Continued from Plant Page. more rote than Mr. Conkling will over receive as a didnte for the United States Senate. If that Logislature reclects Mr Conkling, then it will have some two things: It will have declared that in its epinion Judge Robertson will make an acceptable Collector, and it will have declared that Mr. Conkling will make an acceptable Senator. So honors mre ener, as far as the New-York Legislature is conperned; and Mr. Coakling will return to the Senate, if becomes at all in worse form than he left it.

Esuppose he will go to Albany now and make

the greatest effort of his life in a speech to the mem-

bers of the Legislature, denouncing the Administration and all the Republican Senators who declined to act with him against the Administration. Well, what of that? It may afford him some pensolation, but it will not provent Judge Robertson from becoming Collector; nor will it Hetrole Senators or the Administration very much. His performance of to-day alienated many who have been his warm friends in the Senate. I heard several of them express strong indignation at his conduct, and declare that he had shown himself unworthy of the courtesy which has been extended to him more than to any other member of the Senate. Why, we have fooled away two months mainly for his sake, trying by every means in our power to compose the New-York diffipulties. Then see what Mr. Conkling has done. He has converted the Republican majority the Senate into a minority temporarily: he has placed the Administration at mercy of the Democrats in the Senate; he, who has had so much to say about a 'coalition' by the Administration with the Democrate to secure the confirmation of Andge Robertson, has made the rejection possible of William E. Chandler, who is solidly opposed by the Democrats purely on partisan grounds; he has made it impossible for the Republicans to elect officers of the Senate. and he has insulted the people of the State of New York by abandoning his post of duty at a critical time. Just think of it! The great State of New-York, with her 5,000,000 people, left unrepresented in the Senate of the United States, simply that one of her Senators may gratify a little miserable petty spite. I have always admired Mr. Conkling as a man of ability, and-as I believed-a man of sound political integrity, and I am wholly at a lose to explain why he took the course he did to-day. I believe he will be sorry for it."

"What do you think of Senator Platt's resignation ?" another Senator was asked. "Oh, I don't blink anything about it: it was Saly an echo," was the reply.

Senator Frye said: "I was very much surprised by Senator Conkling's action, as I understand it was caused by the fact that Judge Robertson is personally hostile to him, and was not on account pfany lack of fitness in Judge Robertson. During the four years of President Hayes's Administration there was not an important appointment made in Maine to which Senator Blaine and Senator Hamlin were not both bitterly opposed. One man was appointed after Mr. Blaine had made known the fact that that was probably the only prominent Republican in the State who was personally hostile to him. I think, with a single exception all the appointments were confirmed, notwithstanding the opposition of the Maine Senators, but neither of them resigned or threatened to resign. They were too good Republicans for that."

"Well," said another Senator, "I would not feel porry if the New-York Legislature should elect Judge Robertson and Reuben E. Fenton to the United States Senate to fill the two vacancies. There would be a fine poetic justice in that."

One Republican Senator, at least, thinks Mr. Conk-Hing would be glad to be released from the cares and duties of public life and devote himself for the remainder of his days to law practice. "I heard him express a qualified wish," said this Senator. "last summer, that he might soon be at liberty to devote himself to his private business interests, which he is not able to do as a Senstor of the United States. I thought little of it at the time; but being in New-York two or three flavs later I heard similar sentiments expressed by Senstor Conkling's friends. Other lawyers of his rank are getting rich rapidly, they said, while the Senator remains in moderate circumstances, or, as compared with the average Senator, rather poor. At the bar he would take a front rank at once, and there is no Boubt his preeminent ability would speedily enable him to accumulate a fortune."

From Senators who hold such relations with Benator Conkling as so warrant the assumption that they speak his sentiments, the theory is put forth that the New-York Senators, finding the press almost everywhere asserting that they are misrepresenting The sentiment of their State, determined to test the matter in a way which should make it apparent to all creation that their course was fully approved by the Legislature of their State; or. falling of reelection that they were not at least afraid to take the responsibility of differing in sentiment with their people, and acther in accordance with their convictions. New-York they say, has a Republican Legislature, supposed to be favorable to the present Administration. and New-York Senators, in the absence of formal action by the Legislature cannot be sure, or at least cannot make the fact apparent to the general public that that body approves a course so radibally in opposition to the wishes and policy of the Administration. Should the Legislature replect the Senators they will return to Washington windicated as regards any action not tending to harmony in the party. Little more than this is known of the motives for the resignation of the New-York Senators as their own friends repre-

It appears to be generally expected that Scnator Conkling will be promptly reelected a week from to morrow; but considerable doubt is expressed whether Mr. Platt can be reelected. The circum-Stances under which he was elected last winter according and there are many who think that Mr. Committing will be unable to pull him through. liens is an impression, however, that neither Senspersonal without fortifying himself to his own pullafaction with assurances that he will be reelected instruction with assurances that he wisit to New-instruction with assurances that he wisit to New-land is supposed to have been made with this in

we should the step which was taken to-day be been made with this in the step which was taken to-day be been determined upon.

Although it is reported that the resignation of the same conkling and Platt was not discussed in the beauty to-day, that cancus was held because of the station created by the prevented action of these erested by the merpected action of these thation created by the mexpected action of these constors. If Mr. Conkling thought by resigning to tighten or drive other Republican Senators into operation to Robertson's confirmation, he will be would discovered. His gan made a loud report, but the Senators soon discovered that it was not easied with half. They were, if anything, more decremine that better to confirm a nomination to his materials objection has been offered from a factor of the indicators while forthwith report all nominations for their custody, with a single exception, and that all shall be as promptly acted upon by the senate unless the Democrate shall prevent it, which a not anticipated. The only exception is the nominations William E. Chandler, which will not be expected or acted upon unless the Democrate shall never to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary free is consideration.

The research for this course is that although Mr.

