



CAIRO, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

ONLY DAILY PAPER IN EGYPT.

BY JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

FOUND, FOR REST, ETC. On Fourteenth street and Ohio Levee, a pocket-book containing a sum of money...

W. H. Morris, Notary Public. H. H. Cande, Notary Public and Commissioner.

INSURE! FIRE HULL CARGO LIVE STOCK ACCIDENT LIFE

Insurance. AENA, HARTFORD, Assets \$5,619,504 97. NORTH AMERICA, PA. Assets \$2,782,000. HARTFORD, CONN. Assets 2,544,210 72.

Safford, Morris & Candee, 71 OHIO LEVEE, Cairo, Ill.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURANCE COMPANIES. Niagara, N. Y.; Assets \$1,456,916 24. Germania, N. Y.; Assets \$1,068,081 72.

Fireman's Fund, S. F. Assets \$678,000 00. Security, N. Y.; Assets \$1,434,849 00.

J. N. PHILLIS, (Successor to Parker & Phillis.) GENERAL FORWARDING MERCHANT

COMMISSION FORWARDING MERCHANT. Flour, Meal, Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran. Cor. 10th & Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

ROOTS & SHOES W. M. EHLERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

Between Washington Ave & Poplar S. Satisfaction Warranted. Patronage Solicited.

BUSINESS CARDS. BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS.

PHYSICIANS. C. W. DUNNING, M. D. Res- BUREAU—Orange Villa and Walnut Street—Corner Sixth Street and Ohio Levee.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, M. D. RESIDENCE—No. 31, Thirtieth Street—Washington Avenue and Walnut Street.

H. WARDNER, M. D., Cairo. RESIDENCE—Corner of Nineteenth St. and Wash. St. OFFICE—In Commercial Block over the Postoffice.

THE EGYPTIAN MILLS. OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO. FULTON & SONS, Proprietors. Are Now in Full Operation.

BINDERY. MARCUS SILVERBURG, AT THE Cairo City Book Bindery

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. C. WINSLOW & CO., (Successors to John Q. Harmon & Co.)

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. AUCATIONEERS. 74, Second Floor, OHIO LEVEE, Cairo, Ill.

Wharf-Boat PROPRIETORS, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COMMODITIES.

J. N. PHILLIPS & CO., (Successors to E. B. Hendricks & Co.) FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants

Wharf-Boat PROPRIETORS, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COMMODITIES.

MILLER & PARKER, GENERAL COMMISSION FORWARDING Merchants

DEALER IN FLOUR, CORN, OATS, HAY, Etc., Etc., No. 58 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

B. S. HARRIS, DEALER IN FURNITURE QUEENSWARE, Bar Fixtures, GLASSWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, 185 and 187 COMMERCIAL AVENUE, Cairo, Illinois.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

Cairo Turner Society. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL. For Monday Evening, Feb. 6, 1871.

SCHEEL'S HALL. Every effort will be put forth by the managers to render the occasion the most entertaining and profitable affair of the kind ever held in the city. Jan. 11-1871.

The Bulletin. THURSDAY.

The Vice-President of the United States has, it is stated, declined an offer recently made him of \$25,000 a year, to resign his present office, and take charge of a private business.

The expenses of the government in the proceedings against Hon. R. R. Butler, will amount to nearly \$10,000. The prosecuting witness alleges that the Pension Office paid her \$250 to testify against the accused.

The Spiritualists are perturbed because their great light, Andrew Jackson Davis, abjures the term medium, with all its kindred, as applicable to himself, and claims that his revelations shall be accepted as having been made to him solely through clairvoyance.

REGULAR weather reports will be received from San Francisco, Cal., and Coriande, Utah, three times a day after the 1st of February. This will extend the system from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and cannot fail to prove of value to the country.

It is believed that nothing will be done in Congress in relation to the whisky tax, unless some action is taken to simplify the export of highwines in bond. Under the present law, this branch of the trade is almost prohibited, and something should be done to modify it, so as to give the export interest a more just showing. It is not likely that the present tax will be changed.

In the legislature of Florida, several days ago, Jesse Robinson, a colored man, gave notice that he would contest the seat of J. C. McLean, Conservative, from Jackson county. The Assembly was notified by him that he withdrew the contest, but the majority refused to allow such a unusual proceeding as a Republican declining to claim a seat to which he had not been elected, and referred the matter by solemn vote to the Committee on Elections.

There is a deficiency of \$2,917,816 14 in the appropriation for the support of the army during the current year, notwithstanding the mustering out of so many officers and men under the act of last session. The retrenchment policy the dominant party have been so zealously preaching about for the past two years, surely has not manifested itself in this matter in a very cheering way for the contemplation of the tax-payers of the nation.

