The Bulletin.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
of Indiana.

GOV. KOERNER is an enthusiastic Tilden man.

"TILDEN Republicans" are springing up in Pennsylvania.

BLAINE has accepted the appointment as Senator from Maine, *vice* Morrill.

"HAYES and Wheeler and a pea-soup platform," says the New York *Herald*.

GEN. Singleton proposes to stump the State of Illinois in the interest of the "Greenback party."

ARCHITECT MULLETT wants to get back into the place from which he was removed by Bristow's influence.

RUMOR says that Gov. Tilden is to be married soon to a daughter of S. L. M. Barlow, part owner of the New York *World*.

THE New Orleans Democratic ratification meeting was one of the largest public meetings that have been held in that city for years.

FROM all the reports of the death of Gen. Custer and his men, it is plain that "some one has blundered," who, it is impossible to say.

AN Edgar county man is enthusiastic for Hayes and Wheeler "bekase Tilden was too much mixed up with that nasty Beecher business."

THE United States Senate has passed a concurrent resolution unanimously pledging Congress to the completion of the Washington monument.

THE sister of James Gordon Bennett has retired to the convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattenville, and after serving her postulate, will take the black vail.

"CENTENNIAL poems" have been published in the papers East, West, North and South. A few are good, some indifferently good and many very bad.

THE Republican Senate has given Pinchback the twenty thousand dollars he demanded. This is a big steal for a small one, but it will keep the colored vote in Louisiana level.

REPUBLICAN newspapers say that Tilden will make John Morrissy secretary of war. This is a mistake. Tilden will not be as unfortunate in his selection of a secretary of war as Grant has been—he will not appoint a gambler nor a Belknap.

THE offer by the managers of the impeachment trial to put in evidence the testimony of Gen Hazen before the military commission was rejected by a vote of the senate, thirty-one nays to twenty yeas. The Radical senators were afraid Hazen would tell too much.

ON the 6th inst., a shipment of samples of Illinois products was made from Springfield. It consisted of all grades of wool of the clip of 1876, spring wheat of this year's crop, cotton seed and flax seed, linseed oil and oil cake, tobacco and cotton, flax and hemp, and nfty-three samples of useful and ornamental wood from Southern Illinois.

THE SAME HAYES IN ALL THINGS.

When he was young, Rutherford B. Hayes was in love with a lady. He had a rival in the affair who was a warm personal friend. The two drew straws as to who should propose first, and Hayes won. But he lost the lady, though he kept his friend. The story as told by a correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, illustrates perfectly the character of Gov. Hayes. Much has been said by Republicans since his nomination about his brilliant war record. But this exists mostly in the imagination of his party friends. He made no such record during the war as that made by half a hundred soldiers whose names are now familiar as household words on the lips of the people. Outside of his immediate circle of friends his name was not known in connection with the war; his "brilliant record" has been made since the Cincinnati nomination, discovered by much laborious research into the history of the war and polished into brightness as a party duty. In love, in war, in politics and in religion Hayes is the same thing—a mere negation. He possesses none of the aggressive qualities so much needed in the man who shall succeed Gen. Grant.

AN ABSURD CHARGE.

The Springfield *Journal* in an article on the Custer butchery, says: "The appalling massacre of over three hundred 'men on the Little Horn river, is a startling rebuke of the narrow partisan policy of those who, on the pretext of 'economy, are laboring to strip the army 'of its efficiency and deprive the people 'of the Northwestern frontier of the protection which they must have if wide-'spread massacre is to be prevented. 'These partisans will assume a terrible 'responsibility should they longer seek to 'block the wheels of the government and diminish the efficiency 'of the army by their narrow policy. The logic of this reasoning is only apparent to the *Journal* itself; there is no connection between the attempt of the Democratic house to reduce the expenses of the army in common with other branches of the public service, and the lamentable death of Gen. Custer and his men. The immediate cause of the disaster was most probably his own reckless bravery; the indirect cause may be found in the manner in which the whole Indian business has been mismanaged by the administration. It first breaks faith with the savage; the savage resents this treatment by making war upon and killing our soldiers on the frontier, the army there being too weak to resist the Indians with any effective force. With thousands of troops in the South, where they are not needed except to control the elections in the interest of the Republican party, the administration refuses to send them where they could and would do good service. The loss of Gen. Custer and his men lies at the door of the administration. The attempt of the *Journal* to make capital out of it against the Democratic house is an absurdity on its face.

KNOW-KNOTHINGISM COME AGAIN.

