' rights should be so common. If we had an international copyright law, the songs could be printed and sold regularly through the trade, and then there would be little temptation for illegitimate publications.

Representative William F. Rumberger, one of the persons convicted of "corrupt solicitation" in the matter of the Riot Damage bill at Harrisburg, has become insane, and moreover is "totally broken down." It is now stated that Rumberger's mind was never strongly balanced. He was of fair repute and the possessor of a moderate fortune. His friends say that he was led into the bribery business rather by a weak will and a desire to be obliging, than by any unlawful cupidity. We do not mind saying that nothing can be more creditable to him than his present lunacy. It shows that he fully recognizes the shamefulness of his situation, and that he is possibly penitent. He does not discuss the probabilities of a pardon, but, like a man with aspirations still toward respectability, he goes mad at once. If his associates would regain a tolerable standing in the community, let them go mad also, if they can!

The Democratic statesmen who take such delight in demonstrating that Mr. Tilden is in a dying condition show a strange lack of political sagacity. If he is the superannuated and moribund paralytic they represent him to be, why doesn't some prudent politician put his shoulder under the Tilden boom and take the Vice-Presidency as the reward for his services. Mr. Tilden might be kept up by stimulants until the fourth of March, when the contingent remainder of his term, if he should happen to have any term, would soon become an available asset for somebody. Can it be that the Democracy is haunted by a suspicion that Mr. Tilden is shamming debility? And is no statesman courageous enough to face the chance of seeing him straighten up as soon as he is elected as Sixtus V. did, and leave a healthy Vice-President in despair?

If General Grant is going to retire before he is beaten he can't be too quick about it. The chances that he will, however, are not promising enough to bet heavily upon.

Bayard is gradually extinguishing his title to the distinction of being the only "respectable" Democrat. The fact is that he is first and last a thorough partisan, though his bold stand on financial questions has led some people to think him quite the contrary. He was in harmony with his party during the extra session, and he is in harmony with it now when, in order to gain a seat in the Senate, it chooses to forget a bargain which Mr. Bayard himself helped to seal. The amiable Republicans who have sometimes imagined they could vote for him for President, would discover, were he ever to be elected, that they had helped put into power an intense Democrat, and a Southern one at that.

If General Grant does not withdraw he might publish a card anouncing that his ambition would be satisfied with a third term, and that he would under no circumstances be a candidate for a fourth.

It is unfortunate for Hancock that no candidate is considered to have chances who cannot get a solid delegation from his own State.

The Third-Termers are not sniffing at Sherman's candidacy so much as they were.

Thurman is so much encouraged by the warmth of his reception in Ohio that he is able to remark that he considers his Presidential chances as good as those of anybody else. He thinks Tilden's name will go before the Cincinnati Convention, but that there is not the least chance that he will be nominated. The first few ballots will be devoted to complimentary votes for Hancock, Bayard, Field, Davis and others, and after that the real work will begin. As for the rumor that Payne is Tilden's second choice, Thurman considers that a sharp dodge of Tilden's to prevent Thurman getting the Ohio delegation. He is sure it won't work, and that he will himself have the enthusiastic support of the Ohio delegates. All of which goes to show that a man may be dead a long time before he can realize it himself.

Thirty of the 102 counties in Illinois had elected delegates up to yesterday. The total of these is 215, or nearly one third of the convention. There are conflicting estimates of the strength of each candidate, but a tally kept at this distance, and made up after all the claims have been fairly considered, shows 113 delegates for Blaine, 95 for Grant, and 7 for Washburne. There is no reason to believe that this overestimates Blaine's strength. It is near enough to the truth at all events to show the absurdity of Logan's claim that Illinois is sure to choose a solid Grant delegation. Logan, by the way, is making this claim only in public it seems; for Congressman Dick, of Pennsylvania, who travelled on the same train with him on his return to Washington, is quoted as saying that Logan confessed to him that Blaine was making serious inroads on the county delegations, and it was very doubtful if the State would instruct for Grant.

Senator Beck writes to his friends in Kentucky that he hopes to attend the Democratic State Convention there, and intends to do all he can to defeat an instruction for Tilden or any other candidate. Will somebody please hold Watterson?

Tilden's private opinion of Senator Jacobs would be mighty interesting reading. If Jacobs will call at Cipher-Alley he will probably get it.

Is nobody sufficiently devoted to the third term to give a good reason in its favor? Must it perish without a defender?

PERSONAL.

General J. E. Johnston will be formally received at Nashville by a large number of the men who served under him.

Señor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, will leave Washington for a visit to Mexico with his family, next Monday.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, jr., was married yesterday afternoon in Troy, to Miss Emma Mann, daughter of the late Hon. F. N. Mann.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson reads her new play seated, as Fanny Kemble used to do, and is said to accomplish her task with much dramatic fire.

