

The Cairo Bulletin.

BY JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 10, 1871.

ONLY DAILY PAPER IN EGYPT.

The Bulletin. FRIDAY

THE world is progressing—is just now advancing at a 240 gait towards the anxiously-looked for millennium. If there is any doubt of this fact lingering in the mind of any man it may be dissipated by the contemplation of the fact, that J. G. Harris, the whilom rebel Governor of Tennessee, and Gen. N. B. Forrest, the hero of Fort Pillow, the grand gabber of negroes, are canvassing Shelby county in company with Robert Gleed, a negro Mississippi Senator, in favor of a subscription to the Memphis and Selma railroad.

THE Memphis Typographical Union and the proprietors of the *Sun*, of that city, have become involved in a difficulty. Bingham, the proprietor—so the Union says—has attempted to employ a negro apprentice, and entertains "a general disposition to militate against typographical union men." The Union, firmly resolved to maintain its rights, informed the *Sun* man that negro apprentices could not be endured and that he must learn to treat the Union and its members with respect if not affection. Whereupon, Mr. Bingham "flew all to pieces," and ordered the Union men out of his office.

We learn from the *Mound City Journal*, that Judge Pidgeon, of Pulaski county, is compiling and arranging a book of laws and instructions for the direction of the county officials in counties not having township organizations. We heartily endorse the *Journal* when it says: "Such a work is greatly needed. Counties having township organizations are supplied with a book especially adapted to them, which was paid for by the State, and we think the Legislature should now give the other counties a similar benefit. At least, the State should subscribe for a number of copies gratuitously. Probably no man in Southern Illinois is more competent to get up a work of the character indicated than Judge Pidgeon."

THE *State Register* says: "There is a 'divinity that shapes the course of 'nations, no less than of men, rough-hew them as we may. But this we venture to suggest: there is a tide in the events of nations, as well as men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to 'fortune. That tidal wave is about at its lowest ebb now." Does the *Register* wish us to rough-hew men or nations or both? A tide, too, in the events of nations, as well as men, is an inexplicable expression. A tide in men is a tide that should be procured and preserved as a curiosity. If the *Register* is correct this peculiar tide is a tidal wave "which is at its lowest ebb now." We are an admirer of the *Register*, and if it could be induced to come down to an ordinary mortal's comprehension, we should be enabled to add greatly to our stock of admiration. This is a solemn fact, rough-hew it as we may.

THE youthful State of Nebraska is unfortunate in having a "thieving governor" known by the suggestive name of Butler. The present Legislature of the State has appointed a committee of three to investigate the official conduct of the servant of the people. The committee have already found a deficiency of \$17,000 in the school fund, which small sum the governor had kindly lent to personal friends of his own and of the State Treasurer, who has also been found to be not above reproach in the matter. The school teachers hired by the State have not been paid for several months and are now clamoring for their money. Other transactions of the governor of a like character have also been discovered, such as procuring the stone of which his house is built from the contractor who built the penitentiary, who gave him the stone in exchange for the contract. The committee who are investigating the affair will do the fullest justice to all concerned and there is little doubt but that, when they are through with him, Butler will not have even enough reputation left to run for a Radical office.

The Council Grove (Kansas) Democrat carries the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as its head for President in 1872.

THE BLOODY RIOT AT MERIDIAN.

THE serious riot at Meridian, Mississippi, will be seized upon by the Republicans as a sweet morsel of political capital to be utilized for the benefit of the Republican party. They will point to the incident—bloody, but inevitable—and declare that a community in which such scenes are possible needs reconstruction. The cloud, however, bigger than a man's hand, they will magnify into a thunder cloud. They sustain the life of their party by indifference to the policy of exaggeration, that has had enough more worse than it really is, and in this instance they will not lose the fine opportunity for exaggeration which is presented. Three or four negroes were killed, but within a week—by the time the report of the disturbance reaches Washington—the black corpses will have become as numerous as fleas on a dog's back, and multiply themselves as rapidly.

It is important that the facts of the riot should be made known by an impartial pen, before the Republicans color them to suit their political needs, and we propose to state them briefly and fairly.

On last Saturday afternoon, a colored man named William Clopton, called out a company of negro militia of which he was the commander, and marched them through the streets of Meridian under arms. Unfortunately Clopton indulged in too many copious draughts of liquor, and towards the close of the parade became stormy and publicly declared that with one hundred colored men he could annihilate a thousand white men—that the whites were afraid of the negroes and he would have his own way at Meridian. The boisterous negro, and his followers, continued to threaten and bluster until late at night, but he was not molested. No white man resented his insults, and the Mayor and other municipal authorities allowed him to pursue his own course.

In the evening, Clopton and his followers held a public meeting at which inflammatory speeches were made. Warren Tyler, one of the orators, stepping upon the rostrum placed his pistol upon the table, and Aaron Moore, another orator, reminded his hearers of the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, and spoke of what might be the fate of Meridian. Other negroes spoke of the possibility of the town being reduced to ashes.