The reason for this course is that although Mr. Chandler's nomination is very popular among Resolican Senators, the Democrate are solidly operated to it for party reasons, and will all vote gainst it; and, since Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt was also to give the Democrate a majority temporately, the Judiciary Committee will not be expected to report the nomination simply to have it to report the nomination simply to have it

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your obedient servant, BrR : I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of lew-York my resignation as Senator of the United States or the State of New-York. Will you please, announce the fact to the Senate ! With great respect, your obedient servant.

THE MACHINE AND THE PEOPLE. ONLY CONTEMPT AND DISGUST EXCITED BY THE COURSE OF MESSES. CONKLING AND PLATT-EDITORIAL DISPATCH TO THE PROVIDENCE

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Z. L. White, the Editor of The Providence Press, now here, sends the follow-

ing dispatch to his paper to-night: It is the common boast of Mr. Conkling's strikers and friends in this city, to-day, that his motive is to get an indorsement from the New-York Legislature as a fresh warrant with which to wage a bitter and relentless war on Gartield's Administration. The Republican Legislature of New-York is thus asked to send out Mr. Conkling as a political privateer, armed with letters of marque and reprisal, to seize and destroy all that belongs to a Republican National Administration, simply because that Administration has determined to recognize all who sail under the Republican flag. To drop the figure and put the case plainly, a Republican Legislature in the Empire State is asked to join in a war upon President Garfield because he would not permit Mr. Conkling to ontracise the Republicans who did not see fit to support

General Grant for the Presidency. Mr. Conkling demands the capocial punishment an exclusion from favor of Judge Robertson because h dared to vote for General Garfield at Chicago, and he demands that President Garfield shall humiliate and disbonor himself by inflicting the punishment on Judge Robertson; and on this issue Mr. Conkling appeals to the New-York Legislature-the representatives of a half million Republican voters-to join him in a crusade against the National Administration at the very hour of its birth. The half million voters aforceald must naturally look forward with reluctance to such an enlistment under Mr. Conkling's banner for s four years war to destroy the Administration which they so assiduously labored to establish. Perhaps the Legislature will do b; for Mr. Conkling's friends boast that they made sure of that by a careful canvass before he ventured upon resignation. To the world he wishes it to appear as a chivalric and heroic leap; but to his own friends he whispers that the blankets have been stretched, and soft mattresses all provided, to avert the danger of his fall. Mr. Arthur's resignation was rumored for an hour or two; but the luability to provide a soft place in which he might drop subdued his desire for Curtian leap into the yawning gulf of political self-sacrifice. The United States therefore may breathe easily tomorrow morning in regard to Mr. Arthur. He has thought better of it, and will obligingly consent to re-It would be impossible to overstate the mixture o

sinusement and disgust with which the performance of Messrs. Conking and Platt is received in Washington. For Mr. Platt it may be sa idthat there is only pity, but pity that is near akin to contempt for the man who at Roscoe Conkling's dictation consents to be made a more political puppet to rise up and sit down, to fetch and to sarry, to do, to be and to suffer, just as Mr. Conkling orlors and directs. If New-York wants two Senators, I a worse than idle to soud Mr. Platt as the colleague of Mr. Conking: for Mr. Platt has no independent political existence whatever.

The whole country will wait and watch with anxiety o see whether the machine at Albany is reckless enough and theme enough to declare war on the National Administration. The machine may do so, but its pronoters and its followers will live to repent their foll, in political sackelota and ashes. The day for political a...coines to control National Administrations and dictate appointments to office is past and gone. President Garneld is fighting the battle of the people, and machines cannot stand against a popular uprising.

NO ELECTION FOR A FORTNIGHT. GOVERNOR CORNELL SENDS THE LETTER OF RES-ADJOURNS REFORE RECEIVING IT-THE ADMIN-ISTRATION SENATORS RESOLUTE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 16 .- The surprising news of the esignation of Senators Conkling and Platt reached this city shortly after noon. Such news spreads fast but it was almost universally disbelieved until the appearance the evening newspapers. Governor Cornell may have been apprised of the coming political storm, but if so, he disguised his knowledge admirably, professing great surprise and some disbelief when the news was first told him. At 2 o'clock. however, a messenger arrived from Washington bearing the letters of Senators Conkling and Platt giving their reasons for resigning. The Governor was not upset by the news. Calm as usual, he laughed and chatted with all who entered the Executive Chamber during the afternoon. He expressed deep regret that the resignations had come at a time when the Legislature was about adjourning, saying that the discussion over the Scuatorships would surely occupy greatly the attention of the Legislature. "There will be a fearful amount of talking over this matter this week," said the Governor to one visitor. He did his bost, however, to aid the Legislature in getting out of town next week. He had the letters of Senators Conkling and Platt prepared for transmission to the Legislature in the evening. According to law the balloting for a Secator must begin on the second Tuesday after a Legislature is informed that a vacancy has occurred. The Governor accordingly decided to save the Legislature one week's delay by announcing the resignations to-night. The Conkling men highly approved of the Governor's intended action, believing that the sooner an election is held by the Legislature the easier it may be for them to carry out their announced plan of reelecting Messrs. Conkling and Platt.

The administration members of the Senate as the supporters of President Garfield's policy are now called surmised that the Governor would hasten to place the resignations before the Legislature. They accordingly held an informal caucus at the Delavan House this afternoon and a lopted a line of policy in the matter. This policy was largely suggested by Senator Robertson. He argued that delay in electing the Senators would give an opportunity for pubhe opinion to be felt in the Legislature, and that this public opinion, especially that expressed by Republicans, would condemn Conkling and Platt and favor their permanent retirement.

The policy of delay was successfully carried out by the Administration Senators to-night in the Senate. Senator Robertson did not attend the session to preside as president pro tempore but sent a note conferring that right on Senator Sessions. When he called the Senate to order the Governor's secretary. Mr. Abell, was in the Chamber ready to come forward with the Governor's message and the letters. The chaplain uttered a long prayer and then, before even the journal had been read. Senator Woodin, according to the preconcerted plan, moved that the Souate adjourn. The Conkling men looked amazed for a moment. and then loudly protested. However, Senator Sessions relentlessly put the motion, and had the pleasure of announcing the adjournment of the Senste. The majority for adjournment was overwhelming, the only negative votes being given by Senators Eidman, Wendover, Halbert and Braman. Senator Forster, afterward, in explaining the action of the Senate, said : "The chaplain made a long prayer on the evils of war, and that made such an impression that, in the interest of peace, we adjourned."

