THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MAY 19, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, May 18, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Stations.	Barom. at 5:00 P.M.	Thermom.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of weather	Rain-gauge	State of weather
Olympia	30.09	60	N. W.	8	Gentle	....	Fair
Portland	30.08	71	N. W.	7	Fresh	....	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.06	71	N. W.	4	Light	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.94	70	N.	8	Gentle	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.97	77	S. W.	6	Fresh	....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.04	66	W.	14	Brisk	....	Clear
Visalia	29.91	75	N. W.	2	Light	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.95	83	S. W.	4	Gentle	....	Clear
San Diego	29.96	61	Calm	..	Calm	....	Clear

River above low-water mark, 18 ft 3 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117¼ for 4s of 1907; 104½ for 5s of 1881; 106½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 80@4 88; silver bars, 112⅝.

Silver in London, 51 9-16d; consols, 102⅜; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 126¾; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 1d @9s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were in light demand at San Francisco yesterday morning, and both sessions were short. Prices fell off in nearly every instance. The decline from Tuesday varied from 5c to 75c.

Two highwaymen were shot and killed near San Marcial, N. M., Friday, by the passengers of a stage they had stopped.

A new State Insane Asylum is to be erected at Salem, Or.

The narrow-gauge railroad between Santa Cruz and Watsonville is again in operation.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Robertson as Collector of the Port at New York.

Mrs. Garfield's condition is improving.

The President has yet 200 nominations to send to the Senate.

No President pro tem. of the Senate has yet been elected.

The steamer City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Australia.

J. A. Weeks, who came to California in 1833, died at San Jose Tuesday.

One hundred guns were fired at various points in New York last night, in honor of the confirmation of Judge Robertson.

Two shocks of earthquake occurred at Coontohook, N. H., Tuesday night.

John Hayes shot and killed his wife yesterday at Harmon, O.

In a family fight at Mount Gilead, O., a farmer fatally stabbed one of his sons with a pitchfork.

Fire at Goshen, Ind.; also, at Milford, Mass.

The whole of Northern New York is being ravaged by the army worm.

The Russian Court will soon go to Moscow for a month.

Queen Victoria has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the King of Sweden.

A steamer arrived at Crook Haven yesterday from New York, having made the passage in 7 days, 5 hours and 35 minutes.

A riotous demonstration has occurred at Milan, Italy, against the Ministry.

So far this month 41,611 immigrants have arrived at New York.

A TORY REACTION IN ENGLAND.

There is a marked conservative reaction in England, and it was inevitable under the circumstances. No principles will keep a Government popular if national misfortunes occur during its administration. Bad crops, business stagnation, failure of manufactures, military reverses, will upset the wisest government that ever went into office; and all these influences, and more, are telling against Mr. Gladstone. Nothing in fact has succeeded since he took office. It may be that many of the disasters and disappointments with which his ministry stands debited were really inheritances from the Tories, but the people do not pause to discriminate in such cases, but always lay the blame upon the party in power. The Liberals have not satisfied anybody, however. The Irish question has not only inflamed Ireland, but has seriously alarmed the English landed interest. They see in the government's meddling interference with Irish proprietary rights, coming events casting their shadows before. They regard the whole policy as communistic, dangerous and subversive. And were Disraeli alive now, and in health, there is good ground for believing that he could carry the country again. Whether any of his lieutenants and survivors are able to utilize the reaction is of course another question, but as it is almost certain to increase for some time they may drift back into power without being called upon to display much statecraft.

THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS.

The Nihilists have promptly accepted the challenge of the Czar, and have issued a manifesto in answer to his late ukase, in which they politely assure him that the war shall be carried on without further delay. As an earnest of their sincerity they undertook to poison him the other day, after considerately sending him an invitation to his own funeral, and it seems that the plot was very nearly succeeding. It is clear that one result of the policy adopted by the Czar must be his submission to a life of precaution and minute watchfulness calculated to break down the most determined character. He knows that he is the object of attack to a legion of unscrupulous foes; that they are liable at any time to penetrate all his guards; that he cannot trust anybody; that, in short, the odds are fearfully against him. And if in spite of all these dangers he has resolved to maintain his autocracy and to deprive his people of representative institutions, the world will neither be surprised nor much grieved if some day his father's fate overtakes him. Mere obstinacy is no match for the forces which are working against the Czar. It is only a question of time for him to be beaten by those forces. And if he cannot or will not see this, he must bear the penalty of his obtuseness, which will no doubt come soon enough.

