

Springfield Block, Ohio Levee, over Humphreys & Co's Drug Store. TERMS OF THE CAIRO TIMES. Daily, delivered in city, per year, \$10.00

CAIRO TIMES.

CAIRO, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, '85.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Jackson News is authorized to announce to the public that the entire line of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad is completed, and will be ready for through passengers on Monday next.

The rebel General Hardee is living on his wife's plantation in Alabama.

General Grant has issued an important General Order, by which it would appear that all the colored troops, excepting sufficient to guard all but two of the sea-coast forts, are to be mustered out. A wise order.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the President contemplates issuing a general amnesty proclamation. We incline to the opinion it will hardly be a general one.

Our dispatches report an affray at the Executive Mansion, in which a drunken ruffian, on being refused an audience with the President, drew a revolver on the officer refusing him.

Immense frauds in the revenue have been discovered at Nashville, one large liquor-house having swindled the Government to the amount of \$150,000. The United States Collector for Cincinnati has gone to investigate the matter.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The resignation of Judge Mulkey, has made a vacancy which it will be very difficult to fill, for several reasons: First, there are but few lawyers in the District qualified for the position, as before the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court are presented Clancy and other important cases, demanding a well educated mind, and the possessor of a high order of legal acumen to adjudicate upon. Secondly, the salary is insufficient, being only \$1,000 a year and docket fees, which probably amount to \$1,000 additional; it will be found difficult to find a lawyer of acknowledged ability and a corresponding practice, who would trade such practice for the empty honor realized in the title "Judge." A lawyer qualified for the position of Judge of this Third Judicial District, can realize by his practice from three to five times as much as he could earn from a Judgeship. Thirdly, the duties, though seemingly less arduous, are really more pressing upon the mental organism of man, than those pertaining to the practicing lawyer, as upon him, in the majority of cases, rests the important responsibility of deciding upon the law bearing thereon, and sifting out all extraneous matter bearing upon such cases, but prejudicial to law and equity.

It is not to be wondered at therefore, that the announcement that Judge Mulkey had resigned, created among the legal fraternity and many others, a serious fluttering, and the interrogatory has passed from one to another "who can we get to fill the vacancy?"

Judge Mulkey was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Jenkins, and his term would not expire by limitation until June 1867. The Constitution provides that when the unexpired term occasioned by a vacancy is less than one year, the vacancy shall be filled by executive appointment; otherwise by an election of the people. The people will therefore be called upon to place a man of their choice upon the bench vacated by Judge Mulkey.

The position of Judge being one purely legal in its character, politics should not be permitted to figure in the selection of the man on whom the ermine shall be placed. We care not how honest a man may be if he is indebted to party influence for position, his prejudices are apt to be excited and controlled by the passions and members of such party, and it behooves us as a people to place upon the bench a man who will feel, in taking his position, that the people, without distinction of party, elected him, and that in order to secure the distinctive honor, he did not descend into political kennels, nor were friends, for political or selfish motives, the instruments of his elevation.

In selecting a man, the question of eligibility should not be lost sight of. The law says to be eligible the man must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, of the State five years, and of the District for which he is elected, three years.

We have given this matter considerable thought and careful reflection, and respectfully suggest as a man in every way qualified for the position, Hon. W. H. GREEN of this city. Mr. G. ranks high as a gentleman of legal attainments, and his social status amongst us is proud and distinctive. His reputation throughout the State is by no means inconsiderable, but extended and creditable, and his election to the judgeship indicated would reflect credit and honor upon us as a people, and shed a lustre upon the bench upon which he would preside. He is in every respect in the city three years, and is in every respect eligible. We have not conversed with Mr. G. on this subject, neither are we authorized by any of his friends to say that he will accept the position if tendered him, but for a reason which we will present, entertain but little doubt that if it were tendered to him as the voluntary and unanimous offering of the people among whom he lives, and who are competent to judge of his ability and fitness therefor, he would not decline.

The reason we alluded to above, which would enable Mr. Green to accept the judgeship, is predicated on the acknowledged fact that outside of this judicial District he has a very lucrative practice, which his duties as judge here would scarcely conflict with. Such practice, together with the business he would do in the Court of Common Pleas, added to his salary as judge of the Circuit Court, would render his income a handsome one if not so great as if he were of the bench.