This course of the Senate postponed the action of the Legislature upon the vacaucies till May 21, or two weeks from to-morrow. It was the plan of the Conkling men to hold a canons of the Republican members on Wednesday, and renominate Conkling and Platt as candidates. and reelect them on the Tuesday following. Upon hearing of the dexterous movement of the Senate, however, they abandoned the intention of holding a caucus so soon. Some of them, however, argue that the notice sent to the Assembly is enough. The Administration men deride this idea, however, and declare that having control of the Senate they can prevent that body taking any action on the vacancies next Tuesday.

Disappointed in the Senate, the Governor's secre-tary went to the Assembly and there secured the reading of the documents. Most of the Senators trooped over to the Assembly Chamber to listen twit and there was an imposing audience in the galleries. Many officials pining for reappointment were also present in a greatly disturbed state of mind. The letter was at first heard with deep attention, but as the reading went on there was a palpable air of having heard the whole story before. There was not a particle of indignant feeling shown at the wrongs so glowingly described by the Senators.

When the reading had concluded and the usual legislative work was begun, no conversation fol-lowed in reference to the letters. Later, at the hotels, views were expressed with more or less freehotels, views were expressed with more or less freedem about the resignations. The Conkling men in general were reticent and somewhat despondent; those who talked on the matter regretted that Conkling and Platt had thrown the decision of the dispute between themselves and the President back to the Legislature. Its only effect, they said, would be to give the State and the perhaps the Legislature to the Democrats.

vote of every member would be keenly watched. and whatever way it was cast the member would be punished at the polls. One Conkling man said that the resignations of the Senators would cost the Republican party thirty Assembly Districts in the

ADJOURNMENT SUGGESTED.

Senator Lord suggested adjourning the Legislature without electing the United States Senators. This would leave the State of New-York unrepresented in the United States Senate till December next. The Governor would not have any power to appoint men to fill the vacancies seeing that they have Bession the Legislature. withstanding the fact that the election is so distant, the Conkling men are already lobbying for votes. C. M. Dennison, of Utica, one of the Canal Appraisers, DeWitt C. Wheeler, and United States Mar-Payn arrived here this afternoon and once began an active canvass in the Conkling and Platt interest. They frankly acknowledge that they intend to reelect the Senators if possible.

Mr. Payn, it is said, londly declares that any man who votes against their reclecwill be branded as a traitor to the Republican party. To-morrow a horde of Conkling men are expected here from New-York and from overy part of the State. They will have to secure 81 votes in the Legislature to secure the reelection of their favorite sons.

THE ADMINISTRATION MEN ACTIVE.

Meanwhile the Administration men are not idlo. They are aware that this is a Legislature which was elected under Mr. Conkling's manipulation last fall, but they are confident that the universal sentiment of the Republican party in support of President Garfield will have weight even in such a Legislature. The Administration members of the Legislature have decided not to attend the Republican Scantorial canens. They will thus go into the Legislature perfeetly untrammelled in their action.

CAN CONKLING AND PLATT BE REELECTED! THE CONKEING STRENGTH OVERESTIMATED-THE ADMINISTRATION MEN FULL OF CONFIDENCE-THE DEMOCRATIC TACTICS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 16 .- There is much speculation as to whether Conkling and Platt can get eighty-one of the one hundred and sixty votes in the Legislature. They claim that sixty members of the Assembly signed the document regretting the adoption of the Robertson resolution. These sixty men are all claimed to be Conkling men, but their names were all that could be obtained by putting the Assemby under the greatest pressure. It is fair to say that they represent the utmost strength of the Conkling machine in the Assembly. There would then remain the task of obtaining the votes of twenty-one of Hhe twentyfive Republican Senators. But it is notorious that the anti-Conkling Senators outnumber their opponents two to one in the Senate. The Senate, ever since its organization two years ago, has been an anti-Conkling body. It is therefore obvious that if the Administration Republicans persist in their policy of refraining from entering the Republican canens, and select candidates of their own for Senator, that there will be

The Democrats have 47 votes in the Assembly and 7 in the Senate, or 54 in the Joint Convention. It will therefore be in their power to step in at any moment and decide the conflict between the two Republican bodies. At present their attitude is that of strict neutrality. Their leaders say that they will hold a cancus and select two candidates. At the sametime if there should be a deadlock between the Republicans they would be ready to take advantage of any party opportunity that presents itself. The Administration Republicans are already talking of caudidates of their own for Senators. Chauncov M. Depew, it is considered probable to-night, will be one of their candidates, innsmuch as he was a leading anti-Conkling one in Jan-

a deadlock when the joint Legislative session is

held to elect a Senator.

nary last. ministration party. He is with great energy directing their movements, and as will be seen by the above action of the Legislature, has won in the first skirmish with the Conkling men. It is the opinion of the Administration men that the Conkling leaders do not controlsixty votes in the Assembly, and that as the opinions of the people are heard about the resignations the Conkling vote will steadily liminish. The Conkling men state that they were greatly embarrassed by the passage of the Robert-son resolutions by the Legi-lature, and that they are socking, by getting a vote on the question of the reelection of the Senators, to get at the real sentiment of the people toward the Gartield Administration. To this the Administration men reply that a Legislature elected last fall cannot very well atter the opinions of the Republican masses at the present

To-night Speaker of Assembly Sharpe the friends of the Senators taken somewhat by surprise in their resignations, and that they knew nothing of their intention to resign nor of the act until they caine together this evening, But he could learn, every disposed to sustain the Senators, who they believed stood as squarely on the Constitution as did the President. As to sustaining the Senat rs. he said he thought there was no other way to do than to reclect them.

