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The Cairo Bulletin.

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VOL. 8. CAIRO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1876. NO. 310.

The Bulletin.

RANDOLPH CATCHES EDMUNDS AND MORTON.

When the Republicans were claiming that it was treason to go behind the board seal of a state in counting the electoral vote, they referred to the action of Senator Mason in 1857, who while acting as president of the senate presided in the joint convention of that year when the vote for Fremont and Buchanan was counted. It will be remembered that a great snow storm prevented the electors of the state of Wisconsin from voting on the day previded by the constitution, and it was claimed by members of both the senate and house that the vote of the state was not legal, as it certainly was not. Referring to this fact in the history of the counting of the electoral vote, Senator Edmunds, the distinguished Radical senator from Vermont, said in the senate lately, that Mr. Mason, the president of the senate, had decided that no objection to the right of the presiding officer to count the vote could be even entertained; that he had the right to decide whether the vote was or was not a constitutional vote; that he declined to submit the question of his right to thus count and decide to the joint convention, and said distinctly, "The only thing in order is to count the votes," he being the counter. Mr. Morton, the distinguished senator from Indiana, agreed with Senator Edmunds in his statement of the Wisconsin matter, and all the Republicans have been presenting it as a conclusion of the argument in reference to the manner of counting the electoral votes. "In the absence of a joint rule," they are asserting, "we must fall back upon the constitution, and the manner of counting the votes under the constitution has been determined by the ruling of Mr. Mason, president of the senate, when the Wisconsin vote was counted in 1857."

But all the hopes of the Radicals, based upon the Wisconsin precedent, have been knocked down. Senators Morton and Edmunds have misrepresented the Wisconsin matter most grossly. Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, has convicted them of this crime, and closed their mouths effectually. In a late speech in the senate, Mr. Randolph referred to the position of the senators from Vermont and Indiana on the Wisconsin count of 1857, and proved them to be entirely mistaken by quoting President of the Senate Mason's own words from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Mason said: "The presiding officer considers that *the duty of counting the vote has devolved upon the tellers under the concurrent order of the two houses*: that the tellers should determine for themselves in what way the votes are verified to them."

When the vote of Wisconsin was objected to, one of the tellers said: "I suppose, Mr. President, the proper way would be for the tellers to report the facts to the convention of the two houses and let them decide." To this suggestion the vice-president responded as follows: "*The presiding officer so considers.*"

Senator Randolph then proved that Senators Douglas, Seward, Crittenden, and others, were vehement in asserting that the president of the senate had no right to decide upon the validity or invalidity of an electoral vote, and that Vice President Mason said: "The presiding officer is utterly unaware that he has assumed the exercise of any such power."

In the conclusion of his speech, Senator Randolph gave the finishing blow to the Republican claim about the Wisconsin vote, by quoting the following from remarks made by Vice President Mason on that occasion. He said:

"The presiding officer desires to say, as he thought he had distinctly stated whilst presiding over the two houses in the chamber of the house of representatives, that the conception of the senator from Georgia is entirely erroneous in the judgment of the presiding officer. The presiding officer did not undertake to decide whether the vote of the State of Wisconsin was a good vote or a bad vote. The presiding officer upon that matter did no more than recite the fact which was reported to him by the tellers, pursuant to the concurrent order of the two houses. The presiding officer did no more than announce that the vote of Wisconsin had been given to John C. Fremont. Whether it was a good vote or bad vote he did not undertake to decide."

Finally, Vice-President Mason declared that he "had not undertaken to decide and had not decided whether the vote of the state of Wisconsin had been given to John C. Fremont or not, a power that the chair utterly disclaimed and never asserted."

This chapter from the history of the "Wisconsin count" dumbfounded the Radical senators; but it will not, we fear, drive them from their determination to back Vice-President Ferry in his revolutionary determination to do the counting himself and pay no attention to either the wishes or objections of the house or senate.

PASS MORTON'S BILL.