The New York World very aptly says that it is time the democrats of Connecticut should make an earnest effort to get control of the legislature of that state. They have a majority on the popular vote in the state, but in consequence of the rotten borough system devised by the radicals they are deprived of their just representation in the legislature. Half a dozen small radical townships, with a smaller aggregate vote than New Haven, for instance, send a larger number of representative to the legislature. This is not a republican form of government, as contemplated by the constitution; and as congress never interferes to correct these abuses in any of the northern radical states, the duty devolves on the people to make the reform.

MANUFACTURING VOTES. The radical managers have been alarmed at the heavy gains now being made by the Democrats in all parts of the country, and are casting about for some means to secure a majority of the electoral college by fair means or foul. They have, accordingly, appointed a committee of Congressmen to publish Ku-Klux horrors, have determined to surround all the ballot boxes with Federal officials, and are attempting to drag into the Union several territories which are under their domination. In reference to this last mentioned movement the telegraph informs us that it is set forth that the Republicans in Congress intend to provide six more electoral votes for the Presidential campaign by creating the States of New Mexico and Colorado. Bills have been reported in each case in the Senate from the Territorial Committee, and will be put upon their passage before the close of the session. Colorado has an area of

100,000 square miles and a population according to the new census of about forty thousand. In 1861 a population of sixty thousand was claimed by the Territory. New Mexico has a population by the census of 114,000, of which 86,000 are whites and the rest Indians. Delegations from both Territories are in Washington, urging the passage of bills, that State governments may be formed, so that the States may be admitted into the Union by the next Congress.

WEBB, TO THE RESCUE. Hon. H. Watson Webb, representative of Alexander in the house of the General Assembly, has introduced resolutions of sympathy with France and in denunciation of the Bismarckian policy of Prussia.

Sympathy with France! Who does not sympathize with her? Her homes desolate—her fair fields ravaged by hostile armies—her pride humbled—her capital in the hands of a hated enemy—her people demoralized, she presents a spectacle which must challenge the sympathy of every heart in which has been implanted the seeds of Christian civilization; but, while this is true, we cannot endorse all the declarations of Mr. Webb's resolutions.

We are of that number who believe Napoleon had no alternative but to fight. At his back were a people haughty and defiant, who would have hurled him from power if he had hesitated to inaugurate a war, in the anticipated result of which they saw military glory eclipsing that which had made the history of France marked in the annals of time. "On to Berlin!" was a cry he could not shut out from his ears, and "On to Berlin!" he started; but—the result! In a few short weeks he was dethroned, and the Republic was proclaimed in Paris. Then the question became: "What next?" Prussia had declared that she was fighting the Napoleonic dynasty, not France, and that dynasty had ceased to exist. Why, then, did William not retire from the soil he had invaded? Would any general in his position have done so?

It is true, the Napoleonic dynasty had fallen, but the people of France were still defiant, and believed in their ability to forcibly expel the foe from their country; and Favre, when he became the head of the new government, proclaimed the unalterable determination of France to vindicate her honor with arms wielded by freemen. What could William do but go forward, until the issue of war had been decided beyond doubt and he found some body to treat with for peace? But he demanded too much. That may be, but was France willing to yield anything?

We cannot see how the Republic could have done less than it did, and we cannot understand how William could have acted otherwise than he did. When France became a Republic the same people stood behind the government then that stood behind and forced Napoleon into conflict with Prussia, and they were as vindictive after as they had been before the event at Sedan.

With France as a Republic we sympathize, and hope the destruction of any power that shall attempt to overthrow the free government; but, because France is a Republic we should not be asked to sympathize with her in all her quarrels, because a free people may sometimes blunder into the mire of error as well as a despotic government; and we cannot understand how it can be maintained that thus far in the present quarrel the French people have been fighting for free government. As we understand it, they have been fighting the Germans upon altogether another issue—the issue of the political dictatorship of Europe.

It is said, that Bismarck proposes to re-seat the Napoleons on the throne of France, and that he will use his armies to do so; but, although we know the great promise to be an enemy of free government, we cannot believe he will be wicked enough to interfere with the domestic affairs of the nation now under his foot. If he does, he will find no apologist in America; but, until he does, he should not be adjudged guilty of a crime it is expected that he may commit. The French people should be allowed to be the arbiters of their own fate; and it is to be hoped that, being at liberty to do so, they may be wiser in the present and future than they have

been in the past, and found a Republic in fact as well as in name, and make it something more than the puppet of a hogr.

PERSONAL. Ben Butler chews gum. Colfax abuses twice a day. Grant smokes forty-cent cigars—when offered.

Bowen, the radical, M. C., will be tried for bigamy next month. Jimmie Jubilee Junior splits his hair of a line with the bridge of his nose.