THE PRESIDENT NOT SURPRISED.

WASHINGTON, May 16.-Secretaries Blaine. Hunt, Windom, Kirkwood and Lincoln were among the visitors at the White House to-day. The latter came alone, and made only a brief call. The others arrived at the Executive Mansion about the same time, and rematned in conference with the President twenty minutes or more. The Prosident stated that he had received last evening from a trustworthy source an intincation that the resignations of the New-York Senators would be announced to-day. It had therefore caused him no surorbse. It is believed at the White House that nothing will now prevent an early adjournment of the Senate.

THE FEELING AT VARIOUS POINTS. UTICA CONKLING MEN NONPLUSSED.

UTICA, N. Y., May 16.—The city is greatly excited over the news of the Senatorial resignations. The Coukling men are taken by surprise, and beyond approving in a bewildered way what has been done have nothing to say. They do not as yet understand whether it s murder or suicide. The Administration Republicans are ubitant, considering that the Bosses have made a fatal plunder. They by no means concede that Conking can carry the Legislature now as against the Administration. or all see that the issue is clearly drawn. The general opinion outside active politicians is that Mr. Conkling has done a childish and uncalled for thing.

UNPRECEDENTED COMMENT AT BOCHESTER. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16.—The last move f Mesers. Conkling and Platt has excited unprecedented comment among their friends and focs. Numerous interviews with representative Republicans of both Independent and Stalwart factions elicit a unanimous expression of opinion that the resigning Senators seek the indersement of the New-York Legislature. But as to the motive beyond this, the factions differ. The Independents believe the Senators seek the prestige of an almost unanimous return from their own State, and that in this their as bition may and should be thwarted by anti-Conkling legislators at Albany. A prominent Independent Republican said : " Cornell, if he should cut loose from the distation of the Boss, could be elected Senator, with either William A. Wheeler or Sherman S. Rogers as associate. The friends of Judge Robertson would be perfectly justified in boiting Conkling and Platt, and leaving them just where they have to-day

placed themselves."

Chief among the local Stalwart Republicans are those who express this sentiment: "Conkling and Platt have seen and felt enough of the effects of political barter and treachery. While they court the indorsement which the Legislature must give them, they will undenbtedly de-eline to return to the Senate. They have said to the Administration in effect, 'Go on with your obsequies; we will not sid in the burial of your political corpse, nor will we attend the funeral as chief mourners.

Prominent Democrats intimate that for the sake of overthrowing the New-York Republican machine there may be a coalition of Democrats with Independent Republicans in the Legislature in the Senatorial election.

FIRING GUNS AT BUFFALO. . . BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16 .- The "Half-Breeds," omanti-Conklingites, fired 100 guns to-night in celebration of the resignation of the two Senators.

ALL THE TALK IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, May 16 .- The news of Mr. Conkling's resignation is the talk of the town. Prominent Republicans express the opinion that he has done a very foolish thing, and in official circles his action is generally considered a mistake. The Bulletin thinks his retirement can hardly be considered a calamity. The Post regrets it.

AS PITIABLE AS A CHROMO JOVE.

From The Philadelphia Econing Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)
The President has succeeded in maintaining the integrity of his prerogatives, but the Republican party has suffered in consequence. Conkling is defeated, as he should be, and in his defeat is as pitiable a figure as even a chromo Jove could well be. . . He is only a theatrical Jove, but he should still keep up the thunder, and not white over being deserted and discredited. AN APPEAL TO A PACKED JURY. The purpose of these resignations is doubt-

less to secure a personal vindication from the Logisla-

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

have resigned. They place themselves in the hands of a jury they believe to be already packed to render a verdiet in their favor. . . They throw themselves, not upon the people, but upon a body of men whom they consider pledged to respond to their wishes. There is, therefore, nothing courageous about it. They assume the air of martyrs without having anything of the martyr's spirit or believing that they take any of the

MAKING THE PRESIDENT THE VICTOR. From The Newcerk Daily Advertiser (Rep.) The movement proves to be important, but Senatorial courtesy" has got its death blow. It is, at first glance, a futile treachery and perfldy to the Repubdean party. It is somewhat more than that. It is an act which breaks the Senate loose from the unreasonable law of courtesy, and makes the President the victor. SOUTHERN BENATORS SHOULD SUSTAIN THE

PRESIDENT. From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.) He (Mr. Conkling) has been the aggressive and malignant enemy of the South, which should rejoice at the triumph of President Garfield, and the defeat of Senator Conkling. That personalism in politics which seeks not only to control States but the Federal Adminstration should be rebuked and stamped out of Amerian politics. Southern Senators should austain the resident in the full exercise of his constitutional rights. He has pledged himself to a patriotic administration, and the South should sustain him in his efforts to restore peace and brotherhood to all sections of the Union.

AN ATTEMPT TO HIDE UTTER ROUT. The wording of Senator Coukling's letter proves that the resignations are a display of spite, bemuse the President refuses to surrender to their control he functions of his office. The act degrades the office of senator to the level of a mere broker in patronage. The esignations are made with the expectation that the expiring Legislature will immediately reclect both Senators. If this should occur, they would both go back without an added particle of moral strength. The Legislature was flected on a different issue, and if Mr. Conking thinks he possesses ristorical legerdeniain to coax a vindication out of such an election, he underestimates the commonscuse of the country. From any point of view it is the act of a man who has lost his head, or at cast has devised a dramatic episode in order to hide the gnominy of his complete and utter rout.

MAD FREAK OF A SPOILED DEMAGOGUE. From The Richmond (Va.) Inspatch (Conser.) Never before did a Senator resign because e could not dominate the President of the United States. Never before was there a traiterous resignation. Even the Senators who resigned in 1861, did so because their States had in their opinion withdrawn from the Union, and they had no right to sents in the Senate. . . . The Roman sentines was found at his post conturies after the occurrence of he calamity that occasioned his death. Conkling deserts his post in the first watch and leaves his faithful soldiers to their fate. one does he take with him in his guilty flight, his man Friday, the pretended junior constor from New-York, but really the subservient tool flordly Roscoc. Beautiful pair of traitors they are ! Conkling's resignation is the must freak of a spoiled demagogue who would ruin his country to spite his enemies. DOUBTFUL PLAY FOR CHECKMATE.