Senator Morton had a pet bill last session of congress—a bill to regulate the counting of the electoral votes. This bill he introduced after he had attacked the twenty-second joint rule and was intended by him as a substitute for that rule. It passed the senate, receiving the votes of nearly all the Republican senators, but upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed, it went over. A few days ago Senator Edmunds gave notice that he would call it up and urge its passage. We hope the senator may succeed in his efforts to get this bill through congress, but we fear he will fail. Even Morton will, in all probability, "go back" on his own measure, since its adoption would be fatal to the presidential prospects of Mr. Hayes and would secure the success of Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Morton's bill provides that the two houses shall count the electoral votes; that where there is objection to receiving the vote of a state, the two houses shall vote separately on the question, as under the twenty-second joint rule, but that the vote shall not be thrown out except by the concurrence of both houses. In this it differs from the twenty-second joint rule, under which the Republicans counted the votes in 1865, 1869 and 1872, and which provided that the vote of a state should be thrown out on the objection of one house. In this feature the bill will meet the approbation of the Republicans, but there is another feature which will make them denounce it as a bill in the interest of Mr. Tilden. It provides that where two or more sets of returns come up, each claiming to be regular, as for instance in the case of Oregon or Louisiana, the vice-president shall open both or all, and they shall be submitted to the two houses, and if they cannot agree as to which return shall be received both shall be rejected and the vote of the state shall not be counted. If the electoral vote were counted in February under this bill, Oregon, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina would all be thrown out, and the house would elect the president. Will Senator Morton, and the other Republicans, help Senator Edmunds to pass Senator Morton's bill?

THE DILEMMA OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Our Republican friends are in a dilemma. In any event, the record they have made on the subject of counting the electoral vote will condemn them.

In the first place. The Republicans, in their desire to throw out Democratic states, adopted the twenty-second joint rule in 1865. That rule provided, that when an objection was made, in the joint convention, to an electoral vote, the houses should separate, and each, in its own chamber, should vote upon the objection. If either house decided to sustain the objection the vote should be thrown out. Under this rule the votes of several states were thrown out upon the objection of only one of the houses. Under this rule, and without re-adopting it, congress acted for some four years. It was not re-adopted by the congress that met after the one that adopted it, or by the next one, but was held to be in force by the Republican party, and was acted under by both houses of congress.

In the second place. As soon as the people made the house of representatives Democratic, the Republicans declared that the twenty-second joint rule was not in force—that, being a joint rule, it fell with the congress that had adopted it and was dead; that therefore, the objection of the house to a vote was not sufficient to throw it out; that the president of the senate was the counter of the votes, and that his duty was simply ministerial, he having the right to count the votes, but not the right to go behind the certificate of the governor of a state.

In the next place. When the governor of Oregon gave Cronin, a Democratic elector, a certificate of election, and Cronin voted for Tilden, then the Republicans claimed, that the president of the senate might go behind the great seal of the state, and determine whether Cronin had a right to vote for Tilden, and that neither of the houses had the right to object to his decision of this question.

In this way the Republicans have been driven from every position they have assumed, and have been compelled to admit by their actions, speaking much more truthfully than their words, that right or wrong, they are going to count Mr. Hayes into the presidential office.

AN HONEST RADICAL.

The Louisiana returning board counted out the Democrats who were elected to the legislature of that state from the parish of De Soto and counted in the Republican candidates who had been defeated. One of the Republicans counted in was Mr. John J. Long. He refuses to accept the office, and in a letter to Mr. J. Madison Wells, president of the returning board, says: "Knowing that I was fairly defeated at the polls, no intimidation or fraud having been practiced by the opposite party at any precinct in the parish, so far as I have been able to ascertain after a thorough investigation, my self respect will not permit me to accept the position. I hope you will pardon me for taking a step that, at first glance, may be thought calculated to cast some discredit upon the party with which I have allied myself; but I am a planter, not a politician; all my interests are here; and, sir, I cannot believe the good of the state or of the national Republican party can be promoted by returning, as elected, a candidate so clearly defeated as myself."

