

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1881.

The Irish land bill advocated by Mr. Gladstone, passed the House of Commons by 110 majority.

Mr. Everts, Mr. T. O. Howe and Mr. Thurman will speak before the monetary conference in Paris this week.

President Lincoln's widow is confined to her bed with sickness at the home of her sister in Springfield, Ill. Her recovery is said to be doubtful.

The Putnam House, at Palatka, Fla., has this season had arrivals from each of the United States except four, and from two territories and nine different foreign countries.

Mr. Christian Boos, the Norwegian and Swedish consul at New York, confirms the report that a steamship line in Hall, England, has contracted to bring to this country eighty thousand Scandinavian emigrants during the summer.

The steamship Valetta, from Montreal and Sidney, which arrived here last week, reports having encountered large ice-fields at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. She was hounded by the ice for three days, and broke her propeller in trying to force a passage. She steamed through vast numbers of seals.

Some of the very best cipherers among the great newspapers estimate more than half a million emigrants will find their way to America this current year. The average per month for the four months of January, February, March and April, is 31,453. That would be an amount of 377,436 for twelve months.

The White Star steamer Republic, Captain Irving, reached Queenstown Saturday week, making the passage from Sandy Hook to Fastnet in eight days and two hours. Among the passengers were the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria; the Hon. Robert E. Hitt, Assistant Secretary of State; General Cullum and Whitelaw Reid.

"Why do people talk of me now in connection with the Presidential election of 1884?" queried the President recently in conversation with a caller. "The people elected me President in 1861, and my duties are with the present and not with the future. I shall meet the issues as they arise now as best I can; those of 1884 must be submitted to the people before any President can act upon them."

When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated Queen Victoria wrote a four-page letter to Mrs. Lincoln. It was the unrestrained outpouring of sympathy from a full heart. It has never been published, as the Lincoln family regarded it a violation of propriety to do so.—Chicago Journal.

Frequently men live history over again. The immortal seventeen of New York stuck at Chicago indignantly and faithfully until the 18th voting, when it rose to 18 of the New York delegates, while Sherman held 99. That fatal and merciless vote of 18 was led by William H. Robertson. When Garfield's 399 votes were piled up against Grant's dwindled 306, how much was due to the inflexible 20 which went over to Garfield from New York, the 216 which swept over from Blaine, and the 99 from Sherman? Allowing the humiliation of that evening after the boasting of the morning, there was possible excuse for that resignation, that leap in the wild despair of vengeance, to the destruction of the Republican majority of the Senate. There is no process of ratiocination, no sophistry, no redeeming quality surrounding this remorseless proceeding which could deprive it of its terrible enormity. Beside the figure of our magnanimous President recognizing service by tendering Robertson one of the most honorable positions within his gift, what picture does the Senator make!

The removal of Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, so long representing Her Majesty at Washington, also removes the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and one of the most accomplished agents whom England has ever sent our government. He succeeded Baron Von Coroll, the veteran Prussian as Dean. The English government had in later years built for the ministerial residence a very imposing edifice for the comfort of Lord Thornton. He was not one of the High Joint Commission, but he had a great deal to do with the adjustment of the Alabama difficulties.

Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew in one and the same act, the names of General Woodford and Mr. Tenney, and of the two marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations fit to be made, and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered unfitness in them afterwards. It could

hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What, then, was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from Executive interference. The disquisition attacks Mr. Robertson because he does not know so much as Collector Merritt, and didn't keep his trust, and organized a bolt. But here is what in the judgment of Mr. Conkling, are the superior duties of a Senator, viz: A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his state and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent" on his conscience and judgment before God. Whatever or whoever else may construe him, he is to be exempt from Executive menace or disfavor on the one hand, and executive inducement on the other. To give advice, and honest and independent advice, as to an appointment proposed, is as much the right and duty of a Senator as it is the right or duty of the President to propose the name. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge. The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then to do it, we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The Legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States.

And now is the peroration, those soft strains of melody, thus: With a profound sense of the obligation we owe; with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of "liberty and right"; with reverent attachment to the great state whose interests and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all the errors we have made, and interpret aright all the duties we have misconceived. We therefore enclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege, as citizens and Republicans, to stand for the constitutional rights of all men, and of all representatives, whether of the states, the nation or the people.—We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, ROSCOE CONKLING, THOMAS C. PLATT.

Washington, May 14, 1881. The following are the brief letters received by the Vice-President and read in the Senate: SIR: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the state of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the state? I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING.

SIR: I have forwarded to the Governor of the state of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States from the state of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant, T. C. PLATT.

CONKLING AT HOME. The following are abstracts of telegrams which come from Albany where the Republican Legislature is in session: ALBANY, May 18.—The administration members of the Legislature are united in their determination to vote for no man for Senator who is not known to be in hearty sympathy with the administration, and they will under no circumstances vote for any man who has antagonized General Garfield or has avowed his purpose to do so. Thirty Conkling men met at Albany in secret session. The 1880 Republican Committee have endorsed Robertson's nomination. NEW YORK, May 18.—The Evening Post Albany special says that the names of Robertson, Tenney and Sherman are in circulation to-day for signatures. The first paper, in general terms, agrees to stand by the President; the second commits the signers not to vote for Conkling, Platt, or any other candidate who will act in opposition to the President. The papers are now receiving signatures. It is asserted that they will receive about twenty names this afternoon. Robertson, Tenney and Sherman are coming in, protesting against the reelection of the ex-Senators. Only twenty-seven names are necessary to defeat the election of Conkling and Platt, and it is said that over forty have already been secured.

NEW YORK, May 18.—At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock, while the Senate was in Committee of the Whole, the telegraph operator entered and handed Senator Robertson a telegram. A buzz of excitement ran around and business was suspended.—The committee rose and the Senate took a recess of five minutes, and Senator Woodin read aloud the following telegram: "To Hon. Wm. H. Robertson:—Your confirmation just made unanimous. Accept my congratulations." The wildest excitement ensued. Amid cheering and clapping of hands Mr. Robertson jumped upon his chair and gave three cheers for Robertson, while Mr. Houston, who had come from the Assembly also leaped upon a chair and aided in cheering. Mr. Loomis then called for three cheers for President Garfield, which were given with a will. A general handshaking followed, and which the Senate followed.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Early this morning Secretary Windom began to receive telegraphic dispatches from holders of registered five per cent bonds advising him that they desired to have their bonds extended at 3 per cent, in pursuance of the terms of the Treasury circular issued yesterday. All day these telegraphic notices continued to arrive at short intervals, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon holders of registered five per cent bonds amounting to \$21,507,500 had informed the Secretary of their desire to have their bonds extended at the new rate. Most of the notices were from National banks, indicating that those institutions are eager to insure the conversion of their five per cent bonds into the new securities. Only \$250,000 of the registered five per cent bonds, and that amount, at the present rate, will be absorbed long before the expiration of the option, July 1, 1881. The success of the new plan already insured beyond peradventure.

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