From The Buttimore Sun (Ind.) Whatever deliberate purpose may underlie he action of Measrs. Conkling and Platt, it may be safely ssumed that it has reference solely to the game of politics which the former is just now engaged in playing. is simply one more move upon the political cuessboard, it is intended as "check to the President." Waether it will prove cacckmate remains to be seen, and may well be doubted.

A QUIXOTIC PROCEEDING. From The Battimore American (Rep. If it should appear that Mr. Conkling has early importated ins return to the Secaste by the Legislature which has already indorsed Judge Robertson, he will receive credit to. a Quizone proceeding one of which no possible advantage can donne to him. If, on the other mind, as seems more than probable. Mr. Conkling has simply set up an Amany man of straw to replace his Washington man of straw, that the President bowled down long ago, he would be laughed at without the ex-GHOST OF STATE RIGHTS NOT INVOKED.

From The Hastimore Gazette (Irem.) This is a party matter and not by any means a constitutional question. Messrs, Conking and Platt have not invoked the ghost of State Rights to sustain merely appealed to the Republican Legislature to stand by them in their issue with the Administration.

CONSISTENT AND STRAIGHTFORWARD. From The Athany Morning Express (Rep.) Their course thus far has been consistent, draightforward and in a spirit of devotion to principle and to duty. They have acted the manly and honorante part and will be sustained by the people of the State. it has been claimed that the members of the Legislature tavor submission to Executive dictation and control. If this is their will they have the opertunity to comatssion two Senators to go to Washington and take part in an abject surrender by the Senate to the President and m a degrading divestore of the State of New-York of the ionor and dignity which it has thus far maintained unsailed and unjielding.

HIS DEMAND SHOULD BE IGNORED. From The Philadelphia North American (Rep.) The Republicans of New-York cannot afford o indorse Mr. vouching. Failing to attract the support of the country and baving failed in every appeal ne ever m ide to the country, he now dem, ads tocal recognitio residemand should be ignored and he should be thught ant not even so bright a man can play the fool and scape the consequences.

NEW PHASE OF STATE RIGHTS. From The Richmond (Va.) White (Dem.) The simultaneous resignation of the two enstors of the greatest State in the Union, for the cause commonly understood, will present the question of State rights in a new phase, from a new direction, and may lead to results in public opinion, at least, if not immediately in public action-atterly unforescen, and far transcending in importance any mere personal or party

DESIGNED AS A FLANK MOVEMENT. From The Chicago Journal (Rep.) It is designed to be in the nature of a flank povement upon the President, and forces the Legistature which was elected by Conkling's machine to take sides. If two good loyal publicans like ex-secretary Evarts and George William Cartis should be chosen in their places the whole country would rejoice.

AN ACT OF CHILDISH PETULANCE. From The Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) The rehabilitation sought will not rehabilitate. enator Conkilog's judgment does not appear to have been at its best in this matter. The act seems to us to esemble one of childish petulance or disordered vanity rather than the expression of a strong man's considerate poticy. . . . As far as possible the sham append to their constituency made by the New-York Schators should be made real, and the verdict of the country at large obtained upon the rule or ruin policy of which the resignation is the otheral declaration.

A SHALLOW, SENSATIONAL ACT. From The Cincinnate Gazette (Lep.) Mr. Conkling's resignation is a sensational act of the shallowest character. Having the New-York Legislature in his bands he plays the trick of resigning to be elected again. By this he temporarily places the senate in the hands of the Democrats. It is an appeal o the electors of the State such as a representative makes when censured by Congress. It is merely for the trick of a reciec ion by a Legislature already secured. It is like the bluff game of a gambler with stacked cards We mistake the sense of the country if this performance shall not make Conkling ridiculous and contemptible. As to Senutor Platt, he seems to have no separate Sona

TURNING MELODRAMA INTO FARCE. From The Boston Journal (Rep.) Conkling has made a mistake. He vidently imagined that his action in resignlug his sent in the Senate would strike the counry us a sublime act of martyrdom. What must e his astenishment and disgust when he finds his countrymen shouting that pecoliar derision with which an audience greets the actor who turns inclodrama or tra-

UNCLE SAM INTERVIEWS ROSCOE.

Rising from the dinner table and lifting the angry boy off o the floor by the ear and holding him out at arm's longth. I'll teach von! O. Pll make you spin! To fling all the plates on the floor, And kick down the chair you are in! I'll make it one long spell before You come to this table agin!

Sir! Let us no violence soo! I have nerve! And I'm b sa of the throng! If it wasn't for me How would the great world get along, And let me ask where would you be ! There's Bill and Jim wouldn't obey; They wouldn't pile into my share The victuals you give 'em to-day— So, course, I kicked over my chair And flung my own pudding away.

Do you really spose I would dine When some common-clay feller sits A cating some grub jest as fine ? I'll kick the old table to bits If I can't have everything mine! UNCLE SAM.

You selfish young jackanapes, you! And Tommy repeated the game-He yelled and tipped over his stew. And upset his chair, just the same As he saw his big brother do. Boo-hoo! Wal, I didn't dast eat! Ros said he would lick me if I

Didn't fling away all of my most And doughnuts and pudding and pie And scream and kick over my seat. He like-enough made the world, for There's nobody equal to Ros; Delighted with fagging we are-Why, he's a magnificent boss— A regular, real chromo Czar!

Yes, Tommy, that so; that's my make; My primacy must be observed ; The boys ough to give me their cake; My Uncle is slightly unnerved-He'll find he has made a mistake. For discipline -

(At this point Uncle Sam jerks Roscoe suddenly lown cellar, where the argument assumes another W. A. CROFFUT.