ROBERTSON CONFIRMED.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Judge Robertson to the Collectorship of New York. Thus the first act of the Garfield-Conkling drama ends in the triumph of the former and the discomfiture of the latter. Judge Robertson will find his new appointment rather inconvenient at this moment, and he will probably have to ask Mr. Merritt to keep his seat warm for him a week or two, until the Senatorial problem at Albany is solved. Whatever the result of that controversy, however, it may be considered as settled that Mr. Conkling's theory about executive appointments has been condemned by the Senate, and that hereafter when the President sends an unexceptionable nomination in to that body, it will be considered on its merits, and will not be shelved to suit the caprice of any single Senator. This is the most important result of the Robertson episode. It is in effect a doing away with that usurpation which has been so long concealed under the pretense of "Senatorial courtesy." Hereafter there is reasonable ground for hoping that the constitutional powers of the Executive will not be denied him, and that the Senate will confine itself to its own constitutional functions.

Richard Gird, owner of the Chino ranch, is placing a five-wire fence around his place. The ranch contains about 33,000 acres. The fence will be about thirty miles in length, and it will require about 150 miles of barbed wire. Chino ranch is fifteen miles west of Riverside, and it contains some choice, moist land.

WILL CONKLING BE RE-ELECTED?

It is said that Mr. Conkling expresses himself as confident of re-election to the Senate, but if this be so it is evident that either he or his friends are talking in a very imprudent way. For he can only base that confidence on the assumption that the Republicans in the Legislature will stand by him; yet at the very moment that he makes this calculation he is saying, or allowing it be said for him, that he does not intend to go back to Washington as a member of the Republican party. Of course Mr. Conkling has a perfect right to leave the Republican party; but assuredly he has no right to expect that Republicans will elect him to the Senate on any other than a party basis. If Mr. Conkling intends to leave the party he is taking a very singular way of notifying his intention, in asking a Republican Legislature to make him United States Senator. Nor is it possible to conceive how the Republicans in that Legislatnre can justify to themselves and their party the indorsement of a candidate who openly declares that he will no longer go into the Republican caucus, but will hold aloof from the party altogether, and devote himself entirely to fighting its head.

We understand that at such a time as this all manner of wild and irresponsible statements are liable to obtain circulation, but we observe that the strange reports above referred to have all been put forward either as coming direct from Mr. Conkling, or from some of his most intimate friends. This necessarily increases their singularity, and makes it obligatory to inquire whether in fact Mr. Conkling looks for re-election in the special character of a man who has left the Republican party. If he does it will be in order for the constituents of the New York Republican legislators to ask them under what authority they propose (if they do so propose) to vote for a candidate who confesses himself to be no longer a Republican. The situation, so far as both Mr. Conkling and the Legislature are concerned, is a difficult one. Even supposing all the reports about his leaving the party are destitute of foundation, it is still difficult to understand what motive the Legislature can have for re-electing him. For whatever else may be obscure, it is perfectly clear that if he goes back to Washington it will be to create discord in the Republican party, and it is equally plain that the Legislature cannot re-elect him without declaring war itself upon the Administration.

Why it should do this, or what it should expect from such a course, are questions which we cannot answer satisfactorily. If the Republican members are all "machine" men, they of course must perceive that in adhering to Conkling they are sacrificing their political prospects. They must know that a Senator who sets out on a campaign against the Administration will necessarily be compelled torely entirely upon his own resources. That he will not only be deprived of all the Federal patronage, but that whatever influence is derived from that patronage will be given to his enemies in the party. Mr. Conkling's re-election involves the transfer of the entire patronage of New York to the anti-machine Republicans of that State; and every man of them is anti-Conkling. What the Legislature has to expect from the programme he offers it, therefore, it is difficult to understand. Practically it is asked to go to war with the Administration, if it is not asked to elect as Senator a man who is no longer a Republican.

There are indications that the re-election may not after all be so simple and easy a matter as Mr. Conkling appears to have considered it. Judge Robertson is the President of the Senate, and naturally he is not anxious that his chief enemy should be re-elected. There is nothing in the suggestion that the Legislature can legitimately refuse to elect United States Senators, but it is certain that if either chamber declines to go into caucus or convention, there is no power by which it can be compelled to do so. The fact that the United States Senate will adjourn in a day or two answers all objections arising from the deprivation of representation, and the theory that the people ought to pass upon the issue submitted by Mr. Conkling is very plausible. If we may judge from the figures alleged to have been given by Mr. Conkling himself, moreover, he would seem to have no very great preponderance of strength in the Legislature. In fact it would not be difficult, even under ordinary circumstances, to change these proportions, and these circumstances are not ordinary.

