

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The astonishment with which the announcement of the resignation of Conkling and Platt was received in the Senate chamber, was fully shared throughout Washington, as the news spread like wild-fire during the afternoon, and the extraordinary political sensation continues to be the absolutely engrossing topic of comment and speculation to-night. The receipt at the newspaper offices of the argument, a live joint letter of resignation telegraphed from Albany early this evening, has, of course, largely diminished the scope for speculation in the best informed circles, but gossip is still rife as to its future consequences and the many collateral subjects of interest.

President Garfield, to-night, being informed of the nature of Conkling's letter was asked if he wished to make any statement in reply to it. He remarked that he had no controversy with Mr. Conkling or any other individual, and therefore had no desire to make any reply to this pronouncement.

A rumor of an intention on the part of the democrats to reorganize the Senate committees, for the remainder of this session, were in circulation to-day, but had no foundation. They are perfectly content to let the matter rest until next winter, together with the republican resolution for an election of officers, which they could now of course very readily lay on the table, but which is just as "dead" as if it were already killed by parliamentary procedure.

The commerce committee, by Conkling's resignation, is left equally divided politically, and perhaps equally divided also in regard to the propriety of confirming Robertson's nomination, but as all its four remaining republican members are bound by the caucus action to report this case back to the Senate to-morrow, it will undoubtedly be reported, though probably without recommendation either favorably or adversely. The result in any event will unquestionably be the confirmation of Robertson next Wednesday, until which day the nomination, after being reported, may be laid over by a single objection.

The issue raised by Senator Conkling is a false one. The President does not question the right of senators to advise and consent to, or reject Robertson's confirmation by a regular constitutional method of acting in their place under constitutional responsibility. Conkling's sore grievance is that the President won't submit to his individual and unofficial advice and forego the executive's own right and duty to ask the Senate's combined judgment upon such nominations as he considers fit, and for public interest. The arrogant attempt at usurpation is all on Conkling's side, as everybody sees, except a very few who are blinded by extreme partisan friendship for, and self-degrading toadyism to Conkling.

Secretaries Blaine, Hunt, Windom, Kirkwood and Lincoln were among the visitors at the White House to-day. The last named came alone and made but a brief call. The others arrived at the Executive Mansion about the same time and remained in conference with the President 20 minutes or more. The President stated he had received, last evening, from a trustworthy source, intimation that the resignations of the New York senators would be announced to-day. It had therefore caused him no surprise. It is believed at the White House that nothing will prevent an early adjournment of the Senate.

National-Republican: "The crisis met." The republican senators have almost as one man rejected, and most of them have urged the withdrawal of the nomination of Robertson. They have been met with the arrogance and obstinacy of a weak man adhering to a wrong act. To enable the State of New York to decide for herself how her interests can best be subserved in the Senate, Senators Conkling and Platt have resigned their seats in that body. She will be able to choose from among her eligible statesmen, two senators who will come instructed as to her will. New York is the peer of any other State; she has been potent in the Senate under all party dynasties; she does not go back and will not grovel in the dust nor be the footstool of executive power. Her motto is "Excelsior." Her senators will not "advise" the

President to make an unworthy appointment, nor will they basely "consent" to one as the price of official favor. In a crisis like this, when an arbitrary order is made by the President for senatorial submission to a question, which under the Constitution the senators are to decide on their oaths, unawed by power and uninfluenced by "rewards," the senators from New York have done well to resist the executive mandate and to return their commissions to the power that gave them. The result will not depress their friends, the republicans. The new senators will be instructed by the facts under which they will be elected. They will not be creatures who can be made to stand on their hind legs at the White House entrance and bark for the bones of office in the hands of a President, oblivious of the limitations upon his lawful power; but they will be men earnest of consideration, courageous of action in every situation the enemies of the republican party and of the Constitution and government can create.

New York, 17.—The Express' Albany special says: Woodin has already pronounced himself against the return of Conkling, and last night was closeted with Robertson, Houtted and others, examining the statute books so as to find legal reasons for postponing the ballot for senators. He has already found that the statutes do not give the legislature power to fill the expirations or vacancies for office, except on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the legislature. The statute certainly reads this way, and to my mind can have but one interpretation, viz: that the successors of the two senators cannot be appointed till the 10th day of January, 1882.

This announcement has created disappointment and dismay in the Conkling army, and it is difficult to guess what will be the outcome.

A report is current in New York that Conkling's friends will call a meeting at the Academy of Music to endorse his course. The anti-Conkling republicans threaten a monster demonstration in favor of the administration if this is done.

Metropolitan journals are entirely given up this morning to the Conkling and Platt resignations, and press comments are published from all parts of the country. It is generally believed by friends and foes alike that the senators have made a mistake and acted like school boys.

The Times says: In this city the most common sentiment was impatience and disgust, that the state should have been made the laughing stock of the country by a childish display of temper on the part of its senators.

Some effect was anticipated on sensitive feelings in Wall Street, but, as a prominent bank official remarked, Conkling's views and actions never had much weight in financial circles.