Shortly after the meeting adjourned the hand of an incendiary kindled a fire which destroyed \$75,000 worth of property in Meridian. When the citizens began to gather at the fire, they found Clopton walking to and fro in front of the burning buildings thanking God that the property of rebels was being destroyed and praying that the flames would consume every building in the city. When a citizen remonstrated with him, he drew a pistol and would have killed the citizen but for interference of a friendly negro. He then marched, pistol in hand, backed by Moore and Tyler, around the fire and through the crowd, cursing rebels. Suddenly, Clopton was knocked down and disarmed, and left to the care of his colored friends. Not injured, but infuriated, Clopton withdrew from the scene of the conflagration, followed by his colored backers. The white citizens, and the friendly negroes, then addressed themselves to the work of stopping the headway of the flames, and while thus engaged were startled by hearing the bell of the African church pealing forth the usual signal for the negroes to assemble *en masse*. What was to be done? The Mayor would not act, and the citizens were compelled to do something for the protection of their lives and property. They accordingly repaired in a crowd to the residence of the Sheriff, and made to him a tender of the *posse* with a request for the arrest of Clopton. The Sheriff sent his deputy, Mr. Belk, in charge of the *posse*, and Clopton was arrested, and placed under guard.

On Monday afternoon Clopton was arraigned before Judge Bramlette charged with riotous conduct. A man named Brantley was called as a witness. He deposed repeating some language, the negro Tyler had used about the white people. Tyler, who was armed with two revolvers, interrupted Brantley in an angry manner calling him a liar, Brantley advanced towards Tyler as if to resent the insult, but was held back by the City Marshal. Tyler, not waiting to be assaulted, drew a revolver, and

fired three balls, one of which pierced the brain of Judge Bramlette, killing him instantly. Thus a scene of confusion ensued; men cursed; pistols were fired; blood was struck. When the battle smoke cleared away, Judge Bramlette, William Clopton and a negro named Gus Ford were found dead, and several persons white and black, wounded.

After firing, Tyler jumped out of the window of the court-house and ran up Sydney street. He was pursued, and, on refusing to surrender, was instantly killed. Tyler's death was a relief to the rioters, for they stepped beyond discretion and began to act foolishly. In the first place they visited the Mayor's residence, and invited him to go home to Connecticut. They then settled down again; but a few of the reckless while searching for Moore, found his house and burned it to the ground. More than this, they also applied the torch to the African church and sent it up in flames and smoke.

This *finale* was unfortunate, and will be used as a weapon to beat the southern people on the head. It is true the Mayor, Sturges, is a Northern man, was maintained in office by negroes, and had permitted Clopton and his followers to have their own way, but the facts do not justify an unauthorized mob in banishing him from the city; and to apologize for the white house and church burners would be foolish. We have no disposition to do so, and we applaud the sentiments of the resolutions, adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Meridian, in which the incendiarism is disapproved and severely condemned.

MABEL GRAY.

THE death of Mabel Gray, the famous queen of the Demi-Monde of London, has just been announced, but some facts connected with her extraordinary career may not be uninteresting.

She was once a poor sewing girl. The most notorious and conspicuous of those who supported her in luxury and splendor according to all accounts—for it is a notorious scandal in England—has been the Prince of Wales. At one time she was engaged to be married to the heir to one of the oldest English dukedoms; but by strenuous interference of his friends and the granting for life to her of a liberal provision, what would have been a gross *mesalliance* was fortunately prevented. Many stories are told of her dashing extravagance. Her name and conduct were the theme of gossip in the clubs. She was the original of Boucicaut's "Fornica." She was who gave its name to the "Mabel Walk," composed by Godfrey, the leader of the band in the gardens. She caused the ruin of Capt. Milbank, of the guards. Her portrait was flaunted in every shop-window in London where portraits of Nilsson, Patti, the Queen and the Princess appeared. She was seen, like "Anonyma," at other famous "queen of the demi-monde," at the opera, the Chislewick flower show, at Kensington gardens, and riding a blooded horse on the fashionable park drive called "Rotten Row"—always mingling at such times with the noblest ladies of the land. Once "Anonyma" had the audacity in riding on the Row, to compel the Princess of Wales to turn out and give her the road, by giving the Princess a smart blow with her whip. The affront was never made the subject of any action. The Prince who seems to have inherited all the vices as well as the stupidity of his royal ancestors, the Georges, is openly talked about as having squandered vast sums on "Mabel Gray." On one occasion, at the Ascot race, this woman made this weak Prince bet \$100,000 on a particular horse, and he lost. The power of his infatuation with the creature for whom he had thus proved untrue to his worthy wife, the young Princess Alexandra of Denmark, may be inferred from the fact that while paying out such lavish sums to gratify her whims, he has all other—of which we are to credit reports—extremely penurious, not to say miserly. Mabel Gray had a sumptuous villa at St. John's Wood, Brompton—a part of London—where she dwelt in such splendor as few women have commanded since Cleopatra. In her stables there were always a dozen or fifteen costly blooded horses, than which no finer could be found in England. These were for the gifts of her numerous aristocratic admirers. She dined off dishes of silver and gold. Her apartments were furnished with regal richness. The saloon was sixty feet long by thirty feet in width, and the ceiling was a floor of silver, eight feet above the costly carpet. The latter was a piece of Gobelin work, which displayed a view of the port of Marseilles, and which cost \$10,000. Velvet hangings like those of some of the rich old French chateaux, were in keeping with the carpet and style of sofas, lounges and countless articles of costly furniture in the room. A published account gave a description of the room. There was an immense and very costly mirror framed in gold, and showing an inside frame of crimson velvet. The tables, ottomans and furniture generally were rich and expensive. The last degree of Statures bronzes and shells—paintings by Meissonier and other masters—splendor and luxury in everything struck the eye of the visitor. The young woman herself has been known by her photographs not only all over England, but by many in this country.

