

THE BULLETIN

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, 1871.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:

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The official paper of Alexander county and of the city of Cairo, Illinois. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN. John B. O'Brien & Co. have reduced the subscription price of the Weekly Cairo Bulletin to One Dollar per annum, making it the cheapest paper published in Southern Illinois.

The Missouri Democrat has discovered that Mr. Trumbull has several relatives holding offices under the government and that paper accordingly declares against nepotism. The consistency of some radical papers is beautiful to contemplate.

The Chicago Post, like the boy that whistled to keep his courage up, calls loudly for an investigation of the frauds charged against the city council. The Post is charged with being as deep in the mire as the aldermen are in the mire.

BEN. BUTLER has introduced a bill in congress of the nature of a declaratory act that all females of age have a right to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. This is the object Mrs. Woodhull has had in view and it is probable she and Butler are working in concert, and are to share the honors if successful, which is improbable, the bill having been referred to the judiciary committee, which is known to be opposed to it.

Mrs. LIVERMORE says it is a pity that Horace Greeley was not on hand when the world was created. The Chicago Republican says "it is a much greater pity that Mrs. Livermore was not on hand herself, for if she had 'been we wouldn't have her now.'" Such remarks as these are a little severe on Mrs. Livermore, but no doubt they are a satisfaction to that lady since they are a sign that she has acquired the right to be abused like a man.

An exchange, remarking on Governor Palmer's position on the military occupation of Chicago, thinks "it is a little funny that the state which was the first to deny the doctrine of states' rights, bids fair to be the first to reassert the doctrine in a substantial manner." It is not so funny after all, since it is fast being demonstrated that the seed of disregard of states' rights fell in ground where it has taken deep root, and like a bad weed, promises now to overtop the doctrine of states' rights.

A WASHINGTON dispatch dated the 18th says: "George Q. Cannon, editor of the Salt Lake News and elder in the Mormon church, was on the floor of the house to-day, and was introduced by delegate Hooper to numerous members. Although Mr. C. did not state it, it is quite evident that the Mormons are gradually acquiescing in the proposed policy to admit Utah as a state, and in future to abolish polygamy. He returns this week with delegate Hooper, to confer with leading Mormons. A bill to admit Utah as a state was introduced to-day in the house."

In a late issue of her Weekly Mrs. Woodhull informs clergymen that having had many letters from that class of the reading public inquiring terms etc. of the Weekly, since her speech in Steiway Hall, New-York, she will hereafter on application supply the paper to ministers "without money and without price." There is no way probably for the clergy to obtain redress for the scandal cast on them by this statement of Mrs. Woodhull's. They might pray for her as good christians pray for their enemies, but if they did she would publish it as an evidence of her good standing with the pious portion of the community.

JOHN A. LOGAN'S speech in the senate against putting the names of the very men who were opposed to an investigation committee, on such a committee, was neither very long, very studied nor very eloquent, but the Illinois senator did not miss matters—like a rough surgeon who understands his business but does not stop to inquire whether the knife hurts or no, he went straight to the bottom of the national sore. But Logan, whose honest instincts appear to outweigh party discipline just now, should not cripple his efforts in the direction of reform by making excuses for Grant. John's shoulders are broad but they are not broad enough to carry water on both of them, and this man attempts to do, who declares for investigating the abuses of Grant's administration and still tries to exonerate the head of it from all blame.

Sandringham, the country home of his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, is in Norfolk, one of the eastern counties of England, and at least one hundred and twenty miles from the metropolis. The Prince bought the estate soon after his marriage, and it has continued to be his favorite resort ever since. Quiet and secluded, with plenty of game of every kind, and surrounded by loyal inhabitants, it is a delightful resort for retirement and pleasure. The Prince is lord of the manor, and has the gift of the rectory in his own hands, which he recently bestowed upon one of his old and favorite rectors. The house is a splendid mansion, the Prince having laid out enormous sums upon it.

Near Nashville, Hempstead county, Arkansas, a few days ago, a Miss Hill, while walking in the woods, was outraged and murdered by some unknown person. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and the fingers nearly bitten off one hand.

All the members of the senate election committee but Morton signed a report in favor of Norwood's admission from Georgia, saying the legislature which voted for Blodgett was unconstitutional.

Gen. Cardillo has declared against the Mexican government at Peto, and a large body of troops has marched against him. The revolution is decreasing.

The contract for erecting water-works at Evansville has been cancelled by the city council for alleged neglect and incompetency.

