

THE BULLETIN.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Editor and Publisher. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ALEXANDER COUNTY AND OF THE CITY OF CAIRO. The only morning daily in Southern Illinois.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN. (Subscription.) One year by carrier, in advance, \$3.00.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN. John H. O'Brien & Co. have reduced the subscription price of the Weekly Cairo Bulletin to one dollar per annum, making it the cheapest paper published in Southern Illinois.

THE JUDICIARY committee of the house of representatives have agreed to report a bill constituting a judicial district in the northwestern and western part of Illinois, with Freeport and Peoria as the places for the court to meet.

A RUSSIAN journal, published at St. Petersburg, is rather hard on Secretary Fish and Gen. Grant for the part they took against Catecazy. The latter does not seem to have suffered very severely in the estimation of the Russian government or people.

AN ILLINOIS lawyer writes to a friend in New Haven that he is one of 50,000 republicans in this state who are "all resolved to forget past differences and unite upon any good man that will deliver our country of the political cormorants and plunderers that are sucking its life away."

MARTIN J. SPAULDING, primate of the Catholic church in the United States and archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore, after a protracted illness, died on the afternoon of the 7th, at 5 o'clock, at the archbishop's residence, in Baltimore. He will be buried on Monday next. He was in the 62d year of his age.

AN OUTRAGED public should spare no pains in the effort to discover and bring to punishment the man Baker, the conductor of the freight train which collided with the passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad. The loss of life, the maimed and crippled limbs and terrible suffering which has resulted from it, may all be traced to his criminal carelessness.

THE Cincinnati Commercial, independent radical, says: "President Grant is not as happy as he was. Several unpleasant things have occurred. One of his brothers-in-law has made a fool of himself in New Orleans; another of the same valuable class of relatives has done the same thing in Copenhagen, while still another has been discovered in an enterprise of a disreputable character in New York.

THE QUINCY newspapers, radical and democratic, are engaged in a discussion as to who is responsible for the temperance law. The prospect of losing fifty thousand votes in Illinois is more than the radicals can stand, even to claim the credit of a measure which once would have been the pride and boast of the "God and morality" party. Radicalism is weak and cannot afford to lose any of its props at present.

THE Washington Patriot groups together the following array of figures: "Pension frauds, \$8,000,000 per annum (Mr. Garfield); pension frauds during Grant's incumbency, \$24,000,000,000; revenue loss by smuggling and fraud—one-fourth of whole" (report of the civil service commission); average annual revenue, \$500,000,000; average annual stealage, \$125,000,000; stealage during Grant's incumbency, \$375,000,000; total, \$399,000,000.

THE PRESIDENT, it is said, has determined to break up the general order business connected with the New York custom house. Grant has no merit. He is perfectly willing to abolish all abuses in the government, wherever they may exist as soon as the public discovers them. That is, he is swift to promise to do so, and deserves credit for his good intentions. That they are the kind which are said to pave the way to perdition, does not alter their merit as promises. Grant's promises are always good.

THE FOLLOWING interesting and important information to ignorant humanity is given by a recent contributor to Woodhull's Weekly.

In pursuance of solicitations made and assented to in the fall of 1859, I have been medicinally associated with a congress of angelic humbugs in making theoretical preparations for the thorough, practical solution of the problem of human well-being, angelic and carnate. We suggest that the "angelic humbugs" begin on the lowest round of the ladder, where they will find Woodhull and Claflin, Theodore Tilton, etc. Then let them take Grant and a few of his radical advisers, and then if they have solved "the problem of human well-being, angelic and carnate," and are not used up in the operation, let them begin business in the "field of the world."

A car load of potatoes were shipped from St. Louis on Saturday last, billed to Henry Feuhring of this place. They remained at the T. & W. depot on Sunday, we learn, refused to take the potatoes in that condition, and they were reshipped to St. Louis. The next question will be, who will lose the potatoes?—Ez.