Mr. Conkling goes to a Republican Legislature, and says to it, in effect, "I "want you to re-elect me to the Senate "as a rebuke to the President, and in "order that I may fight him the more "effectually." He says this if he is still a Republican. If he is not, he says, "I have "determined to abandon the Republican "party, and to join myself to this new "anti-monopoly movement, to the end "that I may be able to inflict damage "upon the Republicans. And now I ask "you to make me Senator on this propo-"sition." How can the Legislature do this, unless they too are determined to leave the party? How can they assent to either of these programmes without stultifying themselves in the grossest manner? We confess that we are unable to perceive any other way out of the dilemma than the postponement of the election, or the election of some new man in the place of Mr. Conkling. No party can afford to forge weapons for its avowed enemies. No politician can afford to proclaim war upon the Administration of his own party. Mr. Conkling has isolated himself by his resignation, and his friends appear now to be laboring with all their might to make it impossible for the Legislature to re-elect him.

THE REVISED TRANSLATION.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In reference to the specimens of the revised translation of the Bible, given in your columns yesterday, I would call attention to a few important considerations: 1. The specimens from the Old Testament are useless, for the Old Testament is yet in the hands of the revisers, and will not be published for several years. No one has a right to say, therefore, what changes have been agreed upon. 2. The specimens from the New Testament were first published by the London *Record* a few months ago, without authority, and they are probably correct. But we should be cautious in making positive statements in regard to them. 3. There are a number of mistakes in the list given yesterday morning, so that in several instances both the ordinary translation and the revision are made responsible for readings which must be laid to the printer or collator. These mistakes are made evident by a comparison of the Greek text, although some are plain to any careful English reader. 4. Persons who are unacquainted with the history of the present revision, or that of the "King James" version, would do well to remember that it is much easier to express an adverse opinion than to prove it. Wait until the revised translation is in your hands, and you have studied it well. This is no hasty movement, nor is it a concession to any "spirit of the age;" but it was naturally to be expected that after two hundred and seventy years the English translation of the Bible would need to be revised. But we shall have the same Bible as before, and the accuracy of the text, compared with other ancient books, will be wonderfully demonstrated.

May 17, 1881. HENRY H. RICE.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Popular Sentiment in Regard to the Great Struggle.

CONFIRMATION OF ROBERTSON.

Scene in the New York Senate Upon Its Announcement.

THE OUTLOOK CONCERNING RE-ELECTION.

What a Brother of Conkling has to Say Upon the Subject.

EX-SENATOR SARGENT INTERVIEWED.

He Evidently Thinks Conkling Right and the President Wrong.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, May 18th.—Probably the nearest man to Senator Conkling living, who shares his entire confidence and yet is his most open political opponent, is his brother, Frederick A. Conkling, of this city. In an interview he said: The Senator is in earnest. He did not make up his mind suddenly. He has been arriving at this determination for the past ten days. Conkling expects to be returned, but will not be. I have been during the past week at Albany, and I know the state of feeling in the Assembly. Senators Conkling and Platt cannot be returned. If he had known the true state of affairs at Albany he would not have taken this step. He means to have Cornell accept his resignation, so that he can go before the Legislature and have his course in the Senate indorsed by re-election. Cornell will not dare to parley with the resignation, but must accept it, and let the Senators go before the Assembly. My brother is too supremely honest, too far above all species of indirection, to for one instant allow any of what is called "management" in his case. He does not mean this as an attempt to morally coerce the President by a threat to resign, at the same time having an understanding with Cornell that his resignation will not be accepted, and after his point is gained retake his seat upon a request to withdraw his resignation. He did not do this in order to be re-elected to Platt's place—a full term of six years, or in order to get it out of the President's power to defeat his re-election at the end of his present term four years hence. My brother is

INCAPABLE OF ANY TRICKERY.

He is above all such business. He feels that President Garfield grossly wronged him in his privilege as a Senator, and being powerless to resist what he believes to be Presidential encroachments, by reason of the bad faith of his Republican colleagues, takes this way of appealing to his constituents. He will be disappointed at Albany. A careful canvass of the Assembly convinces me that the anti Grant Republicans will refuse to go into caucus, and will combine against the caucus nominees. There are seven Democrats to twenty five Republicans in the State Senate. Fourteen of the Republicans will refuse to go into caucus. In the House are forty-six Democrats, one Independent and eighty Republicans. A majority of these, from observation, will stay out of the caucus. The result will be that the caucus nominees—Conkling and Platt—will be defeated, and the anti Grant Republicans will combine with the Democrats and elect in Conkling and Platt's places an independent Republican and a Democrat. I am convinced that this will be the result. Never was a body of men firmer in conviction and more resolute in purpose than the anti Grant Republicans. They are of the best men of the Republican party, quiet, well-informed, knowing exactly what they want, and Robertson is well calculated to hold them. They believe, and so do I, that Conkling is as much for Grant now as at Chicago. None of the reasons given by the press, explaining the Senator's reasons for his attitude, nor even those alleged by himself, are the real ones. The "Senatorial courtesy" plea is not the true plea. I don't want to say anything damaging to the Administration. I did all I could to defeat it, and I am willing to give it a fair chance; but if you remember what my brother said about Garfield's pledges at Mentor last February and at the White House since the inauguration, you may make your inference regarding the reasons my brother has for asserting less of confidence in those who should be fully trusted. Cornell could no more have been Governor without Conkling than a tramp could, and yet every paper controlled by Cornell in the State covertly opposes Conkling. My brother is