Reports say that meetings to sustain Garfield are being held in several counties of this State.

In considering Conkling's resignation it should be remembered that his re-election by the present legislature would be no expression of the popular will, for the reason that this legislature was chosen on a different issue from that now presented. It is a Conkling legislature, or was elected as such, through adroit machine manipulation, and as such it elected Platt as Conkling's assistant. The Tribune justly says, therefore, that Conkling now asks judgment from a jury of his sisters, his cousins and his aunts.

The papers all abound in interviews with men of recognized standing who, for the most part believe the resignations were uncalled for and are gratified because they generally regard it as betokening a rift in the party.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate commerce committee this morning decided to report in favor of confirming the nominations of Judge Robertson as collector of the port of New York; Gen. Merritt, consul general to London, and Gen. Badeau, charge d'affaires to Denmark. These nominations will be reported back to the Senate during to-day's executive session, but will doubtless be laid over under the new rule until to-morrow.

Rear Admiral Clitz reports to the navy department from Shanghai, April 4th, that the *Smalara* left Nagasaki for Kagoshima, Japan, remaining there four days and returning to Nagasaki on April 2nd, having been absent about one week. Commodore Thompson, commanding, reports that he took United States Consul Jones, consul at Nagasaki, at

his request, as a passenger to Kagoshima. While there he called upon the governor, who returned the call, accompanied by his staff. On the following day during the stay of the *Smalara*, she was thronged with visitors, all of whom displayed the greatest interest in the ship. Men-of-war had seldom visited Kagoshima and the *Smalara* was the first American man-of-war that had ever been there.

In executive session, Hill, of Georgia, supported Fred Douglass as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. The debate became slightly political. It is stated that Jones, of Nevada, was the only member of the committee on commerce who opposed Robertson's confirmation, and he says his objections will carry the case over until to-morrow, when he will be overwhelmingly confirmed, not over six votes being against him.

The retirement of the two New York senators caused the opposition to melt away. All the senators believe that Conkling intends to be re-elected, though some suggest he may find it harder to get back than he supposed. The action made in adjournment before having received the notification of the resignations is regarded as unfavorable to Conkling, as it postpones the election another week. The Senate will doubtless adjourn this week.

It is understood Blaine thinks Conkling and Platt resigned because they desire re-electing, or because they fear defeat and wish to retire from public life. The legislature will hesitate before endorsing their course. They will reap no benefit from their childishness, which does not in the slightest affect the administration.

Fred Douglas was confirmed by a two-thirds majority. All other nominations will be called and confirmed to-morrow.

St. Louis, 17.—John Wallruff, who lost \$75,000 through the prohibitory law of Kansas, has secured from the Brewers' Convention, Chicago, aid to the amount of \$75,000 if necessary, to test in the United States courts the validity of the act. The papers are already made out. If the right of the State to enact sumptuary laws includes the right to destroy private property without compensation, the brewers propose to have the exact limits of the authority defined by the tribunal of last resort.

NEW YORK, 18.—Gov. Foster, of Ohio, says: Senator Platt told me on Saturday, in Washington, he intended to resign and his intention was formed last Thursday and that he had stated the fact both to the President and Senator Conkling. Conkling's action was not a total surprise to the President and his advisors. When Platt communicated his intention to Conkling, and as 26 of the 37 republican senators had signified their intention of voting to confirm Robertson, he (Conkling) saw the game was up, and confidentially declared his intention of resigning with Platt.

Had the rumors that the relations between the two senators from New York were unfriendly, any foundation?

It appears, answered Gen. Foster, both Cornell and Senator Platt had decided to support Robertson because they thought such a course would harmonize the discordant elements in the State of New York. When Conkling, however, learned of the nomination and their determination, he was so indignant they were compelled to withhold their consent.

Is there any possibility of the resignation of either Arthur or James?

In my judgment, no. Conkling alone is responsible for this action and will stand or fall by its result.

Will it be a fall, do you think? continued the reporter.

On that question I am not prepared to express an opinion, but of this you can be certain, that Robertson's name will not be withdrawn unless at his own request. As far as its effects on the President is concerned, this stroke of Conkling will fall very flat.

The Governor said in parting, Conkling had asked as a personal favor that Platt would allow his colleague's resignation to be read to the Senate.

Collector Merritt says: When Judge Robertson is confirmed he (Merritt) supposed there would be something to be attended to in Albany that might require the Judge's attention for a couple of weeks as the non-reception of the resignations yesterday in the Senate might cause a week's further delay, but if he should come to the custom house to-

morrow he would find everything ready at hand.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Conkling talked freely to his friends and severely censured the administration, and is entirely confident of the re-election of Platt and himself without their going near Albany. He spoke bitterly of the President as violating honor. His re-election would commission him to fight the administration to the bitter end, and strike it wherever he could. He did not believe the democrats would allow the Senate to adjourn. The President was another Hayes. The republican party was disgusted with this sort of a President, and his treachery towards the republicans would make it solid for a stalwart man like Grant for next President. This was the beginning of the fight in 1884, to elect a stalwart. He was bitter against republican senators for deserting him.