An employe of The Akron (O.) Beacon stepped backward through the doorway of the elevator shaft on Thursday, not observing that the elevator which crisiahe had just left had descended. He fell head forelition most through a space of forty feet to the press-room, but
ther may possibly recover from his frightful injuries.

DR. NORVIN GREEN ON CONSOLIDATION. CALLED AS A WITNESS IN THE WILLIAMS TELE-GRAPH SUIT-HOW THE UNION OF THE COMPA-NIES CAME ABOUT.

> he Western Union Company and others, Mr. Sewell finished yesterday his presentment of Mr. Williams's case. and called as his first witness Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the defendant company. Dr. Green said he had been a director of the company continnously since 1866. The company bought, between August, 1878, and July, 1879, 72,010 shares of the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company at 25 cents, and arrangements were made between the companies for "pooling" the earnings. The Atlantic and Pacific Company was to receive 1212 per cent of the gross receipts, and pay 13 15-100 per cent of the expenses. The stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Company purchased by the Western Union Company paid a yearly dividend of 3 per cent in addition to investments for extending its lines to the amount of about \$100,000. The Western Union Company, after the purchase referred to, owned a majority of the outstanding stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. Dr. Green said that his company did not feel the effects of the organization of the American Union Company until July, 1880, when the competition became serious and the bloome of the telegraph business was substantially divided between the competing companies at all important places on the trunk routes. He had not heard anything in regard to the consolidation of the companies previous to January 10, 1881. He called on William H. Vandorbilt at his house on the morning of that day, in obedience to a note from Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt told Dr. Green that he had seen Mr. Gould, who had intimated his readiness to enter into negotiations for the purpose of effecting a union of the companies and putting an end to the ruinous competition then going on, Dr. Green told Mr. Vanderbilt that in his opinion a consolidation of the companies would be advant group to all concerned. Mr. Sewell called the attention of the witness to the fact that he had not asked for the general result of the conference between him and Mr. Vanderbilt, but had asked him to re peat what had been said. "Well, replied Dr. Green, "the first thing Mr. Vander-

In the suit of William S. Williams against

bilt said to me was 'I have seen the Great Mogul." "Did you know to whom Mr. Vanderbilt referred t" I knew, of course, that he referred to Jay Gould. Mr. Vanderbilt's conversation with Jay Gould, the witness stated further, took place on Sunday, January 9, 1981. Dr. Green left Mr. Vanderblit with the under-

standing that another conference should be held in the evening of the same day at Mr. Vanderbilt's house. Dr reen, Augustus Schell and Mr. Twombly were present at this meeting as at the former one. The basis of the consolidation was discussed, and it was prosed to increase the capital of the company to seventy allions of the new stock in payment of its property and ranchises. The demand of the American Union people was but they should receive fifteen millions for their propert was finally agreed that a conference should be had or he evening of the next day at the same place with Mr. Gould and his associates. At this meeting the same persons on the part of the Western Union Company were present, and with Mr. Gould came Sidney Dillon and tussell Sage. The discussion turned principally upon he price to be poid for the American Union. Mr. Goule expressed himself as willing to accept the proposition the Western Inion directors, but his friends positively refused to take less than \$15,000,000. A committee of four, consisting of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Schell on the one side and Mr. Gould and Mr. Dillon or the other, were appointed to effect a compromise and report a plan of consolidation. The agreement as subsequently adopted by the com-

panies was drawn up by this committee. At the time of these negotiations it was agreed that as soon as vacancies should occur in the Board of Directors of the West ern Union Company, Mr. Gould, Mr. Sage, Mr. Eckert and Mr. Dillon should be successively elected to fill them. Dr. Green said that the actual value of the American Union property entered but slightly into the calculations erty would be worth to his company, and what it would be worth to get the American Union Company out of the

In reply to a question by Mr. Sewell, the witness admitted that the Western Union Company paid about twice as much for the property as it originally cost, and declared that in his opinion the directors of his company were all as well aware of that fact as he was. Mr. Vanderpoel, on the part of the defendants, began timed to-day. Dr. Green said that if the American Union Company had made a general reduction of rates and continued the wasteful competition, the Western Union Company would have been obliged, in his opinion, to suspend paying dividends.

ALLOWED TO FINISH THE PIER. Lyander W. Coffin began recently an action

in the Supreme Court against the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company and the Brighton Pier and Navigation Company and Andrew R. Culver, president of the former company, to restrain the erection of the iron pier at West Brighton Beach. The railroad company claims to own in fee Lot No. 9 on the map of Coney Island, and therefore the land in front of the lot between low and high water. The railroad company leased the land in front of the lot to the Pier and Navigation Company for the purpose of erecting an iron pier, the construction of which was begun according to the lease. The people of the Town of Gravesend denied the title of the railroad company to the lot, claiming that it had only an easyment on it to use it for railroad, purposes, and began an action through the Attorney-General to restrain the erection of the iron pier.

A temporary injunction was granted, but was afterward dissolved. Mr. Coffin then began his suit and also obtained from Justice Donohue a temporary injunction. An application on behalf of the Pier and Navigation Company was made to the General Term of the Supreme Court for such a modification of this order as will permit the company to go on and complete the pier, which had been nearly finished. The General Term yesterday granted the application.

HELD LIABLE TO THE CREDITORS. Ambrose II. Purdy was appointed about two years ago receiver of the property of Samuel Wilson and

Thomas Gregg, bankrupts. He continued the business and employed the partners as his agents. He was subsequently removed, and, upon an accounting, it appeared that about \$1,000 of the firm property had been sunk under his management, for which he was held responsible. He was taken into enstody under an attachment issued against him in default of payment of the above Mr. Purdy claimed that he was unacquainted with pro-

medines in bankruptey, and supposed that he had bee authorized by the Court to continue the business. The General Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Barret writing the decision, held yesterday that Mr. Purdy wa liable for the amount lent to the creditors of the bank rupt firm under his management, and must be committee in default of payment.