LITERARY.

The February issue of that sterling monthly, The American Odd Fellow, more than sustains its previous high reputation. The contents are both interesting and instructive, and pleasingly varied; among them: The Garland of Hops, an excellent story; Illustrated articles on February, the Keystone State, Charcoal Making, and the Oyster Trade; Letters of the Unlettered; Humors of the Day; History and Triumphs of Lithography; Scientific and Curious Facts; Reminiscences of Early Odd Fellowship; Original Poetry and Miscellany; Departments for the Fraternity and Family; Tidings from the Order everywhere, etc. Now is the time to subscribe. \$2.50 a year; \$1.25 a volume. Address A. O. F. Association, No. 95 Nassau street, New York.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL presents the following interesting table of contents for February: Dora, chapter II, with illustration—by Helen C. Weeks. Parsonage Doves, with illustration—by Mary E. C. Wyeth. Quest of the Flower—by Edgar Fawcett. Number Three—by A. H. Fox. Lillie's Valentine—by Oliver Thorne. Summer days at Kirkwood, chapter VIII—by Emily Huntington Miller. Afloat on an ice cake, with illustration—by Charles E. Hurd. The Rivals, with full page illustration—by Gerald North. Prudy's Pocket is filled with the usual variety of spicy letters from the little folks; and Private Queer's Knapsack is crowded with things to puzzle the minds of the boys and girls for a month to come. If you want a magazine that is always fresh, sparkling, and vigorous, subscribe for THE LITTLE CORPORAL. Terms \$1 50 a year. Address John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE AMNESTY BILL PARCE.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON TROUBLES.

PROSTRATION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The amnesty bill was yesterday before the senate. From the "backing and filling" of the radical senators on this question and the pulling together of the cautious moralists, of the east and west, and the plundering, blundering carpet-baggers of the south, who scarcely care to assume the garb of hypocrites, when anything is proposed that looks like amnesty I am more than ever convinced that there is an understanding to stave it off. Of course Schurz, Trumbull and Fenton are not in this secret; neither is Sumner, the bull in the china shop, who plays directly into the hands of the "clique" and smashes everything by his infernal miscegenation amendment, for it means nothing more nor less. The result will be that amnesty will be defeated through Sumner's negro mania and the administration whom he is unintentionally serving, will point to Grant as favoring amnesty and his opponent Sumner as defeating it.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Sumner claims that his amendment will command sufficient votes to tack it to the amnesty bill and it is said that even Schurz will vote for it as amended. The house will not concur; the radical members of that body being more nearly responsible to their constituents for their acts will not dare to go before the people for re-election after voting to mix the two policies in the public schools, and they, from policy alone, will defeat the measure. Sumner will then withdraw it and place civil rights before the senate on its own merits, and a larger elephant never was placed before a party on the eve of an election. Will his radical friends accept the animal or go back on the "men and brothers" who constitute the great bulk of their party in the south?

POOR HARLAN.

Defeated Harlan receives but little sympathy. The New York Commercial Advertiser administers a bit of consolation which is too good to be wasted. It sought even to soften the heart of that odious old Cincinnati Gazette: "In better days and calmer times," says the comforter, "Senator Harlan was a minister of the gospel, and in pursuit of that holy calling, he learned the lesson of Christian resignation. He has also seen the wicked flourish like a green bay tree, and while the shouts of his enemies are still ringing in his ears, he takes comfort from the words of David, waiting patiently for the hour when the wicked shall be rooted out, and the righteous exalted."

IRON FREIGHT-CARS.