DISGUSTED WITH POLITICS,

And has been for a long time. He has often told me how sick he was of the whole business, and how anxious he was to get out of it. He finds he can't trust the politicians. If not returned, he will practice law. He can make $100,000 a year. He is the best living lawyer—a better lawyer than Webster; but if he goes out of office he will not go out of politics. He will become a strong man for Presidential candidate in 1884. I would be glad to see him defeated. It is time the Republican party is dissolved. Conkling is strong enough to keep the rotten Republican party going for a while longer. I hail his probable defeat, because I believe it will hasten the inevitable wind-up of the bad party he helps to maintain.

WILL NOT AGREE.

ALBANY, May 18th.—It is pretty well settled that the Senate will not agree to go into an election to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate.

THE NEW YORK SENATE.

ALBANY, May 18th.—In the Senate M. McCarthy presented a remonstrance from forty six citizens of the village of Homer against the re-election of Conkling and Platt. He read it himself, and added that all the citizens of the village except two had signed it.

President Robertson ordered it printed.

Senator Bixley moved that it be referred to the Committee on Grievance.

Senator Holbrook moved that it be referred to the Committee on Salt.

Senator Sessions said "Salt won't save them."

ROBERTSON'S BELIEF.

Judge Robertson says it is his belief that neither Conkling nor Platt will be re-elected. "Why do you think so?" asked a correspondent. "Because," he replied, promptly and earnestly, "their party is falling to pieces. Their men are coming over to me by the dozens, and what they say gives assurance of the fact that the successors of Conkling and Platt will be two Administration Senators."

DEMORALIZATION IN THE CONKLING RANKS.

NEW YORK, May 18th.—The *Post's* Albany special says: There is evident demoralization in the ranks of the Conkling men this morning. Everett, a strong machine man, comes out for the President, and others are likely to do the same before night. Many will hold that the vindication should come from the people. Two papers are afloat to-day—one agrees that the signers will stand by the President; the other pledges them not to vote for Conkling, Platt or any other opponent of the President. It is asserted that they will receive the names of fifty legislators this afternoon. Petitions, dispatches, etc., from all parts are pouring in, protesting against re-election.

ALBANY, May 18th.—At twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, while the Senate was in Committee of the Whole, Senator Lord in the chair, a telegraph operator entered and handed Senator Robertson a telegram. A buzz of excitement ran around the circle, and business was suspended. Senator Robertson handed the telegram to Senator Woodin, who quickly read the contents, and coming toward the desk, said, "Come down from there, Lord. What are we in? I move the committee rise." Senator Lord then put the motion, which was declared carried. In the meanwhile Robertson had returned to his seat in the circle, and appeared to be deeply affected. Senator Woodin assumed the duties of President, and said: "On motion of Mr. Sessions the Senate stands in recess for five minutes. I will read a dispatch: 'Hon. Wm. H. Robertson: Your confirmation has just been made unanimous. Accept congratulations.'" The wildest excitement ensued, and amid cheering and clapping of hands Sessions jumped on his chair and gave three cheers for Robertson, while Husted, who had come in from the Assembly, also leaped upon a chair and aided the cheering. Mr. Loomis then called for three cheers for President Garfield, which were given with a will. A general handshaking followed, amid which the Senate adjourned.

A CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

ALBANY, May 18th.—There has been a marked change in the situation of the Senatorial matter today. It is evident that members of the Legislature have advices from their constituents. Those who yesterday were unprepared to express themselves, have talked freely to day, and many have signed the anti-Conkling papers in circulation. It is claimed to-night that signatures enough are attached to make utterly impossible the re-election of Conkling and Platt, and the anti-Conkling section are exceedingly jubilant. The stalwarts exhibit depression, though some of them are exceedingly bitter. They are very reticent as to their intentions, and act as if playing a "still hunt." It has been reported that neither Conkling nor Platt are candidates for re-election, but this is contradicted.