The birthday of Alice Carey was celebrated by the public schools of Mount Healthy, Ohio, on Tuesday evening. The sisters were born within a mile of that place sixty years ago.

Mr. John Gorham Palfrey, the historian, is now eighty-four years old, and is still busily writing upon the fifth and concluding volume of his History of New-England.

Bishop Levi Scott is now the senior bishop of the Methodist Church. He is seventy-eight years old and is a deeply pious man, held in affectionate regard throughout the church.

Mr. G. W. Cable, the writer, is reported to have left commercial life for the purpose of devoting himself to literature. The chief Supervisor of the Census has engaged him to write an article on the social condition of New-Orleans. It is said that he will use some of this material in a new novel.

It is reported that Mr. W. H. H. Murray is tired of wandering, and wishes a return home. *The Boston Post* says that the general claims against his estate are variously estimated at from $20,000 to $70,000; and that should Mr. Murray return, it is said friends are willing to settle all his debts and give him back again his highly-prized Guilford farm.

General Sherman naturally upholds West Point manners and morals and abuses the newspapers. He is quoted by *The Cincinnati Gazette* as saying that there is no place where distinctions and prejudices of color are less regarded than in the Army. "When Cadet Flipper graduated," says the General, "both the Secretary of War and myself, who were present, shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon the honor he had achieved in being the first colored man to graduate from West Point. We did not shake hands with any of the white cadets. Flipper is doing well, I am glad to say, and is respected by every officer in the Army."

LONDON, April 28.—The lady with whom gossip connects the name of Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, with reference to a matrimonial engagement, is the Honorable Mary Basing, daughter of the Dowager Lady Ashburton and cousin of the present Lord Ashburton.....The ex-Empress Eugenié and suite arrived at Maritzburg, Natal, on Monday last, on the way to Zululand.

PARIS, April 28.—M. de Lesseps has had a long interview with President Grévy, during which the Panama Canal project was fully discussed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BOCCACCIO.

One of the most popular of the comic operas which have been brought out in this country in such abundance within the last year or two is Franz von Suppé's "Fatinitza." The principal airs have been sung and whistled, and played by theatre orchestras and wandering street bands and hand-organs until they have become almost as familiar as those of "H. M. S. Pinafore" itself. "Boccaccio," another work of the same kind, and by the same composer, was produced on Friday evening last in German at the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery, and seems likely to rival its predecessor in popularity. The music is absolutely of the same sort, light and trivial, but generally tuneful and at times quite graceful. It is not original nor clever, though in the concerto pieces and ensemble Suppé shows tact and good musicianly qualities, but it is easy to listen to and easy to catch, which will doubtless gain it favor. Several of the numbers are effective, among them a sort of conspirators' chorus in the first act, which faintly suggests that in "La Fille de Madame Angot," and burlesques cleverly the familiar "operatic rush," an amusing song by a cooper and his apprentices which is bright and spirited, and much the best thing in the opera, and an absurd "kissing" sextet. The dialogue is humorous enough, and there are several highly comical situations. The story deals with the pranks of *Boccaccio*, the young *Prince of Palermo*, and several of his student friends, who spend their time in falling in and out of love, in making the lives of quiet citizens burdensome, and in keeping perpetually in mischief of one sort or another. Miss Cotrelly, as *Boccaccio*, sings nicely and acts with grace and vivacity, and Miss Ahl, Miss Meta, Mme. Lube, and Messrs. Schnelle, Schmitz, Lube, Adolfi and Lenoir, all render good service. The piece is carefully and prettily put upon the stage, and there are a vigorous chorus and an efficient orchestra. The production of an English version of "Boccaccio" will be awaited with interest, for it is quite free from anything coarse or vulgar, and it is sure to attain a large measure of success. Meanwhile the performance in the original at the Thalia Theatre is well worth seeing.

EDWIN BOOTH.

The foolish statement has recently been set afloat that Edwin Booth was born in London. Mr. Booth is an American, and was born at his father's farm near Baltimore, November 15 or 16, 1833. This is his own report of the matter, and the presumption is that he knows the truth.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

"A Gentleman from Nevada," by G. H. Jessop, was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Mr. Polk appeared in the chief part—that, namely, of *Mr. George Washington Gall*....."Twelfth Night" was presented at Booth's Theatre, and Miss Neilson appeared as *Viola*....."The Royal Middy" was revived at Daly's Theatre, with Miss Catherine Lewis in the chief character.....Performances of "A Child of the State," at Wallack's Theatre, "Hazel Kirke" at the Madison Square Theatre, "Ages Ago," etc., at the Bijou Opera House, "Joshua Whitcomb" at the Park Theatre, "The Widow Bedott" at Haverly's Theatre, "My Partner" at the Union Square Theatre, "Hobbies" at the Standard Theatre, and the Mastodon Minstrels at Niblo's Theatre, occurred, in the usual way. The night was pleasant, and there was a good attendance at all the theatres.