As stated before, we offer the above suggestions without consulting Mr. Green, but to the common good, and respectfully present them to the members of the bar, and people generally, trusting that they will give them the weight their importance demands.

PERSONNEL.—Forty persons were poisoned in Shiloh, Randolph county, Ill., by taking calomel in which was mixed Corrosive Sublimite. Seven of them have died. The medicine was procured of a wholesale house in St. Louis, by whom it was imported from England. Druggists should be on the lookout for similar results, from this source.—Alton Democrat.

Memphis is reported as coming in freely in Cairo—consequently business is good.



NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 148. CAIRO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1865. WAR EAGLE SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 148.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Cairo Belle that was reported lost is making money rapidly in the Yazoo river and Vicksburg trade.

Can Jeff Davis be tried by a jury of citizens—is there a citizen who has not already formed an opinion?

The 3d Illinois cavalry have left St. Paul to go to Springfield to be discharged from the service.

Judge C. H. Constable, of the 4th Judicial Circuit of Illinois, died at Edgingham on Monday last.

Daniel Dresbach, a lad of eleven years, living near Tuscola, Ill., was caught in the cog of a sugar mill, about which he was working, and torn nearly in two.

Governor Oglesby has been invited to participate in the reception of the Boston Lancers by the Chicago Ellsworth Zouaves, which occurs in that city on the 20th inst. We do not learn that he has accepted the invitation.

The Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

We are indebted to Messrs. Pike & Rollins for a late copy of the Boston Herald and Saturday Evening Gazette. Wish they would do so some more. We like to see a paper from the "hub."

Lieut. Putnam of the 4th U. S. C. T., at Columbus, passed up yesterday, and gave us a call. The Lieutenant is acting Post Adjutant at Columbus.

Our friend Johnson, the popular agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been dangerously ill with congestion of the brain. We are happy to state that he is now recovering.

Last evening we were again visited with a heavy shower. Our new roof shed the fluid as freely as a duck's back.

Our readers will find an interesting friction on our second page from the pen of "Pen" also on our first page another chapter of Moss Harrell's "Cairo as it Was," and a letter from our special reporter at Jackson, Tenn.

We ought to have plenty of oysters in the shell here this winter, as the Mobile & Ohio Railroad is now open and can bring them through in 48 hours, much quicker than they can be transported from either Baltimore or New York. Let's have the oysters, by all means.

Hereafter the Times will be served to subscribers regularly at Mound City, the same as to those within the city limits here. Our list is still increasing rapidly, and bids fair to exceed that of any other daily outside of Chicago.

All of the coal mines at Du Quoin are in operation except the Teley mine. They stopped on account of the strike, most of the miners having struck for an advance of one cent per bushel. They also have gone to work at St. Johns, having secured a labor advance.

Stephen Gordon, an old resident of Du Quoin, died last Wednesday, after a short illness.

Some one has presented the editor of the Du Quoin Recorder with a pair of boots. What effect it will have on the price of stocks is more than we can tell.

On the morning of Thursday, Oct. 13th, there will be an eclipse of the sun at Du Quoin. So says the Recorder. Fare over the Illinois Central Railroad five cents a mile.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A SAD POISONING CASE—FATAL MISTAKE.—A most lamentable result from poisoning has recently occurred in this county near Shiloh, Ill., terminating in the death of two persons, to whom was administered, by mistake, the fatal dose, both being patients at the time of its taking. One of the unfortunate victims was Miss Susan Campbell, a beautiful and interesting daughter of Judge John Campbell, long and familiarly known to nearly all our readers. The other victim was a little child whose name we have not been able to learn. It is believed to be the blow of sorrow to the friends of the unfortunate.

The medicine given was purchased in this city from one of our druggists for a physician, and was sent to him in a sealed and unbroken package, precisely as it came from the wholesale druggist in St. Louis, and marked genuine English cologne. Upon examination it proved to be composed of camell and camelline, substitute, the latter resembling camelline to some extent in appearance.