THE OUTBURST IN THE SENATE

To-day when Robertson's confirmation was announced, was the most enthusiastic demonstration ever witnessed in such a place. It broke down all the barriers of decorum, and the chamber fairly rung with cheers and applause. Robertson was overcome, and afterwards said that in all his life he never before knew what it was to be popular. Immediately after this demonstration the anti-Conkling element seemed to swell in proportions momentarily. It appeared to be the opening of the floodgates of long-pent-up feeling. There has been some talk of the Senate refusing to go into an election to fill the vacancies, but the leaders of the anti-Conkling element this afternoon declared that the election should take place; that the Legislature should not adjourn until a choice is made, and that neither of the resigning Senators would be returned. It is for the Conkling element to say when the election shall be held. They are ready, but the Governor still withholds his notification. This non-action on his part has given rise to a suspicion that the Conkling element prefer not to go into an election with this Legislature. Already the names of candidates are mentioned, among them William A. Wheeler, William M. Evarts, Sherman Rogers, Judge Folger, Warner Miller, Reuben E. Fenton and Chauncey M. Depew. The Democrats will undoubtedly name Francis Kernan and ex-Governor Lucius Robinson.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON MAKES A SPEECH.

ALBANY, May 18th.—Collector Robertson, in a speech to-night to serenaders, said:

Fellow Citizens: You have come to-night to congratulate me upon my confirmation of Collector of the Port of New York. Let me congratulate you, or rather the country, upon the fact that we have a President whose intelligence, firmness and patience will protect the Constitution from every assault, coming from whatever quarter it may. I did not seek the Collectorship, nor did any one ask it for me. I visited neither Washington nor Mentor. I had no correspondence or communication, directly or indirectly, with the President in regard to it. The bestowal of the office, under such circumstances, was exceedingly gratifying to me. During the pendency of my nomination in the Senate other events of a gratifying character occurred. I was much gratified with the early and judicious advice of the Chief Magistrate of this great State in respect to the proper disposition of that nomination, inspired as that advice was by a high sense of honor, sound judgment and great practical sagacity—advice which, if taken in the spirit in which it was given, would have strengthened, solidified and made the Republican party in this State invincible. I was also gratified with the unanimous tender of thanks to the President for the nomination by my associates in both branches of the Legislature, and with a like unanimous request to the Senate for prompt confirmation. I was gratified by the generous support which the entire press of the country, with rare exceptions, gave the President in the contest that resulted in my confirmation. I was gratified with the almost universal expression of Republicans and Democrats everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land in commendation of the President's course throughout the entire affair. The popular approval of the President's determination to maintain a constitutional right has been such as was never vouchsafed to any other President. I venture to say there is no neighborhood within the United States, a majority of whose inhabitants are not in full accord with the President on that question of the abolition of the unit rule, the defeat of the third term project, the establishment of the principle of district representation at Chicago and the reaffirmance at Washington today of the constitutional right of the President to nominate to the Senate, and to have such nominations considered, are a hopeful evidence of the dawning of a brighter day in politics, when independence of thought and independence of action may be exercised within the party by any loyal member thereof, without a certainty of instant death beneath the wheels of the political juggernaut. When that day comes, and not till then, we shall have what you and every other good citizen has long and earnestly desired—a Government by the people. In conclusion, let me say that I shall, in the discharge of the duties of this, as of every other office held by me, take care that the interests of the people receive no detriment. I thank you for your congratulation and the honor you have done me on this occasion, and bid you good-night.

SENATOR WOODIN'S REMARKS.

Senator Woodin was loudly called for, and said: This gathering of 8,000 or 10,000 people in a rainstorm is significant. Telegrams have been pouring in all day from all over the country, congratulating Robertson, but they only meant to express joy that our hot three months' campaign last fall had elected Garfield as President, and his title was never questioned until he got to Washington, and then a question was raised whether some other man was President or not. The old adage has proven false, as two officeholders have resigned, or at least one and a shadow of another. He would vote for two men who were sure to harmonize with the Administration in Washington.

An Assemblyman made a speech in a similar vein.

THE SENATORS SURPRISED.

NEW YORK, May 18th.—Platt held a consultation with a number of his political friends to-day at his office here. One gentleman present afterwards said the ex-Senators were rather surprised at the general disapproval of their course. Conkling will arrive to-morrow, and a caucus will be held in this city. A friend of ex Senator Conkling said that he would immediately enter into the practice of law in this city, and would take no further part in politics until he had made sufficient money to insure himself a comfortable living. The Senator would advise his friends to select ex-President Grant as his successor in the Senate.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW—NICHOL THIS TIME.

NEW YORK, May 18th.—An Albany correspondent had an interview to-day with Thomas M. Nichol. He thought this was the last convulsive struggle, the dying agony of the unit rule and the third term principle.

"Do you believe the President ever made such pledges as the Conkling men charge?"

"I don't believe he did. My own observation of him during the campaign, and from the campaign to the inauguration, was that he was extremely reticent and cautious."

"What foundation is there for the general impression that Blaine controls the Cabinet?"

