The Bulletin.

[From the Address of Democratic Congressmen

Let there be no dissensions about minor matters: no time lost in discussion of dead events: no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling: no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment.

FOR CONGRESS XIIITH DISTRICT,

COL. JOHN M. CREBS, of White Co.

FOR SENATORS, 1ST DISTRICT,

S. K. GIBSON, of Gallatin County.
THOMAS A. E. HOLCOMB, of Union Co.

COTTON.

We have arrived at a period of the year when speculations as to the future of cotton are rife, and there is a forecasting relative to the supply and demand. A consideration of these questions renders necessary some knowledge of trade affairs in England and cotton prospects in India. The increase of consumption in both hemispheres is estimated at one million bales. The spinners in England are benefitted by the fall of the staple below 9d the pound. The large exports from the United States and the acceleration of the arrivals of India cotton some three months by the Suez Canal have contributed to this result. The growing crop in the United States is estimated at 3,750,000 bales, and should the production in India increase in the same proportion, there would be such a surplus that a further decline would take place. When cotton from this country, in the English market touches 9d or less, India cotton drops to 7d or less. This price is so low, that the production in India diminishes, for there are other articles which afford a better profit. It is the interest of the cotton growers of the United States, therefore, to keep cotton at a point where the India cotton cannot compete. If for any long period, cotton should remain below 9d., the production of India would diminish and its export become impossible. But this would be a difficult thing to regulate; for the cotton area of the United States spreads over too large a territory and the crop is subject to too many contingencies, to admit of adjusting the price to a fixed rate. As advices stand now, cotton may be expected to remain much as it is at present. The India crop this year is not large, and though ours is very promising, it is probable, on the whole, that there will be no material reduction in price.

The war, however, may come in as an element to work some change, for should it become general, the ordinary course of events would be so changed that all European industries would be disorganized. A protracted war would enhance the price of breadstuffs and depress that of cotton. This would be disasterous for our cotton interest, because the South as yet has not sufficiently diversified its agriculture. It does not produce its own food as it should do, but has to import it from the more Northern States. But the amount of the crop is conjectural to a certain extent; there are several contingencies which may arise, affecting the crop and reducing the product. The probabilities, however, are that the crop will be considerably increased over last season, and that prices will rather tend downward, though not materially.

THE NEW FRENCH WEAPON.

The New York *Sun* says:

"A great deal is said about the mitrailleurs or mitrailleuses, which the French propose to employ in the war. This apparatus is a sort of a coffee-mill gun. We had several of the kind in the rebellion. A number of large rifle barrels are grouped around a center, or arranged side by side upon a horizontal plane. These barrels are loaded at the breach by mechanical arrangement which supplies the cartridges. The loading and firing are done by turning a crank. Such is the general character of the mitrailleur. As our military readers will perceive, it is similar to the Gatling gun and one or two others whose names we do not remember. When Colonel Charles H. Van Wyck led to the war the regiment from Sullivan county and Green county, he had with him one of these machines. Gen. B. F. Butler was also very much tickled with them, and used to keep one or two at his headquarters at Bermuda Hundred to fire toward the enemy as a sort of professional diversion. As an offensive weapon these machines are of no practical value; but experts are of opinion that they might be very useful for the defense of a fortified place against a storming party, where they could be fired at close range upon a mass of men. It will, however, be astonishing if they prove to be of any account in ordinary battles."

AN ANIMATED SHOWER.

The savans of Corinne, Utah, are puzzled over a shower of water lizards, which came with the first shower that part of the country had been blessed with for three months. In looking over the ground the day after the shower an editor found a number quite dried up, and noted with surprise that there was so little substance in them as to leave nothing more than mere skeletons. A judge caught forty in his new cellar, and now has them in a water tank for the edification of his fellow-citizens. They resemble the reptile known in the Northwest as the "mud-puppy;" their color is a dark brown, with bright spots. The usual theory of "toad showers" is that the numerous toads seen after a sudden rain were really in the ground and were drawn out by the moisture; but that explanation is cut off in this case by two facts: 1. That these were clearly water reptiles, and die in a few minutes on dry land. 2. The ground had been so hard and dry that soft-bodied reptiles could not have penetrated it. So the Corinnethians conclude that the phenomenon can be accounted for in no other way than that there exists a sort of aerial transportation hitherto unknown, and they are thankful that the shower came as soon as it did; for had the drought lasted much longer nothing short of an army of alligators would have been launched upon them from the clouds.

A SINGULARLY ACCURATE MILITARY PROPHESY.