The present Duke of Wellington is insignificant as his father was distinguished. Heinrich Heine and his crazy woman, wrote with one eye on her page and the other on some man.

President Grant has been made a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington. Ristori, the Italian actress, made her first appearance on the stage in her native village of Civitavecchia at the advanced age of two months—the earliest date on record.

Little Froggy has been to West Point, and says the malarious water that such long beds that when he makes an "outpost face," he has to turn a somersault, and do it on the fly.

Thomas Garrett, a prominent abolitionist, well-known as a friend of escaping slaves, died at Wilmington, Del., lately, aged 82. He had been ill for some time.

Master Charles Dean's boy soprano, residing in Philadelphia, is said to be a second Coker. He is to sing one of Ardit's grand waltzes at a concert to be given at the Philadelphia Academy of music soon.

Jarvis O'Donovan Rossa is described as being "six feet in height, straight as a rush, with a fearless blue eye, somewhat deeper under the arched brows, and aquiline nose, sensitive as a war-horse at the nostrils."

The following named trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Cleveland have been elected by the Grand Lodge of Benai B'rith, A. A. of Cincinnati, William Kriegshaber, of Louisville and S. L. Ojstert, of Chicago.

RANNEY. The Washington Sunday Herald, supposed to be edited by Donn Platt and G. A. Townsend, offers this: "In the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, lives a lawyer and ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, by name Rufus Putnam Ranney, a patriot, jurist, and Democrat. He is not only the clearest, fullest intellect of that great central State, but the purest great man in it. He has never been a supporter of office, though always worthless of it. So broad, so high, so true is he that few have ever thought of associating with this member of citizen's reputation the tug and barter for office. He ran against Dennison for Governor, and was beaten only by the issue. He is a broader man than Judge Therman; suggestive in no manner of the political slyness of Thos. A. Hendricks, and no venturer beyond his depth like Geo. Pendleton. No ring controls him as it does the natty smartness of John Quincy Adams, nor the appetite of Frank Blair. With that feeling in our bones which impresses us that Judge Ranney will be the next President of the United States, we cannot hesitate to submit his name to the Democratic party as the only man who has both a consistent Democratic and a really national record; whose rational abilities and discipline make him the most commendable candidate; whose geographical position is timely, and whose situation toward other aspirants is so neutral and undeveloped that all could accept him."

FRANCE. Sympathy for the Conquered Country.—Resolution, by Mr. Webb of Alexander county, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal relations: Whereas, We are the representatives of the people of the State of Illinois, one of the States of the great Republic of America; and,

Whereas, We rightfully claim to be the first government on earth, and thereby now and at all times feel a deep interest in any people that are struggling for the blessings which we enjoy; and,

Whereas, We cannot help, as a free people, feeling a deep interest and a heartfelt sympathy with the suffering patriots of France, who are at this time being scourged, as we believe, on account of their Republican proclivities; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the heroic band of patriots of France in their present struggle for freedom, our sympathy, and we think the time has come when not only the people of this state, but of every State of the Union, should be in the habit of their feelings in regard to the struggle now going on in France.

Resolved, That we call upon all people who are the friends of a Republican form of government, to send a resolution of their feelings—of condemnation of the present government of France; that has caused the death of the Emperor of France, who forced his people into the present unfortunate war, common humanity and right and justice demand that the war should cease and the people of France be permitted to resume their peaceful employments, and set up for themselves a Republican form of government.

THE SURRENDER. AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. BISMARCK GETS THROUGH AND WHISTLES A TE DEUM.

A Member of the Paris Government Sent to Bordeaux.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS TO BE HELD ON THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY.

Bourbaki's Army Crosses Over into Switzerland.

Particulars of the Negotiations (Herald Special).

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26.—As facts concerning negotiations develop, a better feeling is evident among both French and Germans, and all begin to agree, hoping for a termination of the war. The French are especially well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphant entry into the capital.

The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to name, except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house occupied by Bismarck, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor.

After a few preliminary remarks, Bismarck said, "Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?" Favre, much affected, replied, "The object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of the country, for now that all hope of relief from without seems to be lost, Paris must have peace. All we ask is such a consideration as a generous enemy might give without the loss of advantage or honor."

Bismarck expressed a desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the suffering country and the French nation, consistent with the safety, honor and interest of United Germany. He said that this had been, from the first to the last, the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers.

Favre first demanded the terms already reported.

Bismarck replied: "It is not my province to refuse or accept the terms, but I must say that the present proposals are such that I cannot approve of them, and I feel confident that my august master will reject them. However it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."

Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

As is already known the first overtures were promptly rejected.

After Favre's return with the acceptance of the terms in substance demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed at Versailles.

The Mayor went twice to the police headquarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such an act would render him liable to imprisonment.