A convention of the "Grand Council of the American Alliance" was held in Philadelphia on July 5th. The Alliance is the result of the union of all the Native American orders, consummated on the 19th of May last. It embraces the O. A. U., the Patriotic Order of Americans, the Order of American Mechanics and all similar secret orders. The Alliance already has five hundred thousand members in the United States, one hundred thousand in New York alone, and is rapidly spreading, every State in the Union having many councils. The motto is "Americans and Protestants to rule America." The members are known only to each other and are sworn to secrecy.

The convention consisted of two delegates from twenty-nine States. The committee on resolutions reported in favor of supporting Hayes and Wheeler. A delegate from California objected to this, and on its being put to vote the resolutions, endorsing Hayes and Wheeler, opposing Roman Catholic political organizations and their interference in the politics of the country, thanking President Grant for his services, favoring resumption of specie payments "as early as practicable," &c., &c., were unanimously adopted. It is evident that the "Know-Nothingism of 1854-6 is to enter largely into the coming presidential canvass, and that it will labor to elect the Republican ticket. It will do its work secretly, while the party orators and papers will publicly court the support of the foreign-born citizen who came to this country that he might enjoy civil, political and religious liberty—liberty which five hundred thousand Hayes and Wheeler votes are pledged to work to curtail. There is much food for thought in this to the naturalized voter.

SANTA ANNA.

Gen. Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna, whose name has been familiar to the American people for half a century, died in the city of Mexico on the 28th of June. He was born in Jalapo, February 21, 1798 and first came into public notice in 1821, in the Mexican war of independence; in 1822 having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city. The same year he was deposed by Iturbide, self-proclaimed emperor, but he raised the banner of the Republic in Vera Cruz, and in 1823 he accomplished Iturbide's downfall. From that time until old age compelled him to retire from active pursuits, he was the one conspicuous figure of Mexican history.

He was a leader in every revolution or political intrigue, and at different times ruled Mexico as president, dictator or soldier. His life was a series of almost unbroken military successes until in 1836, after storming the Alamo and massacreing its heroic defenders, he was routed at San Jacinto by the Texan army under Sam Houston and taken prisoner. The year 1847 found him Provisional President of Mexico and on his way with 20,000 men to meet Gen. Taylor and defeat at Buena Vista. Gen. Scott defeated him again at Cerro Gordo in the same year, and finally, after the disasters of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molinos del Ray and the City of Mexico, he was compelled to resigu the Executive chair. The siege of Pueblo followed, where Gen. Lane forced him to retire, and in February 1, 1848, conscious that his cause was lost, Santa Anna obtained permission to retire to Jamaica. He was recalled in 1853, after years of wrangles had turned the eyes of the Mexicans to Santa Anna as the one man who could restore peace and control the factions. He was declared president for life, but his rule was despotic, and after two years of revolution General Alvarez forced him to sign an unconditional abdication. A few years ago, after residing in Venezuela and in the Island of St. Thomas, he returned to spend his remaining years amid the scenes of his former greatness.

CUSTER.

Sketch of the Life of a Brave Man and a Brilliant Soldier.

George A. Custer was born in New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839. Of his boyhood there is no record. Like most boyhoods, it was uneventful. In 1857, when in his 18th year, he was appointed a cadet at West Point on the nomination of the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio. He served five years without giving much promise of his brilliant future and at the close of the term, for an indiscretion while acting as officer of the guard, he was ordered under arrest to await the action of a court-martial and experienced the mortification of seeing his classmates leave for Washington while he was left behind. The interposition of friends, however, secured his being ordered to Washington before the court-martial was convened, and he reported to the adjutant general at Washington, July 20. The adjutant general took him to Gen. Scott who offered him his choice of serving under Gen. Mansfield in organizing and drilling the troops at the capital, or of reporting to Me Dowell for service in the field. Lieut. Custer promptly chose the latter and at once reported for duty with company G, 2d cavalry, under command of Maj. Inness Palmer, which was already with McDowell's forces in front of Manasses.

Maj. Palmer's seven companies were all the cavalry McDowell had, and they took no active part in the battle. They were attached to Hunter's command, which turned the rebel left, and Custer's company and one other cavalry company, and Arnold's battery of artillery were the last organized union troops to cross Bull Run.

Soon after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Kearney was appointed to the command of what was known as the New Jersey brigade. He selected Custer as his adjutant general, and Custer remained in this position till an order was issued prohibiting officers of the regular army from serving on the staffs of officers holding commissions as volunteers.