The Baltimore American says that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has experimented with iron freight-cars; and while finding them an improvement over the wooden ones, has also discovered that in numerous instances certain kinds of freight were rendered useless by the sweating process to which iron cars are subjected. To obviate the sweating process, a system of ventilation was resorted to, when it was found that if the goods were not covered being set on fire by sparks which through their way into the cars through the channels left open for ventilation. The company, however, is experimenting with iron cars, and will use every exertion to bring them into general use.

steamship company, composed of practical business men who have given this question both in this country and Europe their special attention, and who now propose the erection of an iron ship-building yard, with docks and all facilities for the construction of iron and wooden vessels of any size, required for naval or commercial purposes; the government to have the preference in case of emergency. They show by facts and figures that iron of a superior quality to any made or used in Great Britain, in the construction of steamships and steam machinery, can be made here, by the economy of having all the labor done in this locality, from the smelting of the iron ore until the iron is used on the vessels; thus saving five distinct profits, besides the cost of handling and transportation, all of which makes the difference in the cost of its production in this country and Great Britain. This ship yard must also supply, at an advance of five per cent, on cost, to our ship-builders, all shipbuilding machinery as they may require. The company, from their own resources, will at once commence the formation of a line of semi-weekly steamships, and place them on the route between the United States and Europe, asking only the mail pay as now provided by law for carrying the mail.

This project meets with great favor in congress as being entirely practicable and unobjectionable as it requires no subsidy either in money or lands. The government is involved in no expense in accepting this proposal. The navy department can save over \$2,000,000 a year in repairing its vessels. Merchants can buy ships as low as can their English rivals and by this means our lost commerce can again be restored. The most stringent safeguards are thrown around the financial and business operations of this company who propose issuing \$5,000,000 worth of their own bonds, which deposited in the United States treasury, are only to be drawn out as property is created to secure their payment. I have not space to enumerate the advantages to flow from this enterprise, but trust that the gentlemen composing the international steamship company may soon be enabled by act of congress to proceed in a work which has for its object so great a national blessing as the restoration of our well nigh extinct commerce.

A CHILD'S PARTY.

[From the N. Y. Standard.] The dresses consisted of white, pink, yellow and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzed, puffed, powdered, and adorned with flowers. White kid gloves were generally worn. One thing was lacking in the miniature representation of an adult party, viz: enameled faces. Powder however, was freely used. One little girl (if she could be recognized as such) particularly engaged attention. She was apparently ten years of age. In addition to the powdered hair and dazzling costume, she sported, with true appreciation, a pair of diamond ear rings, a gold chain, and a locket studded with diamonds. On each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship, which she held up for display, exclaiming, as she did so to her admirers: "There's no sham about these; they're the real thing, which her auditors were quite willing to believe. If the above seems incredible, what will the following be? A little girl of seven summers was arrayed in a rose-colored silk, \$7 per yard, point applique flowers, a galaxy of diamonds and other expensive jewelry. A gold belt, the buckle of which was studded with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendant on the forehead sparkled a sapphire of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultantly, that the price of her child's outfit for the evening was \$5,000. Another mother jealous of the sensation caused by such a display, remarked, that "upon the next occasion mine shall be dressed in tear-rose silk, which is by all means less common than pink, as my child's complexion is such that she can wear anything."

A WORD FOR NOVELS.

Novels familiarize men's minds with societies not confined to any age or class. The poorest student treads palace rooms; the seamstress in the garret penetrates into the most exclusive boudoir. The pauper without voice takes part in the highest politics of a past time. Suggestions of philosophy, of wisdom, clothed with personality, are generally drunk in; and the reader rises bettered; not taught the most approved kind of drainage of work-house or lunatic asylum, but so lifted above the meaner thoughts of daily life, he is inspired to take a broad and generous view. Man does not live by bread alone, nor by facts alone. We are not all of us statesmen, politicians, or students, careful to read everything on both sides of the question, and to test every assertion. The world is moved by feeling more than by interest or argumentative power; an able novelist may enlist on the side of justice that large force of public feeling which is called the opinion of the day, without which the legislative machine could not be made to move. To lift men up, to make them superior to daily needs, to make them forget animal wants and habitual littleness, is in itself of the greatest and purest use.

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