"None at all. Does any one suppose that Blaine would have selected James, MacVeagh or Lincoln for Cabinet positions? and I know that neither Kirkwood, nor Windom, nor Hunt were his first choice. There is not a single man in the Cabinet who was Blaine's first choice for his associate, nor did he control even the minor appointments. The first set of New York nominations, and particularly that of A. Jones for Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, were not of Blaine's liking by any means. Jones was an extreme Grant man. C. B. Farwell was leader of the Blaine-Washburn faction in Illinois, and he opposed Jones' appointment with all his might, and solicited Blaine's help, and yet Garfield appointed Jones."

CONKLING COOL AND DETERMINED.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—Conkling says nothing for publication about his policy, but his chief friend, gathering in Albany to insist upon his re-election indicates that they are informed of his purpose. He is described as cool and game as ever. The news that the New York State Senate will refuse to go into an election, if that be necessary to defeat him, did not excite or alarm him. His friends say that he claims to have known the feelings and wishes of his constituents, and to have acted in accordance with them. He says he has no fears of their disapproval.

SENATORIAL VIEWS

Two Republican Senators talking together to-day, agreed in conclusion that Conkling and Platt will be beaten; that they had not at first appreciated the full force and strength of the fight against them.

One Senator said if the present New York Legislature fails to elect, he believed that Conkling would take the field in New York next fall on issues of his own; that he will formulate his platform and include in it opposition to monopolies, and as a candidate before the people for election to the Senate he will pledge himself, if elected, to devote his great abilities freely to the interests of New York. This Senator said he had heard Conkling talk in that line. He had heard him speak of the immense resources of New York, and of the progress the Empire State could make if her public men would devote themselves to her rather than to politics. On a platform and principle of this character this Senator believed that men of all parties would probably rally to Conkling, and send him to the front again over all opposition.

Another Senator said that at the Chicago Convention, after Garfield's nomination, Conkling expressed himself as disgusted with politics, and said it was a life of incessant toil and trouble, without an adequate reward; that the men who fought and made the Republican party were being cast aside for "camp followers," and he was thinking of retiring from politics.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONKLING'S RE ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—There is no longer any doubt that a strong fight will be made against Conkling and Platt, and that it will have the sympathy of the Administration. This is justified on the ground that Conkling declared on Monday that he would regard his re-election as a rebuke to the Administration and a commission to make war to the end of Garfield's term. The policy of the Administration will be to elect straight Republican Senators, who will be in entire harmony with the party in all questions. If this cannot be accomplished in this Legislature, then the policy will be to prevent the election of Conkling and Platt, even if the Senatorial election has to be thrown over to the next Legislature. The Administration is confident, and this confidence is based upon assurances from all parts of New York that the Republican party of that State sustains the nomination of Robertson and the President's course in regard to him; that the New York Republicans now consider it their duty to prevent any division in the party, and that the only way to do is to support the Administration. Therefore it is believed, if the issue is made and Conkling is submitted to the people next fall, in the choice of a Legislature they will elect a body virtually instructed to choose Senators who will support the Administration and labor for the success of the Republican party.

THE ACTION OF JONES AND DAVIS.

NEW YORK, May 18th.—The *Star's* Washington special says: Since yesterday there has been a good deal of comment on the action of Senator David Davis, and Jones of Nevada, in standing by Conkling as they have done. I hear on good authority that they were the only members of the Senate who stood by him on the final deal. Jones has proved himself a firm friend and admirer. There is a possibility that Conkling will come back here as an Independent Republican Senator. If, as is judged from the character of the man, he has calculated all his chances with precision, he and Platt will be returned to the Senate with a strong indorsement of their course, which they will interpret in such a way as to make them independent and a law unto themselves. Joining themselves with Mahone, who is likewise a friend of Jones of Nevada, they will hold the balance of power in the Senate and will be of more importance than ever before. At the same time they will be able to harass the Administration from now until the close of the present term.

NEITHER CONKLING NOR PLATT.

ALBANY, May 18th.—Husted and other Assemblymen are authority for the statement that the Legislature will go into an election to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate, and that neither Conkling nor Platt will be chosen. Husted talked directly the reverse this morning, before Robertson's confirmation.

ONE MORE SURPRISE.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—Conkling has just one more surprise in store for the great American public. A gentleman who has had a long talk with him says that Conkling's resignation has been made in good faith, and that he does not intend to permit his name to go before the Albany Legislature for re-election. He says also that the original suggestion of resignation came from Platt, and not from Conkling. Platt is so disgusted that he will not again be a candidate. If the two New York Senators are in earnest in their resolutions to retire to private life, this will have a decided effect in changing the tide of feeling which set in swiftly against them.

GRANT'S SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—A letter from ex-President Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada, shows that in the present contest between ex-Senator Conkling and the President, Mr. Conkling has the full sympathy and support of Grant. This letter to Senator Jones contained one from the ex-President to Mr. Garfield, which was delivered to him personally by Senator Jones. Its contents are not known, but there can be no doubt but its purport was similar to that of the letter to Mr. Jones.