EJECTED BY AN INSANE MAN. James Kane, an insane man, who believes that he owns a large portion of the real estate of this city, attempted to put a woman who lives at Third-ave. and Fifty-fourth-st, out of her home, because he thought she was his tenant and was not paying him the ront. His case vesterday was called before Judge J. F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, and an order was made directing his committal to the Hudson River Insane Asylum.

THE CASE OF KENWARD PHILP. Kenward Philp, who was indicted for a criminal libel upon President Garfield in connection with the notorious Morey letter, was before Justice Barrett in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday prepared for

trial. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. CALENDARS THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Held by Donohue, J.-Conr opens at 10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Nos. 27, 34, 53, 79, 80, 81, 82, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 100, 104, 105, 115, 130, 131, 132, 114, 149, 180, 221, 225, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, BUPKEME COURT-OFFICEAL TERM-Held by Prosiding Jus-

Horacan Court of Kneral Term - Held by Presiding Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels. Court opens at 10:30 a. m. - Nos. 119, 140, 183, 185, 187, 189, 190, 60, 115, 118, 182, 188, 148, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 207, 210, 211. Brecial TERM-Larremore, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m.— Law and Fact—Case on No. 1060, Higgins agt. Higgins. No Law and Fact—Case of No. 1000, Inagina against day calendar.

Circuitt—Part I.—Harret, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m.—No. 3290, Wheder agt. Schinkel. No day calendar.

Part II.—Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m.—Case on No. 4640, Bower, etc. agt. Becht et al.—No day calendar.

Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m.—Nos. 3377, 3126, 1818, 3409, 3572, 2199, 2604, 2688, 2689, 931, 3463, 3490, 3075, 1152, 1363, 1875, 468, 2662, 2291, 2598, 3359, 3293, 3120, 2137, 1524, 3716, 229, 154, 2963, 2986 a. 1536 a. 2819, 2737. SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

SPECIAL TREM—Trusx, J.—Court opens at 10 a.m.—Calendar called at 11 a.m.—Nos. 25, 16, 17, 37, 15, 22, 21, 13.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday in June, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SPECIAL TREM—J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 10 a.m.—No day Calcudar.

TRIAL TREM—PART I—Van Hoesen, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 486, 1122, 551, 1145, 806, 1018, 1019, 1823, 1167, 1174, 105, 1829, 1190, 997, 212, 1180, 1139, 1225, 1259, 1172, 1170, 882, 1282, 1250, 1217, 1318, 500, 501, 189, 493, 494, 495, 496, 498.

PART II-Adjourned for the term. PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.— Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 a.

m.—Nos. 1213, 1222, 1233, 1034, 1241, 120, 616, 1075, 1263, 1254, 1117, 152, 1059, 362, 1062, 637, 1086, 1079, 1064, 1239, 1026, 836, 1231, 1228, 1240, 1244, 1245, 1237.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I—Snayth, R.—The People agt. Patrick Ryan, James Monroe, William Williamson, Terence McGovern, robbery; Edward J. Morgan, fedonious assault and battery; Richard J. Condon, John Hayward, Patrick Murphy, John McCort, Benjamin Aimes, grand larceny; Joseph McDonald, John Donovan, Albert Langley, Jenny Parker, larcentered.

cony from the person.

PART II—Gildersloove. J.—The People agt. Mary Dooley, smon; Michael J. Adams, burgiary; James Gill et al., John White, false pretences; Ell Steckel, assault and battery. OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL RONCIERE LE NOURY . LONDON, May 16 .- The French Vice-Admiral, Baron Clement de la Rouciere le Noury, is dead.

Vice-Admiral Baron de la Ronciere le Noury was born at Turin, October 31, 1813. He entered the Navy through the usual grades, and in March, 1867, commanded a squadron sent out to watch the withdrawal from Mexico of the French troops. When the Franco-German war broke out he was appointed to the command of the trans-port service, and later on was placed at the head of the partment of the Eure. In 1875 he was, by order of President MacMahon, removed from his command of the Errolution Squadron of the Mediterranean, having published. a letter in which he made some strictures upon the Govern

CHINESE LAWLESSNESS.

YALE. B. C. May 16 .- The Chinese laborers at Yale have struck against a tax of 2 per cent imposed on each man's wages by the Chinese "bosses." The strikers entered Yale, 600 strong, armed with crowbers, shovels and pickaxes, and at once attacked Onderdonk's warehouse. They stoned the pelicemen and injured a number of them severely. The mob finally left town. threatening to return and burn it. All the Chinese em-ployed on the Canada Pacific Railway, numbering 2,000,

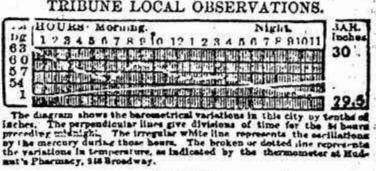
DR. HUMPHREY SANDWITH. Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, well known in connection with the ambulance service in the Russo-Torksh war, died in Paris yesterday.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1 a. m. For the Middle States, fair weather, except in the extreme northern portions, local rains, continued cool northeast to southeast winds and rising barometer. For New-England, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, northerly to casterly winds, no change in temperature and rising barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



THIBUNE OFFICE, May 17-1 a. m.-The tendency in he barometer yesterday was slightly upward. Cloudy weather with light rains prevailed. The temperature anged between 52° and 60°, the average (555%) being 103go lower than on the corresponding day last fear and 0180 lower than on Sunday. Clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature, may be expected in this city and vicinity

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

INTERESTING POINT IN OPHTHALMOLOGY -In the Annales d'Oculistique, some interesting observations on the causes of fatigue in reading are presented by Dr. Javal, director of the Labratory of Ophthalmology of the Sorbonne. He thinks that this fatigue of the eyes, which is so often and peculiarly complained of by literary men, is due to a permanent tension of accomodation-the fact being that reading requires constant, steady strain of the eyes, while many other occupations demanding close, do not need constant, sight. His researches cover the important question: Given a surface of paper and a number of words to print upon it, what rule will secure the maximum of legibility? The answer s that, other things being bound, the legiblity does not depend on the height of the letters, but on their breadth.