GENERAL NOTES.

The managers of the Minneapolis Fair are resolved to have a big crowd next September, at all hazards. They have arranged a 20-mile race between Miss Belle Cook, of California, and Miss Jewett, of Minnesota. Horses are to be changed frequently, and the dexterity with which the riders can dismount and remount will be a most important feature of the race.

A TRIBUNE subscriber asks the favor of an explanation of the terms "Tory" and "Liberal" as applied to the political parties in England. The word "Tory" was derived from a term applied, as Roger North says, to "the most despicable savages among the wild Irish;" and was first used in 1679 during the struggle for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the line of succession, the name being given to the followers of the Duke because he favored Irishmen. Johnson's definition of a Tory was this: "One who adheres to the ancient Constitution of the State and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England." The word "Whig" is a contraction of "Whiggamore," which in the South of Scotland used to denote a drover. In 1648, a party of Covenanters attacked Edinburgh, and after this "Whiggamore's campaign" the word was taken up as a term of reproach and applied to the opponents of the Court. Since the passage of the Reform Measures of this century the political successors of the two parties have been known as "Conservatives" and "Liberals."

The arrest of the alleged assassins of Jacob Baughman in Zanesville, Ohio, enables a worthy man to nod his head and mutter to himself: "Well, I thought there was something in that dream." On the night of the murder, nearly seventeen years ago, a man living in the neighborhood of Uniontown had a dream. In that dream he saw Jacob Baughman surrounded at his own fireside by three persons; saw them conversing together; heard their conversation; watched their movements and saw them strike the fatal blow. He recognized every face, and when Baughman fell dead to the ground the dreamer awoke. He told his wife what a horrible dream he had had, while the cold sweat ran off his body. The next day a man went to his house and said: "Have you heard of the homicide?" "What homicide?" he said, in astonishment. "Old Jacob Baughman was murdered last night." "Hold on! Stop right there!" said he "until I relate my dream," and he did relate it just as he had told it to his wife the night previous, but he omitted the names of the men he saw commit the crime. In a few days he told his brother, and gave him the names of the assassins, in strict confidence, but never revealed them to any one else. A lawyer frequently asked the dreamer to give him the names of the murderers, but he refused to do it. A few days ago he asked him again. It was on the day that the arrests were made. "They are on the right track," he replied, but would say no more.

The disappearance of the Atalanta, the successor to the ill-fated Eurydice, suggests the desirability of discontinuing the use of wooden vessels for the training of young seamen. Certainly the risks would be fewer if steam vessels were employed for the purpose. The Atalanta left Bermuda three months ago, and has probably foundered after knocking about in mid-ocean. She was built at Pembroke in 1844, and after service as a man-of-war was used as a water-police hulk in Portsmouth Harbor till 1877. After the foundering of the Eurydice she was converted into a training-ship, and fitted out at Devonport, her four sixty-four-pounders being at that time fixed on the main deck; and to increase her stability, by lowering her centre of gravity, the main and fore masts were shortened six feet, her mizen five feet, her jibboom four feet, and her bowsprit two feet seven inches. These reductions involved a considerable diminution of the canvas carried. Recommendations made at the close of her first cruise to the West Indies led to her armament being unshipped and replaced by two nine-pounders, which were placed on the weather deck, compensation in weight being effected by the introduction of ten tons additional ballast. Her ballast was stowed between her water tanks in the main hold, and consisted of pig-iron, which though not fixed permanently, could not be seriously affected by any heel of the ship. After her next cruise her bilge, or rolling keels, were also removed instead of being refastened, they having, in the first instance, been imperfectly fastened, which led to slight leakages, and she was thoroughly recaulked simultaneously. After all these repairs and alterations she has gone down like the Eurydice which showed herself so crank under canvas.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The opposition to General Grant is not personal. It is based upon the most exalted reverence for the sacred traditions of the Republic and upon the utmost fealty to the Republican party.—[Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

Senator Thurman may be said to have something in the nature of a boom. His health is surprisingly good. His fences are high, though not pig-proof. Altogether the Senator is in a promising way.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Mr. Payne has many elements of strength. His personal character is above reproach, and his name in Ohio is a synonym for integrity. His nomination would probably carry Ohio for the Democracy in October. If Mr. Tilden is really going to get out of the way for Henry B. Payne, he is making no mistake.—[Syracuse Courier (Dem.)

GRANT KNOWS THE ONLY WAY TO GET SOUTHERN VOTES.
From The Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

General Grant's way of dividing the Solid South and Senator Logan's way are contradictory and incompatible with each other. General Grant expects to carry the votes of Southern white Democrats on a "conciliation" platform; General Logan, Emery Storrs, General Banks and Mr. Douglas declare that a strong bloody-shirt campaign would bring out a solid negro vote in his favor. General Grant, as usual, is much wiser than his supporters. He perce