The following very able article, from a correspondent of the London *Observer*, appeared in that paper as far back as the 15th of July, when the armies now in conflict had had scarcely taken up their line of march. It is strikingly accurate in almost every one of its anticipations. In this it is in remarkable contrast with the wild, hap-hazard mode of guessing so generally indulged in by our own and foreign papers; and shows also that little of the purely accidental has figured thus far in the present campaign:

I have not the slightest belief that the Prussians will fight or attempt to fight a defensive campain. The campaign of 1866 showed them the advantage of audacity, the speed with which they could mass their troops together, and the immense advantage to be secured by confining the war to an enemy's country. Prince Charles, perhaps the most influential general in the Prussian army, and Count Von Moltke, are believed to be entirely in accord upon this point, and hold that the only course for Germany is at any risk and loss to march straight on Paris. If this policy is finally adopted, and the army is ready, Prussia will resist the passage of the Rhine at Kehl, while repeating herself the tactics of 1814, and advancing two great armies in converging lines into France itself. One of those would start from Saarbruck, and one would cross at Breesach, the two effecting a junction at Rossieres or Luneville, where on this theory the most decisive engagement would be fought. There are many motives besides the strategetical one which would tempt the Prussians towards this course; nothing would tend so completely to encourage Germany, and especially South Germany, which above all needs encouragement, and nothing would so disorganize Napoleon's plans. He must stop those armies at any sacrifice, even if victory beyond the frontier were just within his grasp. No French sovereign ever has been or ever will be able to be indifferent even for a day to an army marching on his capital, and no soldier will attempt to arrest a Prussian army without the elite of the French army at his back. Incredible as such an audacity may seem, the Prussians have ample means at their disposal for making the attempt. They have, or in six more days will have, at least 400,000 fine troops in movement, independent of garrisons to be supplied by the Landwehr, and the French with their forces scattered in Algeria and Rome, could certainly not use more. Two armies of 100,000 men, each converging towards Daneville, would be supported by two others of 50,000 each, keeping open their communications with the source of their supplies. They could be beaten only by hard fighting—might win, and if they won would probably disorganize the Imperial government, which holds power only by the tenure of incessant victory.

This is but speculation, of course, for half the necessary data are wanting, but it is a speculation based upon the history of the past, and on some knowledge of the policy which, since Sadowa, has been accepted in German military circles.

The old slowness of movement characteristic of Germany, has entirely disappeared, and in its stead we have an audacity rivalled only by that of Frenchmen, while the force at Prussia's disposal is more than double the greatness that she has ever wielded. She has no frontier to guard, for she has evidently arranged matters with St. Petersburg. Austria cannot attack a German power while resisting an invasion of Germany; and the Southern States which France hopes to attack will probably be as faithful as Hanover or Saxony, and will consider as between Prussia and France, their loyalty is due to the Germanic power. This is notoriously the opinion of the King of Bavaria, and without aid from Munich it would be madness for the South Germans to run the risks involved even in lukewarmness.

THE METROPOLIS CONVENTIONS.

A correspondent of the *State Register*, writing from Metropolis, says of the Democratic conventions which lately met at that place:

The delegations from the several counties were largely represented by the very best material in the district. Men of nerve, men of character, were chosen by the people to assemble together and make choice of a man who should represent them in the next national congress. The masses of the Democracy fully understanding the situation of public affairs, were careful to send the bone and sinew of their number to deliberate on the weighty issues now pressing heavily upon the country. We have never before witnessed in the deliberations of any body of men more determination, enthusiasm and harmony of action. There was no wrangling, no dissention, but one unanimous feeling of good will and fixed purpose for the triumphant success of the principles upon which are based the only hope of liberty and the republic.

* * * * *

The candidates nominated for senators in this, the first senatorial district, are T. A. E. Holcomb, of Union county, and S. K. Gibson of Gallatin county. These gentlemen possess fine ability as statesmen, and will add much strength to the ticket to be voted for in the coming November election.

The Democracy of this congressional and senatorial district have done a noble work here to-day. The victory has already been achieved, inasmuch as the Democracy have selected for their standard-bearers true and tried men, their deliberations of the most harmonious character, imparting that degree of confidence and enthusiasm that knows no defeat.

PLAIN ISSUES.

Senator Casserly, of California, closed his Fourth of July oration at Tammany Hall, in the following language:

"If to-morrow all the men who are opposed to Radical misrule in this country would be united in one party, there is no doubt that Radicalism is doomed. Now there are undoubtedly three or four issues upon which they are all united and ready to act. Shall we not allow them to unite and act with us? Do we not feel that, on the question of an honest administration of the government, reduction of taxes, a sound currency, and relief of the labor of the country, all can get together? Why, we can all act as one man. Shall we not so act? Let us act. And while we have principles, let us not forget that the Democratic party are pledged to the inviolability of the constitution, the integrity of the Union [app'ause] and the preservation of all the rights of the States unimpaired [Applause.] Can such a cause fail to succeed? I wish no greater happiness in my own time than to see it triumphant. I cannot think of anything more worthy of the great glory of this memorable day. [Great applause.]