MINUTE DISEASE ORGANISMS.—The organisms described by Pasteur as the origin of epidemics and con tagious disease are so minute and few compared with the multiplying swarms of bacteria, etc., pervading all generating solutions, that it becomes necessary to provide a means of eliminating the masses of infusoris from solutions to be studied under the microscope. These microsuggests the use of osmic acid as a sure means of killing them without destroying their tissues. He dips a glass rod into the solution to be examined, and then into 114 per cent solution of the acid; washing this in a narrow test tube of distilled water, it is easy to collect what is

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK MAY 10, 188L

Steamer Mass (Dtch), Bonjer, Rotterdam April 30 and Hel. wort May 1, with indse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Lauro Cacace (Ital), Esposito, Seville 32 days, with
sork to order: vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Waergeland (Nor), Thoroson, Rio Grande do Sul 57 days, with hides, wool, etc. to Thompson & Co; vossel to

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—Arrived, steamers Tacony, Davis, from New-York; Fanny, Grmley, from New-York; Zeeland, Meyer, from Antwerp.

Cleared, steamer Orsini, Evans, for New-York. CHARLESTON, May 16-Arrived, steamer Morro Castle, for Now-York.
PORT ROYAL, May 16-Arrived, steamer City of Dallis, Risk,

Suffer no longer. Rollef is always obtained by the Gernan Corn Remover, certain and harmless. Druggists.

BROWN-Suddenly at Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, May 15, Annie E., only child of Dr. P. H. and Ida E. Brown, and granddaughter of Julius A. Candee, of New-York, in 5th year of her age. Funeral on Wednesday, May 18, at 2 p. m., at the residence of E. L. Scoffeld, Stamford, Conn.

BUCKNAM-On Sunday, May 15, after a short lilness, Almira J., wife of A. Judson Bucknam, and second daughter of the late Ezra Bucknam. Puneral services at her late residence, No. 577 Lexington-ave., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock p. in. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday morning. Please omit flowers. DECKER-On Sunday evening, May 15, Mary A. Decker, in the 75th year of her age. riends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence 340 East 118th at, on Tues-day, May 17, at 1 o'clock p. m. HUNT-At Wildercliffe, Rhinebeck, on Friday, May 13, the Rev. Andrew Hunt. Rev. Abdress Bunk.
Friends are invited to attend the feneral services in the
Methodist Episcopal Church at Rhinebeck, Tuesday, the 17th inst., at I o'clock p. m. HENTER-On Saturday, May 14th inst., after a short il ness, Charles D. Hunter, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to from the residence of his father, 19th inst. at 11 o'clock a, m., from the residence of his father, 19th D. Runter, No. 37 East 68th-st. Interment at Tarrylown. It is kindly requested

OWEN-On Sunday morning, May 15, of scate bronchitis, Thomas J. Owen, in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral services at Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave. and 35th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, May 18, at & o'clock. STILWELL-On May 16, 1881, at Barmore's, 36th-st, and 5thave., after a lingering illness, Silns M. Stilwell, of the City of New-York, in the Sist year of his ago.

and 5th-ave., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Succial Notices.

Archer & Panconst M'fg Co. invite parties desiring to select GAS FIXTURES to examine the New Patterns new on exhibition in their parlors, 67 Greene and 68, 70 and 72 Wooster-sts. (two blocks west of St. Nicholas Hotel). Broadway and University-place cars pass the door.

Congress Hall Concert Hall,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Capable of seating 500 persons, can be engaged on the shortest notice for the meetings of conventions, &c. Apply to
CLEMENT & WILKINSON,
Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Henry A. Daniels, H. D., 144 f.extington-ave., near 29th-st., Hours, 8 to 1 and 5 to 7.
Attention to Conflorien. CONGRESS WATER-The purest and safest of all cathar-tic waters. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidneys.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, May The Foreign Mails for the week coding SATURDAY, May 21, 1881, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5:30 a. in.; for Europe, by steamship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Seythia, via Queenstown (correspondence for France must be specially addressed), and at 6:30 a. m., for France direct, by steamship Canada, via Havre; on THURSDAY, at 7:30 a.m., for Ireland, by steamship City of Montreal 1 p. m., via Queenstown (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed), and at 9:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Ericka via Plymouth. Cherbourg and Hamburg; on ship Frists, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8:30 a. in., for Europe, by steamship Britan-

SATURDAY, at \$:30 a. in., for Europe, by steamship Britannic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed), and at 10 a. m., for Scotland direct, by steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Nassan, N. P., close on WEDNESDAY at 2 p. m. The mails for Cuba and Mexico close on THURSDAY at 1:30 p. m. The mails for Brazil and Argentine, via Richmond, close on FRIDAY at 8:30 p. m. The mails for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon close FRIDAY at 8:30 p. m. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific close on BATURDAY at 10 a. m. The mails for the Windward Islands close on SATURDAY at 10 a. m. The mails for China and Japan close May 26 at 7:30 p. m. The mails for Australia, do., close May 28 at 7:30 p. m.

Post Office, New-York, May 14, 1881.

Postmaster.

. Ready This Morning.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price (in wrappers ready for mailing), five cents per copy; one copy, one year, \$3; five copies, \$14; ten copies and one extra, \$23. Postage in all cases free to the subscriber. THE TRIBUNE,

Shell Combs—Z. M. Quimby, new 1,238 Broadway, every variety back, dressing and side combs, and repaired equal to new. Everything repaired.

Political Notices.

Republican Central Committee.—Regular monthly mooting at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 23d-st., this (Tuceday) evening at 8 o'clock. ABRAHAM LENT, President. SOLON B. HMITH. | Secretaries.

BANUEL G. BURNS. | Secretaries at 7:30 o'clock.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at 7:30 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

XIIth Ward Republican Association of the XIX's
Assembly District.—The above named association will hold a
special meeting on Tuesday, May 17, 1881, at 8 o'clock, at the
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