An interview again took place between Bismarck and Favre. The former afterwards waited on the King and Council, when Favre's acceptance on the part of the Provisional Government, was admitted.

After Bismarck left the Emperor he walked into the office of his chief aid, Gen. Lendorff, and began to whistle a Prussian air which the trumpeter sounds at the hour when the best is down and settled. After concluding the tune he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to any one present.

Next morning the terms drawn up over night between Bismarck and Favre were handed to the Emperor, who opened the paper, read, frowned, and observed in disturbed tones: "Encore trop de bavures!" There is good reason to believe that the Emperor is bothered by the tricks of politicians, but he will be well pleased after all is over.

MOLTKE AND THE CROWN PRINCE. A rumor is current that Moltke is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Emperor on the 19th inst. He thinks that ground was lost unnecessarily, and expressed his opinion openly. There is a growing coldness in consequence between the Crown Prince and the commander-in-chief.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT. The great question now seems to be, what practical result will follow the signing. I venture to predict, on what other good grounds, that the rigney will be a thirteen-trick, by which he expects to welcome Favre and the Republicans. He sees nothing, but such of future trouble with France.

expressed at German headquarters that peace has been secured. Germans soldiers are prohibited from entering Paris.

THE REMAINING FRENCH ARMY. BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—Gen. Chanay's headquarters are at Leval. The 15th, 16th, 19th and 26th corps are at Vierzon, Bourges and Nevers.

Gen. Bourbaki, with the 18th, 20th and 24th corps, is at Bourdeaux and Foutallier. Garibaldi is at Dijon, with 30,000 men.

Gen. Faidherb has the 22d and 28 corps at Arras, Donai and Couvriers. Laysel is in front of Havre with 30,000 men.

The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men, and the conscripts of 1871 number 300,000 men.

At the end of the armistice France will resume war with 500,000 men.

THE BORDEAUX DISPATCH. BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—Dispatches forwarded from Versailles, 28th, by Jules Favre to the Government at Bourdeaux say a treaty was signed to-day. There is to be an armistice of twenty-one days. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bourdeaux on the 15th of February. A member of the Paris Government leaves at once for Bourdeaux.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER. LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is reported from Basle that members of Gen. Bourbaki's army are crossing the frontier, and have arrived at Neuenburg in Baden and Fribourg in Switzerland.

PEACEFUL OCCUPATION OF THE FORTS. LONDON, Jan. 12, 20, P. M.—A Versailles dispatch says the occupation of the Paris forts by the Germans was unattended by any incidents of general interest.

THE GERMAN EXACTORS. LONDON, Jan. 30, 2 P. M.—The Times contains a dispatch from Versailles that the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation is fifty-three thousand francs.

BOURBAKI CROSSES INTO SWITZERLAND. LONDON, Jan. 30.—An official dispatch to the Baden Ministry states that the army of Gen. Bourbaki has entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Brunntun. The reported attempt of Bourbaki to commit suicide is confirmed.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. I. W. WALTER, COR. 6TH ST. & OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, - - - ILLINOIS

Has just received a full and complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND Gents' Furnishing Goods

of every description, which will be sold at prices that will not fail to suit all purchasers. Perfectly guaranteed. His stock of Shirts, Hats, Caps, etc., not excelled in point of price, style and design, in this or any other market.

LINCOLN Family Grocery, Cor. Poplar and Thirteenth St., CAIRO, - - - ILLINOIS

(In the building known as the 5th Ill. Store.) Doing a general grocery business in First-Class Goods, fine Teas, pure Coffee, Canned and Dried Fruits, Smoked and Salt Meats, Pickled Peas, Lord, Smoked Beef, Butter, Fresh Eggs, Flour, Meal, Salt Fish, Nuts, Candies, Shuts, and all kinds of goods usually kept in first-class grocery stores.

R. S. BRIGHAM, M. D., Homeopathist. Office, 136 Commercial Avenue. Office Hours, 10 a. m., to 1 o. p. m. Residence, No. 14, Ninth Street, Cairo, Ill.

F. M. STOCKFLETH (Successor to Noble & Stockfleth) Rectifier and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.

78 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILL. He keeps on hand (wholesale, retail, and by mail) Old Kentucky Bourbon, Rye and Maccabell's Whiskies, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Raisin and California Wines.

VALENTINE BROS.'S Family Grocery, Cor. 9th St. & Washington Ave., CAIRO, Illinois. Is supplied with the freshest Groceries, Green and Dried Fruits, and Fresh Butter. And everything else needed for family supply in a short time of the best stocked groceries in the city. A good amount of public patronage is respectfully solicited. A large stock of furnishing goods of all kinds always on hand at P. Nell's, No. 79 Ohio Levee. decot