PITHY.

The Pope is not dismayed by the stirring events by which he is surrounded, and preserves his equanimity in the face of the greatest danger. When Cardinal Antonelli was informed by the French Minister that the Emperor had directed the evacuation of the Roman States by the French troops, he said:

"I will mention it to the Holy Father."

"Then I may expect an answer in the evening?" inquired the Minister.

"I shall receive you with pleasure," said the Cardinal.

In the evening, the Minister, Marquis de Bonneville called on the Cardinal, and the following brief colloquy took place:

Marquis. "What does His Holiness say?"

Cardinal. "He says, 'God will provide for me. May I never see French troops again.'"

Marquis. "Is that all?"

Cardinal. "All."

GRATIFYING.—"The President of the United States," says a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "contrary to expectation, did not go to the horse race, and his prudence gratified every good citizen." We will presently hear of good citizens expressing gratification because the President of the United States, unexpectedly, refuses a drink or to take a hand at draw poker.

ORGANIZING VICTORY.—At the approach of every election the Radicals evoke phantoms of outrages at the South, and create sensations in which loyal men are pictured in the agonies of dissolution while fiendish rebels stand over them with dripping knives and hideous aspects. Following close upon the heels of these stories come demands for military organizations, Federal troops and martial law, and, sustained by these instrumentalities, an effort to compel the people of the South to not vote at all, or else vote the Republican ticket. In this way the Radicals seek to organize political victory, and the tactics would not disgrace the subtlety of a Napoleon, or other ruler, who compels the public voice to applaud his acts while he professes to allow it freedom of utterance. The other day these tactics were tried in North Carolina, but disastrously failed, and now they are to be adopted in South Carolina, where Governor Scott has commenced arming his colored militia. He has five companies already armed and drilled in Richland county. The whites cannot obtain arms. South Carolina will rebuke this attempt to control the ballot box by electing the Democratic ticket.

☞ Col. Crebs addressed the democracy of Evansville, Indiana, on Tuesday evening last. The *Courier* says that for about twenty minutes he poured hot shot into the Radical ranks.

☞ Washington Nathan says he did not kill his father, and there is an inclination to take the denial as conclusive. It is to be presumed that any son who would murder his old father in cold blood would not hesitate to acknowledge the fact.

☞ Gen. Grant has been traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour over the Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis short line railroad. The conductor and engineer had been drinking out of Grant's bottle.

☞ President Grant is now in St. Louis, and will remain there until Saturday, when he will go to Chicago. He wishes to be in that city on Sunday. The President is sound on this question. Chicago is an excellent Sunday city.

☞ According to the Cairo BULLETIN, the platform of the Democracy of the Thirteenth Congressional district of Illinois, who have just nominated Colonel Crebs for Congress, "stands on live issues; makes war upon the present infamous robbery known as a tariff; denounces the extravigance and corruption of the last Congress; exposes the discrimination made against foreigners in the naturalization bill passed by Congress; condemns the enforcement act as a violation of personal rights, and leaves the 'nigger' and the XVth amendment where they belong—to the dead past." That's sensible, and if followed by the Democracy of the South, there would be more Democratic triumphs and fewer Democratic defeats to record.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

FRENCH GENERALS.

Marshal Francois Certain Canrobert

Was born in the department Gers, June 28, 1809, and was admitted to the military school of St. Cyr in 1825, which he left in 1828 to enter the 47th regiment of the line as 2d Lieutenant, and soon after joined the military expedition to Mascara, fought bravely in several engagements against the hostile tribes in Northern Africa, and assisted in the Storming of Constantine in 1837. He was sent back to France in 1839 for the purpose of forming a batallion for the foreign legion out of the dispersed bands of Carlists. He succeeded in this, and returned to Africa in 1841, where he was intrusted with the command of a battalion of chasseurs a pied and of the 64th regiment of the line, suppressed the rebellion of Bon Maza, and during eight months of desperate fighting forced most of the revolting tribes of Kabyles into submission. He was engaged in various parts of Northern Africa for nearly eight years, led some of the most daring and adventurous expeditions into the faterior and everywhere distinguished himself by his coolness, bravery, and quick adaptation to the warfare he had to resort to. Returning to France, he proved by his services to Louis Napoleon that he meant to be a firm supporter of the new regime, and in fact he has ever since been one of the staunchest friends and firmest adherents to the second empire. He was made General of Division in 1853; took part in the expedition to the Crimea; and when Marshal St. Arnaud felt his end approaching, he transmitted the command of the entire French army to Canrobert. This was in accordance with an order issued in a private letter written by the Emperor Napoleon himself. Having won new laurels at the sanguinary battles of Inkerman, Baiaklava, and Eupatoria, he conferred with Lord Raglan, commander of the British forces, and urged him to participate in an immediate assault upon Sebastopol. The two commanders being unable to agree, and Lord Raglan sternly refusing to co-operate in the intended movement, Canrobert resigned in favor of General Pelissier, and left the Crimea two months afterward. During the Italian campaign, in 1859, he commanded the Third army corps, fought at Magenta, and afterward contributed most enssentially to the decisive victory of the French at the battle of Solferino.