It is denied that the Commercial Union Insurance Company of London has quit business. It lost only \$92,500 in Chicago.

The members of the republican left and the union republicans of the French assembly, are trying to prevent the admission to that body of the Orleans princes.

In Milwaukee, Sunday, Henry Keppler, formerly Gaix & Xy's book-keeper, Baltimore, suicided.

Sunday night eight men attacked the New Brunswick (N. J.) jailer, to release a bank robber, but were beaten.

The czar has furloughed fifty thousand of his army, affairs with Austria assuming a pacific shape.

The Currency Controller ordered the National banks to make a showing of their business on the 16th.

To remove grease from floors, apply a paste of wood ashes keep it on several days, and then wash off.

Monday, in New York, Maurice Daly beat Cyrille Dion at billiards, making average runs of 125.

The grand jury will look into the charges of alleged bribery of members of the Chicago council.

Saturday, at Grand View, Indiana, jealousy caused Larkin Lamar to kill Dr. F. Mason.

A London report says the Allen steamship line has been sold. It runs to Norfolk, Va.

A loan for the Mexican Government is to be negotiated, if possible, in the United States.

General Brice, paymaster, has been put on the retired list with present rank.

Horace Greeley's gift to the New York woman suffrage fair was a cradle.

Miscegenation has been declared illegal by the supreme court of Indiana.

The Wyoming legislature adjourned Saturday.

The duke's ball at Boston involved \$5000 loss.

The French ex-empress has sailed for England.

Jo Coburn says he has fought his last mill.

WASHINGTON.

SHARP TALK IN THE SENATE.

THE RETRENCHMENT QUESTION.

LOGAN SPEAKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19.—Mr. Conkling offered the following: Whereas, it has been declared in the Senate that at New York there exists and is maintained by government officers, under the name of General Order Business, a monstrous abuse, fraudulent in its character; and whereas, the following statement has been made by a Senator (here is set forth Schurz's statement about Mr. Leet, head of the General Order Business, and the mysterious power sustaining him against the protest of the merchants and wish of the Secretary of the Treasury); therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the matter fully, and particularly whether any collusion or improper connection with the business exists on the part of any officer of the United States, and further to inquire whether any has been or is known by his superior officers to be guilty of bribery, taking bribes or other crimes or misdemeanors, and the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers. Consideration postponed till the committee is appointed.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution for the appointment of the following Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment: Messrs. Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard.

Mr. Sumner. I ask the Senator who offered that resolution to state whether there are named as members of this committee any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry, and especially urged it on the Senator?

Mr. Anthony. The Senator knows that as well as I do. I think the gentlemen named are exceedingly judicious, sensible, moderate men, who command the confidence of associates, although I do not know that they have made themselves very conspicuous in connection with the charges that have been made here.

The senators on this list all voted against the investigation in its strongest form, and I understood that every senator in favor of the investigation in its strongest form excepted one or two democratic senators from this committee. It is for the Senate to determine, after this debate that has occurred, whether a committee organized in that way can satisfy the country. Perhaps, also, it would be worth while to consider whether it is not equally with parliamentary law, that it is laid down in Jefferson's Manual, that it is a rule to take exceptions to some particular acts to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for a child is not to be put to a nurse now unless for it. You can smile, Mr. President. You naturally smile when you see that process going on in this chamber. [Laughter.] Jefferson proceeds to say, it is therefore a constant rule that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it, and then a member who is against the bill is heard simply to be excused. [Laughter.] Now, as I understand, this inquiry was first presented by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), and urged by him in an elaborate and able speech, which has already awakened echoes throughout the country. In the debate on his committee. In the debate on this subject that Senator was sustained by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). I miss his name. There were other Senators, I think, who spoke on that side, certainly there were others who voted for that side. I miss all their names, and I think the country will miss them. For the first time there has been a Committee on Retrenchment, joint in character, but still representative of the Senate. I know not whether any of the members of that committee appear on the list. [Schurz: none.] My friend before me says, that neither the chairman of that committee (Patterson), who had gained much experience in ferreting out abuses, nor one of his associates find a place on this committee. Why, sir, to me it is simply inexplicable. I am at a loss to understand how my friend from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony), in whom I believe always a spirit of justice, can bring forward a proposition for such a committee. But I have no desire to go into any opposition, I am only one. I simply make this statement that it may be of record, and that hereafter should this committee fail in its inquiries, the country may know that the Senate was least wanting before me in this matter. I desire it to be understood that I have not one word, except of kindness, for the much respected Senators who are named in this committee. I simply call attention to the fact that they took no part either by speech or vote in urging this inquiry, and that they were absent upon the day that Senators who did. My purpose is accomplished if I call the attention of my friend from Rhode Island (Anthony) to the character of the committee he proposes.