APPROVAL OF THE GERMANS.

NEW YORK, May 18th.—The Germans propose a grand mass meeting to approve the President's course.

A STRONG FIGHT.

The *Commercial's* Albany special says: Evidently the Robertson men are going to make a strong fight against the stalwart majority.

PLEASED WITH THE OUTCOME.

HUDSON (N. Y.), May 18th.—The Administration Republicans fired 100 guns to-night in honor of Judge Robertson's confirmation. Petitions are being circulated protesting against the re-election of Conkling.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), May 18th.—The confirmation of Robertson and Merritt was celebrated here by 100 guns.

WATERTOWN, May 18th.—A Republican meeting to-night enthusiastically adopted resolutions condemning Conkling and sustaining the Administration. One hundred guns were fired over Robertson's confirmation.

UTICA (N. Y.), May 18th.—The Republicans here fired 100 guns to-night in honor of Robertson's confirmation. Utica is the home of Conkling.

EX-SENATOR SARGENT'S VIEWS.

[The correspondent of the RECORD-UNION at San Francisco has interviewed ex-Senator Sargent, and telegraphs the result as under.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th.—Your correspondent this afternoon had an interview with ex-Senator Sargent on the question now agitating the public mind. Mr. Sargent premised by saying he had no opinions on public matters that he was not willing to have published, though they might not be in accordance with the current public opinion. The following colloquy then ensued:

"What do you think of the difficulty between the President and Senator Conkling?"

"I think that the controversy was entirely unnecessary; that it threatens the safety of the party in New York. I am very sorry that the only one to suffer by it could not be the one who started the quarrel."

"Who do you think started it?"

"Why, certainly not the New York Senators. They did not remove Merritt in the midst of his term merely to make room for a serviceable politician. I do not think Mr. Garfield would have picked out Robertson for such a place, or thought it necessary to make any present change, had he not been prompted to it."

"Then you think Blaine is the author of the trouble?"

"That is apparent to me on the face of things. Between him and Mr. Conkling there has been a bitter enmity for a score of years. Conkling twice prevented Blaine's nomination to the Presidency, and Blaine has aimed a blow at Conkling. So far as Blaine is concerned, it is a personal quarrel, into which the President has been unwittingly drawn, and from which he is too proud to draw back."

"But would not Blaine hesitate to make trouble in the party in New York?"

"He does not seem to have done so."

"Suppose Conkling had accepted the situation—then there would have been no trouble, would there?"

"He might have consented to let Robertson be confirmed, but he would thereby have consented that an adroit politician should take the enginery of the Custom-house to fight against him and his friends to the death. As he is the representative of a majority of the party, this was asking too much, and anyone who knew him knows that there would be a fight. That was what Blaine wanted. A fight against the Administration would destroy Conkling, and that was Blaine's purpose. Not to fight was equally destruction, so I think an unfair advantage was taken of Conkling, to impel an honorable man, whose good name no stain has ever blemished, a great man, the peer of any one in public life, an unfaltering Republican, whose eminent services in the last campaign made this Administration—to drive such a man into a situation where he is lost now if he should fight, or at the end of his term if he should decline the contest."

"Would not Conkling have done more wisely by remaining in the Senate?"

"Yes; if he had cared for the Senate as an end; but if he cared less for a membership in that body than to protest effectually against the new doctrine that the Senate must merely register the President's will, then I think he did well to resign, even if not re-elected. During my short service in that body, I never heard it intimated that a Senator would lose the favor of the White House, or need an introduction to the President, if he should vote one way or another on pending nominations, or any other question. Grant nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice, and was extremely anxious for his confirmation. I compassed the defeat of this cherished wish of the President without any diminution of his kindly regard. In the last Administration Senators who voted against it in the New York contested nominations were not treated as foes. That I personally know. It will not do to admit that official frowns or favors may be used to scare or purchase legislators. The next step is Imperialism—if that step is not already involved. It leads up to Walpole's method or the knout. Neither are consonant with democratic theories or safety."

"Then you think Conkling quarrels with the Senate as well as the Administration?"

"I think he intends to mark his disgust at the compliance of Senators with the demand that is made on them to surrender their judgment to an Executive exigency. He is far from a patient man, and not always an amiable one; but with all his faults of temper, which sometimes put him at a disadvantage, and which have made him enemies, he is a man that neither party nor country can well spare from public life. His ability and freedom from sordid motives, certainly his grand utterances for freedom and justice, should gain an esteem from Republicans that a petty personal foible should not forfeit."

"What do you think will be the result of this struggle?"