The fact that the package had not been opened by the druggist, and that it was sent for in haste by a physician, exonerates the former from all possible blame; nor can we, in view of the fact that one of the preparations resemble licking and sucking, assume blame to the latter. We hope, however, that this grievous mistake will admonish all physicians and druggists against a like occurrence in all future, by thoroughly testing the purity of all medicines before permitting the same to be administered to patients.

Since the above was in type we learn that two more persons have died from the effects of taking the same medicine, one of whom was a daughter of Mr. Henry Eickelau, and also a twelve or thirteen years of age. Several other cases are reported, but it is not thought their condition is serious.—Cairo Democrat.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A correspondent sends us the following particulars of a painful accident which occurred at Smithville on Thursday evening last. Rev. Oscar Smith was passing by the office of Dr. Swan who the doctor was engaged in hitching a young horse to a sulky, and stopped to assist him. When the horse was harnessed, Mr. Smithson, believing him to be gentle, got into the sulky and had driven but a few rods when the horse commenced kicking and soon became unmanageable. Turning short, he at once upset the sulky, dragging Mr. Smithson, who clung to the lines, a short distance. In this situation, being in close proximity to the horse, he was kicked several times, having several ribs broken and a thigh shattered, and sustaining other serious injuries. Our correspondent writes there is hope of his recovery.—Peoria Democrat.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.—The depot and two warehouses at Chicago, upon the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, about eighteen miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire between one and two o'clock yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is supposed to have originated from the sparks of a locomotive.—Peoria Democrat, 9th.

The most valuable cargo of cotton ever shipped from the United States was cleared from New Orleans for Liverpool, on the 30th inst, by the steamer Euclid, 3,102 bales, worth \$627,000. Although a previous vessel took 3,150 bales, the total weight was less, and the value less by \$47,000.

"The Order of the Blue Arrow," an association of those who were formerly officers of the 4th division, 7th corps, will hold its first annual meeting in the city of Chicago on the 15th day of November, 1865, that being the anniversary of the commencement of "Sherman's March to the Sea."

THE CAIRO THAT WAS.

Dips into Old Cairo Life.

THE PLACE, THE PEOPLE, OCCURRENCES AND PARTIMES.

BY MOSE HARRELL.

NUMBER XX.

In the fall of 1850 the first telegraph office was established in Cairo and the writer of these fascinating reminiscences was installed as operator. The line was a switch starting out at Calcedonia, from the Nashville & St. Louis line under Morse's patent.

At that time very few inferior people knew anything more about the purposes and character of the telegraph than that it was "quick as lightning."

One of this character "turned up" in Cairo, one day, under the following circumstances. His father and mother, three hound dogs, a fitch of bacon and a spinning wheel, had carriage on the deck of a steamerboat, and were tending westward. The son, while illuminating his opaque intellect by a view of the sights of the city, was left by the boat, and when questioned as to his name and destination, was found utterly ignorant. He could only say, when asked to describe it, that "it pulled, and had a stinkin' big wheel on both sides of it."

It was no different matter, of course, to persuade such a booby, that he could overhaul the boat by telegraph. In fact the suggestion delighted him, and he evinced an eagerness to be sent off immediately.

He was equipped for the journey. To his back were strapped two loaves of bread to prevent starvation in the event that a break in the line should let him down a "thousand miles from no place" to the seat of his unmentionables was tacked a ganny sack to do friction from the rapid sliding, and in each hand he held a fishing rod "to dab down," as a loss of balance might render necessary. He was ready now for the journey. By dint of much hoisting and boosting he was placed about eight feet up the telegraph pole, where, with logging looks at the wire, still twenty feet above him, he stopped to "blow some."

"If people do ride on this durned thing," he inquired, "why don't you have better fixins to gettin' astraddle of it." Being assured that those who know how to use the clingers (which were fastened to his feet) experienced no difficulty, he renewed his attempt to "ascend upwards." He worked faithfully, and when about to congratulate himself that he was half way up, the treacherous clingers let go and down he came with a jolt that made the ground fairly quake and tremble. His bread was smashed by the fall, and besides "hurting some," it "jolted," as he expressed it, "nearly every durned bit of wind out of his body."

But the attempt to overhaul "stiddy" could not thus be abandoned—he'd try it again if it broke every bone in his body. And he did try it. "About his former height he stopped to reflect upon the situation."