The cabinet stand by the President, and believe Conkling resigned because he was too weak to meet the final issue. The country is with the President they say. Sherman denied that it would hurt the party anywhere, but refused to discuss the question, Conkling being a colleague of his. Some of Conkling's friends criticize him severely. One says the public condemn the act as childish and trifling.

The Journal of Commerce is out in a strong anti-Conkling editorial and upholds Robertson's nomination.

The Herald takes a moderate Conkling view of the question and says: Garfield owes his election to Conkling and should give him great consideration, instead of which he has deceived him. Garfield's course threatens the safety of the country and party. He has made a degrading alliance with Blaine against others. He should ask Blaine to retire from the cabinet at once and call Hamilton Fish, Edmunds, Sherman, Boutwell, Hoar, Washburne and such men about him.

The Times sneers at this dramatic surprise of politicians playing at statesmanship. Platt and Conkling have merely penned a clumsy apology for an unprecedented and inexcusable act. The motives may have been low which actuated the President to displace Merritt, but the senators exhausted all legitimate weapons of opposition, and then did their whole duty. The possibility of the failure of Conkling to be re-elected, is much discussed. Blaine is in close communication with Robertson, who will be confirmed to-morrow by nearly a unanimous vote. When the election of senators comes before the New York legislature, Robertson will have the collectorship in his hands, and his power and influence will be naturally increased thereby, and he may rally enough republicans to defeat Conkling. A prominent and active republican says: To-day he was going to Albany to assist in defeating Conkling. The democrats would unite with the republicans on an anti-Conkling man. Tammany is bitterly opposed to Conkling now. Conkling's plan is to have the senatorial candidates chosen by caucus. He won't go to Albany, but has spent a day dictating an enormous mass of correspondence by mail and telegraph, to all sections of New York, working up his friends to activity in his behalf. Should any other way than the caucus be devised for selecting the candidates, his friends would hardly be able to pull him through. It is rumored that Platt has consented to let Conkling be elected for his term, ending 1887, Platt taking Conkling's term, ending 1884, for the reason that if Garfield or Blaine should be nominated and Conkling's term run out at the same time, he would have to work against both. Conkling declared yesterday that if returned he would fight the administration in all times and ways. The President says every member of his Cabinet endorses every word and act in connection with Robertson, and the Cabinet is entirely harmonious. Even James is now in accord with the President. Jones, of Nevada, was the only senator to object to-day to the immediate confirmation of Robertson. He stands firmly by Conkling. The administration is satisfied with the shape of affairs, and does not believe the republicans of New York will be weakened at all. Republican Senators also agree that a party doesn't depend on any one man for success. Gen. Grant did write a letter to the President urging him to withdraw Robertson. The letter was enclosed to Senator Jones, of Nevada, who delivered it. It is claimed by Conkling's friends

that Grant will stand by him in all that he does and even will return to assist Conkling.

The President will send in a few more nominations to-morrow and a final adjournment will certainly be on Friday.

It is announced that Chandler's nomination will go over till December, but several democrats deny it.

Roscoe Conkling, in his letter to the governor, makes the following statement: "Mr. Fish, son of the former distinguished Secretary of State, had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but was ready to remain at his post if desired to do so." The diplomatic bureau, State Department, gives the following as the facts in the case: Fish, on the 13th of February, 1881, wrote Secretary Evarts he must decline to remain longer at his post and enclosed his resignation. On the 7th of March, Fish addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine, asking to be relieved from duty. The resignation was accepted and a note of acknowledgement for faithful duty sent Fish by Secretary Blaine. Hearing a short time afterward that while Fish was unwilling to stay in Switzerland, he might possibly desire still to remain in the diplomatic service, Secretary Blaine telegraphed him on April 4th, asking him to go to Denmark, Gen. Badeau having declined that mission. Fish replied by cable, declining Denmark for the reason that he desired promotion. In reference to Cramer's appointment as Fish's successor in the Swiss mission, it is learned this was done in answer to the personal request of Gen. Grant, who asked that his brother-in-law might be sent to a more southerly climate, his long residence at Copenhagen interfering with his health.

Ex-Senator Lent, chairman of the republican central committee and official head of the Maine organization in the city, said, "I think Senator Conkling has made a mistake. The question at stake is not of sufficient importance to justify him in jeopardizing the interests of the party, by throwing the United States Senate into the hands of the democrats."

Ex-Minister Pierrepont, one of the 306 at the Chicago convention, says: "I cannot see how the republican party can be benefitted by throwing the Senate into the hands of the democrats."

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black HORSE, about 14 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, branded TH combined on left thigh.
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If said animals are not claimed on or before May 26, 1881, they will be sold at the Estray Pound, Toledo City, at 2 o'clock p.m.
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