"I think Robertson will be confirmed, and very likely somebody beside Conkling and Platt will be sent to represent New York. These gentlemen have stepped down to the level of any of their assailants in New York, without patronage or influence to aid them. They are the marks of all the detraction and enmity. Every one who has heretofore had a grievance has now opportunity to air it. Official positions holding large patronage go from the impartial hands of such men as Merritt to cunning politicians, intent on their destruction. They are forced into a position of seeming to fight the Administration that the party has hardly done hurrahing for. They must fight like Spartacus, on bended knee with broken sword. If they are re-elected it must be by a Legislature that indorses Robertson's appointment. I don't believe they can be re-elected; but I believe Conkling would prefer defeat to the humiliation intended for him had he remained in the Senate. I believe Platt is of the same opinion. He has been spoken of as Conkling's assistant. I know him well. He is a man of brains and courage, whose happiness does not depend on his Senatorial seat—certainly not on one held on such galling conditions."

"Then you think other attacks were to be made on Conkling if he had submitted to this?"

"Why, yes; because this was so unnecessary. Why should the Administration, that went in with the good wishes of everybody, which had a useful and popular career before it, and a united party, engage in the first month of its history in an internecine war, attack the party organization in the pivotal State, and provoke to deadly strife such men as Conkling and Platt?"

"But would not Conkling have forced the fight himself?"

"I think not. He seemed very anxious to avoid one. He had had four years of trouble with Hayes' Administration, and though he carried his State in spite of it, he had found such a warfare wearisome. He had no motive to quarrel with Mr. Garfield. I believe that he had a higher opinion of the latter than Mr. Blaine ever had. It seems that he had not asked for any appointments, being willing to leave them to his colleagues in the House; but when he had no alternative, he struggled as best he could in the Senate, and then left it rather than witness the humiliation of the body of the party which looks to him as its leader. Those who think office the highest good, and a seat in the Senate of more value than sensitive self respect, may think I am wrong in saying that he has probably done the best thing he could under the circumstances, as a Republican, looking to the good of the party in New York and the Union. I hope he will be re-elected, believing that men superior to lobby temptations are needed in public life. I hope he will be re-elected. Admiring his great logical power and intellectual force, I hope for that result. A more domineering man than Henry Clay, or a more egotistical one than Thomas Benton, never lived; yet neither could have been well spared from public life.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, May 18th.—At the meeting of the Land League yesterday the attendance was larger than usual. The announcement of receipts amounted to £886. The fact that the American dispatches had not come to hand accounted for the comparative smallness of the receipts. A casual reference by one of the speakers to the question of the advisability of a general strike against the payment of rent elicited applause.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

NEW YORK, May 18th.—A dispatch from London gives the main points of the *Standard's* review of the revised Testament. The writer of the article asserts that whatever scholars may think of the labors of the revisors, the impression produced upon the public mind is one of disappointment and dissatisfaction. It is deeply to be regretted that the revisors, judging from the work just published, have apparently forgotten the conditions under which the task was intrusted to them. It is obvious that a great many of the alterations adopted have been approved for reasons of mere literary criticism, which made us rather skeptical as to the infallibility or even the good taste of the revisors. They have nevertheless thought themselves justified in mending the English and improving the grammar of passages which have struck deep root in the hearts and memory of the English people. One word has been substituted for another at the whim of the New Testament Committee; moods and tenses have been shifted about to satisfy some pedantic scheme of a syntectical symmetry; sentences treasured up in the popular mind, and enriched beyond description by pathetic associations of hundreds of years, have been tortured and crucified into precise grammatical accord with the latest refinements of critical labor, upon a comparison of the early manuscript texts, and thus has been robbed of all its true value. The system upon which the revisors appear to have acted, in our judgment, is altogether erroneous and deplorable. The writer then points out the portion of the Scriptures known among the English-speaking people. They have been known by them and loved by them for centuries, he says, and it is rash and reckless to shake this noble growth of centuries by attempting to harmonize it with the correctness of self-opinionated scholarship, or regulated by the doubtful standard of taste accepted by a motley combination of theologians and professors. Even the Lord's Prayer, which every English-speaking child learns to lisp at its mother's knee, has not been spared. St. Paul's praise of Christ, unequaled in its own kind for ringing rythmical eloquence in the old version, is mangled and made unrecognizable by the senseless substitution of the word "love" for charity. The meaning is really obscured, rather than elucidated, by the change, while the music of the sentence is irretrievably lost. Alterations of diction of the old version, involving no gain in sense, or scarcely perceptible, swarm in the revised edition, and in almost every instance it is impossible not to feel that the original translations, however inferior to those of the present revisors in precise and exhaustive scholarship, textual or general, were infinitely their superiors in the rare and precious art of writing musical and masculine English prose. Had they purged the sacred text of errors which had