He was absent on sick-list from October 1861 to February 1862. He served through the peninsula campaign, was made captain of staff to Gen. McClellan, June 5, 1862, and was commissioned lieutenant of the 5th cavalry, July 17, of the same year. Through the entire war

CUSTER SERVED IN VIRGINIA

and few officers were engaged in more actions than he. In sixty or more fights of various sizes he participated. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers June 29, 1863; brevet major (regular army) July 3, 1863 for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, captain of the 5th cavalry, May 8, 1864; brevet lieutenant colonel May 11, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va.; brevet colonel Sept. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester; brevet

MAJOR GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS

Oct. 12, 1854, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill; brevet brigadier general (regulars) March 13, 1865, for his conduct at the battle of Five Forks; brevet major general (regulars), same date, for his services during the campaign ending in Lee's surrender, and major general of volunteers, April 15, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1866, and commissioned lieutenant colonel, 7th cavalry, July 28, of the same year.

Gen. Custer was engaged in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond. April, 1863, and commanded a cavalry brigade in the army of the Potomac, in the Pennsylvania campaign of June and July, 1863. He was then absent a short time on sick leave, but was again in command of a cavalry brigade in the Richmond campaign from April to August, 1865. In the fall of the year he commanded a division in the cavalry corps of the Shenandoah valley, and commanded a cavalry division from March to May, 1865. From June to July of the same year he commanded a cavalry division in the military division of the Southwest, and was then transferred in the same capacity to the military division of the Gulf. He was chief of cavalry in the department of Texas from November, 1865, to February, 1866.

This record may seem dry and uninteresting, but it is really the record of

A BRILLIANT MILITARY CAREER.

Gen Custer was but a little over 25 years of age when Lee surrendered, and his twelve promotions, in full and brevet, during four years tell their own tale of bravery, skill, and success.

July 13, 1863, Gen. Kilpatrick struck a body of retreating rebels and ordered Custer to charge them. Custer drove their rear guard into the river at Williamsport, and Kilpatrick pushing on to Falling Waters, struck the enemy a severe blow. In his official report Kilpatrick says: "To Gen. Custer and his brigage, Lieut. Pennington and his battery, and a squad of the 8th New York cavalry of Buford's division all praise is due."

On the 13th of September, 1863, Custer, with four regiments of cavalry, or rather the remnants of four regiments, made a brilliant charge on a body of Stuart's cavalry at Culpepper court house, and completely routed them, capturing three Blakely guns and other material of war.

On the 11th of October, of the same year, Kilpatrick found himself between Fitzhugh Lee and Stuart with a large body of rebel troopers in his rear, cutting of his retreat. His position was critical, but by hard fighting he turned almost certain defeat into

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

He gave Custer the command of his left wing, and by a simultaneous charge in three directions routed the rebels. Willard Glazier, in his Three Years in the Federal Cavalry, says: "Custer, the daring, terrible demon that he is in battle, pulled off his cap and handed it to his orderly, then dashed madly forward in the charge while his yellow locks floated like penants on the breeze."

On the 8th of April, 1865, Sheridan concentrated his troops at Prospect station and sent Merritt's and Crooks' divisions forward to Appomattox station on the Lynchburg railroad, five miles from Appomattox Court-House, where were four trains of supplies for Lee's army. By a march of 28 miles the depot and supplies were reached, and by the admirable management of Custer, who was in advance, the supplies were captured. Custer at once pushed on toward Appomattox Court-House, fought the head of Lee's army for several hours, and drove it back on the main body, capturing 25 guns, hospital trains, wagons, and provisions. When Lee sent in his white flag it was first received by Custer's troops, who were at the head of the union forces.

Before leaving Custer's career in the civil war it may not be uninteresting to recall the fact that he narrowly escaped being a victim to the hostility felt on the part of many to Gen. McClellan. While his nomination to the rank of brigadier general was awaiting confirmation, Custer received a note from a United States senator, a favorite with the administration, stating that he couldn't vote for Custer's promotion until he knew whether he was what was called a McClellan man or not. And this senator knew that during the campaign just closed Custer had three times had

HIS HORSE SHOT UNDER HIM,

had twice charged and captured enemy's batteries. Custer was always an admirer of McClellan, but through the efforts of a mutual friend he escaped being blackballed.