This declination has created considerable excitement at New Orleans, and is looked upon as almost conclusive evidence that Mr. Wells' board has outraged the popular will of Louisiana in a most shameful manner. Mr. Long is a strong Republican, but he is also an honest man; two facts which, in combination, will be likely to drive him out of his party and subject him to the bitterest kind of abuse.

RADICAL ATROCITIES.

Our Republican friends who desire to learn the truth—the Republicans who held up their hands at the Eliza Pinkston outrage—should not fail to read the testimony given by colored Democrats before the congressional committee now in session at New Orleans. It shows the shameful outrage to which Democratic colored men are compelled to submit. On Saturday last, after several negroes had testified that the Republicans had shot them, cut them and otherwise bulldozed them, a colored man named Pompey Stoots appeared on the stand, and held up his left hand to be sworn. Mr. Jenks, a Republican member of the committee, asked him why he did not hold up his right hand, when the following interesting colloquy ensued:

Witness: I can't, sir; they hit and shot me in that arm, and I have lost the use of it.

Mr. Jenks: Who did?

Witness: Republican negroes.

Mr. Jenks: What for?

Witness: Because I voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Jenks: Is that all they did to you?

Witness: No, sir; they put out my right eye and beat me up badly. I was in the hospital over two months. Five or six negroes were in the party who attacked me and they threatened to cut my throat.

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Chancery Notice.

State of Illinois, County of Alexander.—Circuit Court of Alexander County, January Term, A. D., 1877.

William W. Huey vs. Eugene Garaghty, Louisianne Garaghty, William H. Gale, Alcinda B. Gale, Catharine Gale, Jacob H. Burrough and Robert L. Wilson, in Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Eugene Garaghty, Louisianne Garaghty, William H. Gale, Alcinda B. Gale and Catharine Gale, Jacob H. Burrough and Robert L. Wilson, the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Alexander County, notice is hereby given to the said non-resident defendants, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the 22d day of November, A. D., 1876, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1877, as is by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Alexander County on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Cairo, in said county, on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1877, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

REUBEN S. YOCUM, Clerk.
GEORGE FISHER,
Complainant's Solicitor
Cairo, Nov. 22, A. D., 1876. oaw-4w

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☞Consignments solicited. 11-26-eod-1m

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Joseph McKenzie and his wife did, on the 19th day of August, 1873, execute, acknowledge and deliver to me a certain deed of trust, now of record in the recorder's office of Alexander County, in book Q of trust deeds at page 276, and also did on the 3rd day of October, 1873, in like manner execute, acknowledge and deliver to me another deed of trust, now of record in the recorder's office of said Alexander County, in book Q of trust deeds at page 279, both of which were given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by the said Joseph McKenzie to Mary J. McDonald. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note, now, therefore, I give notice that by virtue of the power given me by said deed of trust, I will on the 18th day of January, 1877, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the court house door in the city of Cairo, County of Alexander and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lots, situated in said city of Cairo, to wit: Lots thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block fifty-three (53), being the same, granted, bargained and sold to me in trust, as aforesaid, by said deed of trust. The purchaser will be entitled to a deed immediately. Dated December 13th, 1876.

JAMES Y. CLEMSON, Trustee.
SAMUEL P. WHEELER,
w-5t Attorney for Trustee

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Lampert, deceased—The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Daniel Lampert, late of the County of Alexander, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of Alexander County, at the court house in Cairo, in said County, at the January Term, on the Third Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 22d day of November, A. D., 1876. MARGARET LAMPERT,
11-30-w-6t. Administratrix.

JACOB WALTER,

BUTCHER

—AND—

Dealer in Fresh Meat

EIGHTH STREET,

Between Washington and Commercial Avenues, adjoining Haarry's.

KEEPS for sale the best Beef, Pork, Mutton Veal, Lamb, Sausage, &c., and is prepared to serve families in an acceptable manner