"I'm a good deal of bodier, but lookee here now. If I'd get astraddle of that little wire I'd flop off as sure as thunder and break every bone in my body. And if I didn't flop off of it why it stands to reason that by the time I'd slide along it a hundred miles or so it would slip me clean up to the coat collars, through this tarnal bag (which didn't fit good) and everything; and if it didn't saw me into two pieces why the tops of them poles would tear my outwards all into perfect flinders. Durn me if I don't wait until I see somebody else go."

And he waited. Himbs were thrown out that he might get aboard up town from the lady's platform, but he didn't seem to notice them. In fact when he wandered off, a few moments afterwards, it was thought the game was "played out," and attention was directed to other matters.

About midnight, however, the matter came up for a proper trial. Ward was brought to him that there was a man in the edge of the timber who appeared to be badly wounded. Several persons repaired to the spot and there found the aforesaid "bodier." He had found a tree to which the wire was attached, and thinking that he would "steal a march" upon the operator and get his passage for nothing he had thrown himself astride the wire from his tree, and as he had himself predicted, "flopped off it quick as lightning." The fall of fifteen feet or more had not only scared but jolted him most terribly, and for an hour or two deprived him of the power of locomotion. He was properly cared for, and in time sent forward on his journey; but by telegraph, the reader may rest assured, for all methods of traveling, "he had ever learn tell on, that confounded telegraph was the durnedest—notion 'nuff sort of tar or shoe wax could stick on to it!"

If this story were not true, every word of it, your columns would not be taxed with it. For its truth there are yet in Cairo many living vouchers.

THE JONAS POWELL.—This favorite steamer arrived here on Thursday night at 12 o'clock, having on board one hundred bales of cotton, a few hogheads of tobacco, and several tons of promiscuous freight. Much more cotton could have been secured by the Powell, but the water was so low in the Tennessee river, that Capt. Lee refused to take it.

Capt. L. informs us that he intends tying up his boat here for the present, or until there is a higher stage of water in the Tennessee. He reports that twenty eight inches in that stream, and the holders of cotton are unwilling to pay low water rates for the carrying off it, hence his determination to withdraw his boat for the present.

We clip the following items from the Du Quoin Progress of the 12th inst.:

CAIRO.—On a recent visit to Cairo, we were surprised to find so many improvements held out to the front of Southern Illinois, by the whole side merchants of that growing city. Goods there are low, and they can offer our merchants greater inducements than Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. No business man should fail to take this mark at least one trial. A personal acquaintance with several houses there warms the belief that no one will rue the trial. They can buy as cheap there as at either of the above named cities, and the freight is less than half.

CAIRO DAILY TIMES.—This excellent daily has been changed, recently, from an evening to a morning paper. It is one of the ablest and best conducted papers published in Chicago. It reaches this point on the 6 o'clock train every morning—seven hours in advance of the St. Louis papers. It should have a large circulation in this place. All orders left at this office will be promptly forwarded.

JACKSON, TENN.

Fire—Full Particulars—Estimated Losses—Names of the Losers—Revival of Business in Jackson—Buildings Going up—Opening of the Mississippi Central Railroad—The Cotton Crop—Lack of Laborers.

From our own Reporter.

JACKSON, TENN., Oct. 10, 1865.

It is with regret that I am obliged to chronicle a disastrous fire in this town. Everything which destroys property in this section at the present time, when every facility is needed for the recuperation of the country, is to be especially lamented, and the sad misfortune of last night must be severely felt throughout all that region of which Jackson is the trade center.

Immediately west of the depot and south and in line with the Manassas House, stood three frame buildings; the one nearest the hotel, a large two-story building, and the others smaller. Only one was occupied—the central one. In this there was a small grocery store. About 8 o'clock or a little after, the inside of this building was discovered to be aflame. The alarm was given with all speed, but as this is not the populous portion of the town, it was some time before many could be assembled, and the flames, bursting forth, soon were communicated to the buildings on either side. There is no fire engine in Jackson and water is scarce in that vicinity, so that it is doubtful if any human agency would have been available to stay the progress of the flames short of their bounds which were finally established to their advantage. The three buildings were laid in ashes.