[Laughter.] Mr. Anthony. I believe that the appointment of this committee is strictly parliamentary. The committee was voted for unanimously. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) moved a joint committee, and had that committee been agreed upon he would have been entitled to the chairmanship of it, but the resolution under which this committee is appointed was moved by me, and if the committee were to be appointed by the chair I would probably have to ask to be excused as chairman. I don't know what my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) means, when he speaks of Senators here who are opposed to this inquiry. I don't know of a single Senator who is opposed to the most searching and thorough inquiry into any charges of corruption, by whomsoever made, in this chamber. Every Senator who has spoken on this subject has declared in favor of a thorough investigation, and I ask my friend to read the names of the men on this committee, and to see whether he can find one that he believes would cover up corruption? I consider this committee an eminently judicious one. This is the first time in my experience in the Senate that I have ever heard a committee objected to on account of the character of its members. I am glad the Senator has tried upon Senators against whom so little can be said.

Mr. Thurman. The Senator from Rhode Island wholly evades the question. No Senator will say a word in disparagement of the character of either of the Senators proposed as members of this committee, as if such an issue can be forced on the Senate. We are not here to investigate the character of Senators. We are here to inquire whether this proposed committee will be in accordance with parliamentary usage and good sense. The question is whether, having resolved to investigate the matter, the investigation shall be committed to a committee, the majority of whom are earnestly in favor of the investigation, or to men who are opposed to it. To say that those who favor investigation ought to be upon the committee implies no imputation on the motives of those who would be excluded from it. There is a difference in opinion in the Senate as to the existence of frauds and the necessity for an investigation.

Mr. Conkling. What difference? Mr. Thurman. The Senator from Nevada said the other day that there was no necessity for an investigation at all; that this administration and its officials were so pure there was nothing to investigate. Mr. Frelinghuysen asked Mr. Thurman whether "the parliamentary rule was not that the senators who voted for the measure should be upon the committee?" Mr. Thurman. You cannot evade the rule by taking six or seven gentlemen that voted for the resolution. There is a law that the senator who moves for an inquiry is to be placed at the head of the committee, if he is of the dominant party; but the senator from Illinois (Trumbull) is not put at the head of this committee.

Mr. Buckingham. The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) distinctly declined; not publicly, but privately, to be either chairman of the committee or on the committee.

Mr. Trumbull. The only conversation I ever had upon the subject, according to my recollection, was with the senator from Connecticut after the senate voted against the proposition to raise the committee, and refer to it the subject specified, and proposed simply to raise a committee and give it no powers except such as the senate should afterwards confer upon it. I did say to the senator that I could not consent to serve upon a committee raised in that way.

Mr. Thurman resumed: Another parliamentary usage, he said, had been stated in this case. It was usual to permit the minority to select their own representatives upon a committee, but this committee had been cooked up in a republican caucus, and the name of the democrat that was to be allowed on the committee was selected without consulting the minority; and further, it was remarkable that there was only one democrat to be put on the committee which was to enter into an investigation as broad as the Union. Democratic senators were satisfied with the selection of him, but their complaint was that the majority had no objection to select for them all, and also that one member could not fairly represent the democratic party on the committee.

Mr. Howe protested against being classed as an opponent of investigation, because he had not voted for it. Messrs. Logan, Fenton, Patterson, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull voting in the negative. The amended proposition is as follows: Resolved, That the committee on in-

vestigation and retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expenditures of all branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any of what officers should be abolished; whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring the accountability of public officers or agents in the disbursements of public money; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers, or agents, or other persons have been or are employed in the public service without authority of law, or unnecessarily, and generally, now, and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend this by providing that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk, and to report by bill or otherwise, without providing for its sitting during the recess.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 17; Messrs. Conkling, Howe and Harlan did not vote. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the original resolution, substituting other senators as members of the committee. Lost. The original resolution, naming the members of the committee, was then adopted—yeas, 42; nays, 1; Mr. Blair alone, voting in the negative.

Mr. Pool stated that he could not serve on the committee.

Mr. Conkling moved to take up his resolution, introduced and laid aside this morning.

Mr. Trumbull objected and the resolution went over.

At ten o'clock the senate adjourned.

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