Marshal Francois Achille Bazaine.

Born February 13, 1811, descendant of a family well known in France's military history, studied at the polytechnic school in Paris, and entered the army in Africa when twenty years old. After six years of interrupted warefare against the Kabyles and other hostile tribes, he was assigned to the foreign legion, and sent into Spain in 1847, to suppress the Carlist movement in that country. He returned to Algeria in 1849, joined the expedition against Milianah and Morocco, and was for several years governor of the Arabian subdivision of Tlemcon. During the Crimean war, where he was in command of a brigade of infantry, he is said to have distinguished himself by his bravery, and by his talent for organization. When the Russians had evacuated Sebastopol, Bazaine was made governor of the place. He took no part in the campaign against Austria in 1858, but was intrusted with the command of the expedition in 1862. The Emperor Napoleon, taking advantage of the civil war then raging in the United States, conceived the idea of establishing an empire at our southern frontier, hoping thus to prepare the way for the final supremacy of the Latin race on this continent. The attempt proved a failure. French pride was humiliated and her army compelled to re-embark toward the close of the war. As to the prominent part Marshal Bazaine in this unlucky enterprise, it will long be remembered by the Mexican people. From the time of his landing at Vera Cruz until his hasty exit from the country of the Montezumas, he is known to have looked upon the Mexicans as a mongrel race of barbarians, to whom, however, he was only too ready to set an example of barbarism not equalled in civilized warfare. The organization of his so-called counter-guerilla band to fight the indigenous irregular troops, was, to say the least, unwise and uncalled for, and the barbarities committed by these corps, and not in one instance disapproved by the commander-in-chief of the army, baffle description. His constant intrigues against the chivalric and heroic Maximillian, as well as his unscrupulous rapacity, are too well known to need further comment.

Gen. Charles Auguste Frossard.

The commander of the second army corps, was born April 26, 1807; was from 1825 to 1827 a pupil in the Polytechnic School. During the administration of Gen. Cavaignac he was made lieutenant-colonel, and took part in the expedition which put an end to the Roman republic. Having gained the reputation of being one of the most eminent officers in point of military science, and particular in the art of fortification, he was appointed, in 1862, director of the fortifications of Oran, in Algeria, with the rank of colonel, and subsequently, after being appointed general of brigade, member of the committee of fortifications. In 1859 he took part as general of division in the Italian campaign. After serving an aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and member of the committee of defense, Gen. Frossard was, by decree of March 15, 1867, made chief of the military household of the Emperor, and governor of the Prince Imperial, whose military instruction he is said to have conducted with military rigor. At the begining of the year 1869 he was appointed president of the committee on fortifications.

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SARSAPARILLA
Read the Captain's Letter and the Letter from his Mother:

Benton Barracks, Mo., April 30, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficacy of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and medicinal qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case:

I was wounded about two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being now on duty, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not sat up a moment since I was wounded. I am slow through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else. I wish that that is genuine. Please express me a half dozen bottles, and oblige CAPT. C. P. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—The following was written April 30, 1866, to Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Capt. Johnson:

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. G. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died, while the place C. P. Johnson is in my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhea and scrofula, for which I gave him your Sarsaparilla. IT CURED HIM. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores, and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. *The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous.* I am very anxious for my son to again take recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible, but I believe he will recover. Respectfully,
JENNIE JOHNSON

BULL'S
CEDRON BITTERS
AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS
Arkansas Heard From.
Testimony of Medical Men

Stony Point White Co., Ark. May 23, '66.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: Last February I was at Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Cedron Bitters.

My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, has been down with the rheumatism for some time, commenced on the bitters, and soon found his general health improved.

Dr. Gist, who has been in bad health, tried them, and he also improved.

Dr. Coffee, who has been in bad health for several years—*stomach and liver affected*—he improves very much by the use of your Bitters. Indeed the Cedron Bitters has given you great popularity in this settlement. I think I could sell a great quantity of your medicine in this full especially Cedron Bitters and Sarsaparilla. Ship me Memphis care of Rickett & Neely.
Respectfully,
C. B. WALKER

Prepared by DR. JOHN BULL at his Laboratory, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by BARRLAY BRO