In October, 1866, Gen. Custer was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and the following year he lead an expedition against the Indians of the State. In 1868-69 he accompanied Gen. Sheridan in a campaign against the Cheyenne, Araphoes, Kiowas and Comanches in the Indian territories. During this campaign, November 27, 1863, Custer commanding some 1,100 men contrived by forced marches and the utmost skill to completely surprise the village of Black Kettle, a Cheyenne chief, on the north fork of the Washita. He attacked the village from four directions and one hundred and three dead warriors were left on the ground. Many prisoners and a large amount of plunder were taken. Not only was Black Kettle's band wiped out, but the Arraphoes and Kiowas who came to their assistance were severly punished. The campaign was successfully terminated by a treaty with the Indians in the spring of 1869. During the negotiations, and in the recovery from the Indians of some white captives, Custer showed himself to be as successful in Indian diplomacy as in Indian warefare.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Custer's regiment, the 7th cavalry, was ordered to Kentucky, and was employed in suppressing the Ku-Klux outrages and in assisting the revenue officers in waging

WAR ON THE CROOKED WHISKY

distillers who occupied the mountainous part of the State.

In 1873 Custer and his regiment were ordered from Kentucky to Fort Lincoln on the Missouri. In the latter part of the summer of that year Gen. Stanley was dispatched with about 1,700 men on what is known as the Yellowstone expedition, the troops being an escort for the surveyors of the Northern Pacific railroad. On this expedition Custer commanded the cavalry, and soon after starting he had a lively brush with the Sioux. Since that time he has been on duty at Fort Lincoln, being post-commander there, and this spring he went out in command of his regiment on Gen. Terry's expedition on the Ponde river. It is well known that he was to have commanded that expedition, having acted in his capacity as a general officer since he left his regiment early in the war. The satisfaction he took in testifying against Beiknap in response to the subpœna from Clymer's committee, offended the autocrat of the white house and he relieved Custer of duty under his breast rank and ordered him at once back to his regiment. Custer felt the insult deeply and sought from Terry positions of danger that he might vindicate his honor. He has vindicated it with his blood.

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Chattel Mortgage Sale.

BY virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by A. B. Safford and H. L. Morrill as receivers of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad and the Cairo and Vincennes railroad company, to the undersigned, bearing date February 1st, 1875, we will, on the 22d day of July 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the round house of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, in Cairo, Illinois, proceed to sell, at public vendue to the highest bidder, the following described property, being a portion of the rolling stock of the said Cairo and Vincennes railroad, and a portion of the property described in said mortgage, to-wit: Box cars numbered ten (10), twenty (20), twenty-two (22), twenty-four (24), thirty (30), thirty-two (32), thirty-four (34), thirty-eight (38), forty-six (46), fifty-two (52), fifty-six (56), seventy-two (72), seventy-four (74), eighty-two (82), one hundred and six (106), one hundred and fourteen (114) one hundred and twenty (120), one hundred and twenty-two (122) one hundred and twenty-eight (128) one hundred and forty-two (142), one hundred and forty-six (146) and one hundred and sixty (160).

Flat and coal cars numbered twenty-seven (27), thirty-nine (39) and forty-five (45); that the terms of said sale are cash in hand.

Dated June 17th, 1876.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that default having been made for more than sixty days in the payment of a portion of the amount secured to be paid by a certain mortgage executed by John Hodges to Samuel Staats Taylor and Edwin Parsons, trustees of the Cairo City Property, dated March 11th 1864, and recorded in the recorder's office in and for Alexander county, in the State of Illinois, in book "L" of deeds, page 592, etc. The undersigned the successor of said trustees, will on Wednesday, the 19th day of July next, A. D. 1876 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at his office, corner of Washington avenue and Eighteenth street, in said City of Cairo, in Alexander county and state of Illinois, all the right, title and interest of said John Hodges or his assigns, in and to lots numbered 17 (seventeen) and 18 (eighteen), in block numbered 80 (eighty) in the First addition to said City of Cairo, according to the recorded plat thereof, with the appurtenances, to satisfy the purposes and condition of said mortgage.

Dated, Cairo, Ill., June 27th 1876.

S. STAATS TAYLOR,
Trustee of the Cairo City Property.
6-29-wtd

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that default having been made for more than sixty days in the payment of a portion of the amount secured to be paid by a certain mortgage executed by James Ryan to Samuel Staats Taylor and Edwin Parsons, trustees of the Cairo City Property, dated the 19th day of May, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the recorder's office, in and for Alexander county, in the State of Illinois, in book 6 of deeds, page 5 etc. The undersigned, the successor of said trustees, will on Wednesday, the 19th day of July next, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at his office, corner of Washington avenue and Eighteenth street, in said City of Cairo, in Alexander county and State of Illinois, all the right, title and interest of said James Ryan or his assigns, in and to lots numbered 13 (Thirteen) and 14 (Fourteen), in block numbered 28 (Twenty-eight) in the First addition to said City of Cairo, according to the recorded plat thereof, with the appurtenances, to satisfy the purposes and condition of said mortgage.

Dated, Cairo, Ill, June 27th 1876.

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