Young America at the Wheel. A well-known clergyman was crossing Lake Erie some years ago upon one of the lake steamers, and seeing a small fish boat steering the vessel accosted him as follows: "My son, you appear to be a small boy to steer so large a boat." "Yes, sir, was the reply; 'but you see I can do it, though." "Do you think you understand your business, my son?" "Yes, sir; I think I do." "Can you box the compass?" "Yes, sir." "Let me hear you box it." The boy did as he was requested, when the minister said: "Well, really, you can do it! Can you box it backward?" "Yes, sir." "Let me hear you." The boy again did as requested, when the minister remarked: "I declare, my son! You do seem to understand your business." "Do you understand your business?" "I think I do, my son." "Can you say the Lord's Prayer?" "Yes." "The clergyman did so, repeating the words in a very fervent manner, as though trying to make an impression on the lad. "Well, really," said the boy, upon its conclusion, "you do know it, don't you? Now say it backward." "Oh! I can't do such a thing as that. Of course not." "You can't do it, eh?" returns the boy. "Well, then, you see, I understand my business a great deal better than you do yours." The clergyman acknowledged himself beaten, and retired.

Five members of the new House of Representatives are colored men.

The Idaho Statesman thinks the territory is a failure, and recommends annexation to the State of Nevada.

Gen. Wm. A. Rosecrans is out in a letter favoring the building by the government of railways, north and south, and declares them necessary to complete national harmony.

Boutwell has instructed Commissioner Pleasanton to examine into the matter and see if it is not necessary for the elements to take out a license before brawling a storm.

The Millersburg (Ohio) Farmer nominates for governor of Ohio George H. Pendleton, and for lieutenant-governor General Thomas Ewing, Jr. The gubernatorial election will take place next October.

Several of the western democratic papers endorse the proposal to make Major-General Henry W. Slocum, of New York, the next democratic candidate for the vice-presidency.

Henry Clowes, and other New York bankers, object to the appointment of August Belmont as a government agent to negotiate the new loan, because he is chairman of the national democratic committee.

The Pennsylvania radicals are quarreling furiously. The Philadelphia Age says:

The radical convention of this State was to have assembled on the 10th inst. It has been postponed until the 17th of May. Why this delay? Because there is a bitter fight between the city and country party, which must be healed before a convention can be held with safety. The country party, headed by Senator Cameron, are determined to conquer or die. They have marshaled their forces and are ready for the struggle. On the other hand, the city "ring" are fierce and defiant. They maintain that Senator Cameron has interfered with local affairs in this city, defeated regular nominations, and must be put out in the cold. To hold a State convention under such a state of facts would be ruinous, and hence the postponement of the meeting.

The House of Representatives is set down as having in one hundred and thirty-five lawyers, twenty-five merchants, fourteen editors, nine bankers, eight teachers, eight planters, seven farmers, five manufacturers, two ministers, two railroad men, one broker, one civil engineer, four whose occupations are not given. The number of occupations pursued other than that of lawyer is more diversified than in previous Congresses.

The senate of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution, and directed that it shall be sent to congress, declaring that the "odious

DURABILITY OF TIMBER.

An English paper reports the results of recent experiments testing the durability of certain timbers as follows:

East India Teak was found to be rather soft, but good; African Teak, a little decayed; Italian Oak, very much decayed; English Oak, very much decayed; Canada White Oak, very bad and rotten; Mesquit Oak, very bad and rotten; Mahogany, tolerably good; Dantzic Fir, very much decayed and rotten; Riga Fir, very much decayed and rotten; Polish Larch, decayed 4 inch; Scotch Larch Tremal's surface 1 inch decayed, rest brittle; English Elm, all rotten; American Ash, all rotten.

RAILROADS.

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN R. R. On and after Monday, February 6th, 1871, trains will run as follows:

NORTHERN DIVISION. TRAINS GOING NORTHWEST. Leave Ashland, 6:05 a.m. Express. Leave Springfield, 6:25 a.m. Express. Arrive at Ashland, 6:50 a.m. TRAINS GOING SOUTHWEST. Leave Springfield, 6:05 a.m. Express. Arrive at Ashland, 6:30 a.m. SOUTHERN DIVISION. TRAINS GOING SOUTHWEST. Leave Edgewood, 6:05 a.m. Express. Arrive at Shawneetown, 6:30 a.m. Leave Shawneetown, 7:00 a.m. Express. Arrive at Edgewood, 7:15 a.m. The 6:00 a.m. train from Edgewood, runs only Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 7:00 a.m. train from Shawneetown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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