To the energetic labors of the citizens and the providential circumstance of almost perfect calm, must be attributed the saving from like destruction of the Manassas House, a large frame building, and the spacious brick depot of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, which contained a large quantity of Government and private freight. The Manassas House was thoroughly cleaned out, and of consequence its proprietor, Mr. J. H. Sikes, suffered much loss and damage of property. The large frame building was in process of preparation for a large stock of groceries and general merchandise, and of which had been purchased but fortunately had not arrived. This building, and the central one whereon the fire originated, were the property of Messrs. J. L. Moore & Co., all of which had been purchased but fortunately had not arrived. This building, and the central one whereon the fire originated, were the property of Messrs. J. L. Moore & Co., all of which had been purchased but fortunately had not arrived.

The stock of groceries and confectionery in the central buildings was the property of the firm of Keith & Oakes, and was nearly all destroyed. In the building, a set of books belonging to another party. The losses may be summed up:

J. L. Moore.....\$5,000
Keith & Oakes.....1,000
Oakes & Co.....7,000
J. L. Corey.....1,000
B. Toliver, saloon keeper in hotel.....300

Total.....\$15,800

On this property there was no insurance. The loss will be the more severely felt since the demand for buildings in Jackson is now larger. Jackson is the business center of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and has for either merchants, stocks or families. However, no fortune can compare energy and determination. Mr. Wash informs me that he has already a lot, and will erect within five weeks a large building, which will be a great benefit to the city. He has already a lot, and will erect within five weeks a large building, which will be a great benefit to the city.

As an evidence of the revival of business in this section, I send you some articles either already in operation, or about to open in this place, while the number of establishments where groceries and provisions are retailed is steadily increasing. It is a good sign, and is bound to be a thriving place. The opening of the Mississippi Central Railroad, which will be a great benefit to the city, is a good sign, and is bound to be a thriving place.

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THE LATEST

Reported expressly for the Daily Times.

Gen. Grant issues an Important General Order.

All Colored Troops, Except Sufficient to Garrison Seacoast Ports, to be Mustered Out.

PRESIDENT TO ISSUE A GENERAL AMNESTY.

AN AFFRAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Further Testimony in the Witz Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A General Order, dated October 9, issued by Lieut. Gen. Grant, announces an important distribution of troops. All volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi river will be at once mustered out. All sea-coast forts, South of Fort Monroe, except Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Fla., will be garrisoned by colored troops. The requisite number of regiments having been selected for this purpose, all other colored troops will be mustered out of service. The 3d regiment of artillery will garrison Forts in Maine and Massachusetts; the 1st regiment of artillery will be stationed in New York harbor; the 4th regiment of artillery will be stationed at Fort Delaware, and the 5th at Fort Mifflin, Pa. The 2d is assigned to the Pacific coast; the 2d cavalry is ordered to Gen. Sherman, and the 4th regiment of cavalry is assigned to the Canadian frontier.

The Herald's Washington special says that the President is in some way gained currency against a Presidential amnesty granting a general amnesty, is today contradicted by those who have the best means of judging.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the Post Office Department is making, in its report to the next Congress, and it appears that while the mail service has been sustained by the receipts for postage during the rebellion, the deficit when the mail route services in the Southern States are resumed, will be eight millions.

Maj. Gen. Thomas, of the Military Division of the Tennessee, arrived here to-day. He says no black troops are being disbanded, except those whose terms are nearly out. The white troops are retained on the same terms as the white troops. The General returns here about ten days.

The Secretary of War has called upon Quartermaster General Meigs to furnish an estimate of the total cost of subsisting 190,000 troops for the next year.

The following exhibits the entire number of sick and destitute refugees and freedmen in the District who have received rations from the Government during the month of September, 1865. Of the 13,740 of this class, 11,000 are 250 receive Government rations. Of the 498 on Government farms in Maryland, 550 are subsisted by the Bureau. Of 1,000 in the freedmen's village on Arlington Heights, 112 receive rations, and of the 8,000 in Alexandria, Va., 107 are subsisted by the Government. No rations are issued to freedmen of London and Fairfax counties, Va., although several journals have given currency to a report that a much larger number are supported by Government in this city, and that they are generally indolent and worthless.

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