

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

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DAILY EDITION

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1869.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

Proposed Line of Steam Propellers between Liverpool and New Orleans.

It was urged at the onset that the success of the great through grain movement via the Mississippi river and New Orleans depended immeasurably upon the establishment of a line or lines of steamships between New Orleans and Liverpool that could always be relied on as carriers of our outgoing grain. The cotton vessels would not carry grain when they could get cotton, and it consequently often occurred that shipments were grievously delayed, at a time when it was highly desirable to hasten them forward. As time passed, the necessity for reliable transportation became more and more apparent, and the friends of the through grain movement saw that it was indispensable and could no longer be delayed.

The St. Louis 'Republican' says that it is not apprised of the steps taken by the grain association in this direction, but is gratified to learn that English capitalists propose the formation of the necessary company to build and operate a line of vessels especially adapted to the carriage of grain. To this end Messrs. S. DeWolf & Co., of Liverpool, have commenced the organization of a company with a capital of \$400,000, for the purpose of building twelve iron screw propellers to run between Liverpool and New Orleans; to be of 1,500 tons measurement each, the hold to be lined and ventilated for grain, to draw sixteen feet loaded with grain or heavy freight, and fifteen feet loaded with cotton, and to run nine knots per hour upon a daily consumption of fifteen tons of coal. This rate of speed would enable the propellers to make the voyage from port to port in twenty-two days, or would give, with the number specified, a regular semi-monthly line from each city. Messrs. De Wolf & Co. in their prospectus announce that one half of the capital stock—one million dollars—has already been subscribed in England, upon the condition that the other half shall be subscribed in the United States, and state that Messrs. Maury & Co., of New Orleans, have been appointed agents to receive subscriptions here. The plan contemplates the election of temporary directors at Liverpool as soon as the whole amount is subscribed, and the issuance of stock upon the payment of twenty-five per cent. of the capital.

The friends of the grain movement, particularly in St. Louis and New Orleans, should see to it that this liberal advance on the part of English capitalists is met in a spirit of corresponding liberality on this side. The establishment of the line proposed will remove the last obstacle in the way of the complete and triumphant success of the great through grain movement.

The radicals in Ohio endorsed Grant's "domestic policy," which means, we suppose, the appointing of all his relatives to office and the education of his son at the expense of the government.

Forney glows over the idea that all the southern negroes will act at the ballot-box "fearlessly, as they did in Washington on the 7th of June," and the Boston 'Post' remarks that "Forney's eye there is nothing so like a dove with an olive branch as a loyal negro, very drunk, with a razor."

The commissioner of internal revenue has appointed a board of three persons to inquire whether the whisky stamps now in use are sufficient for all purposes contemplated by the revenue law, and whether any of the new devices urged upon his notice will be more effectual in preventing fraud.

The profits of the Boston Peace Jubilee amounted to \$110,700. To this are to be added the profits of the Gilmore testimonial, and then Mr. Gilmore is to receive \$50,000, and the remainder is to go to the widows and orphans. Mr. Gilmore has also received a handsome house and lot in Boston, valued at \$25,000, as a gift from the managers.

A correspondent writing from Bangor Hill, Tama county, Iowa, says: "Hundreds of acres of grain are raised in this vicinity without fencing. As we have a company regularly organized and outfitted for the purpose of herding stock, and after a fair trial of three years, we have come to the conclusion that it is much the cheapest way of protecting crops."

According to the N. Y. 'World,' it has transpired that General Robeson, the new secretary of the navy, subscribed five hundred dollars towards purchasing a house for Grant. This was his interest in the Grant gift-enterprise, and he has now drawn his prize. The large subscribers having been all disposed of, Grant is now coming down to the smaller holders of stock. The one hundred dollar subscribers will be considered in the next reconstruction of the cabinet.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON THE CHINESE.

Since the determination has been fixed to supply the vacuum in the southern labor market with Chinese, the character of that people becomes an interesting study.

George Francis recently harangued a crowd in San Francisco, and during his harangue he made the following reference to the Chinese:

I told you last night how I crossed the Atlantic ocean thirty times, and traveled over South America. He had been to the Indian Archipelago and to Batavia, Java, which was the garden of Eden. I was the guest of the Dutch governor of Java. I saw where the Chinese got their bird's nests to make soup from, but it was the land of the tiger and of the cassowary, and the same spirit was there that I saw in Batavia—one hundred thousand Chinese. The Chinese were gathered into a square with military and cannon all around them, with the pretense of making a treaty with them, and the Dutch officers left them on the pretense of going for a paper to complete the treaty when the military were ordered to fire upon them, which they did until not one of them was left alive. If the Irish were the miserable people you would make them they would applaud this act. [Mingled hissing and applause.] I spoke of Java as the garden of Eden. Down in the south of Java was the Upas tree; everything approaching it perishes, birds, animals and vegetation. We have a Upas tree here in America—it is in the influence of the treasury with its branches all over America. You approach the treasury an honest man, perhaps, but you die the moment you handle the money of the government. Consequently, we, to-day, are the most corrupt people in our legislation and commercial life on the face of the globe. [Applause and hisses.] Since we have commenced to handle three thousand million a year, it has become worse and worse. Once, in the olden time, the office sought the man, but now the man seeks the office. All is changed. The country has been divided into two classes—the politicians and the people. Two parties. You have five parties here in California—republicans and radicals—republicans and democrats; abolitionists and secessionists; but I cannot see any difference where you are all agreed to repudiate the national debt—the national currency—of my country. [Applause.]

I would like to know how you can say a word about loyalty or disloyalty to one another; to know how your republicans can call a democrat a copperhead, when you both agree to call the currency of the country rags. [Applause and hisses.] That peculiar sound I am accustomed to—it comes from two peculiar animals. It comes from the goose, for it is his speech, and from the viper, for it is his venom. [Tremendous applause.] Fire a stone among a pack of dogs and the cur that is hit always howls. [Renewed applause, and cries of hit him again.] In Java I found a different people from any in the known world. And then I began to have a taste for travel. I found the Chinese to be more advanced in civilization than the English, although, the English tried to civilize them with cannon balls and boxes of opium. [Applause.] I never was so surprised as I was when I got to China, to find that the English had lied worse about the Chinese than any other people. I had not looked at the Chinese except through English newspapers. I found, when introduced, instead of shaking my hand, the party to whom I was introduced shook his own hand, and I had to do the same. When perplexed, instead of scratching their head they scratch their— [Laughter.] Their orchestra is always behind the stage, instead of before it. They do business for cash, while we do it mostly for credit. They read from bottom to top of a page, instead of from right to left. Sixteen hundred little pieces of their copper money go for one dollar, and in the center of each little piece is a hole, which they dexterously use to pull out the teeth of the rats which they cut up for pies. [Applause and laughter.] The men in China wear gowns down to their ankles and the women do not. They never pay their doctors except when well—never pay them when sick; and I do not know but the practice would be a wholesome and healthy practice here. [Laughter.] It is not a bad idea. They bury their dead six feet above ground instead of beneath it. They never fan their faces in hot weather—always their backs. [Laughter.]

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WHAT NERVE DOES.

Remarkable Result of Its Exercise.

An ounce of pluck is worth a regiment of hesitating men. A little nerve, coolness, pluck and decision have carried men safely through difficulties seemingly insurmountable. In all probability no person possesses nerve to a greater degree than do bank robbers and persons of that class, who live not by labor, but by their wits and operations which succeed from boldness. Not long since a man stood in a Wall street bank with a bag in his hand containing \$10,000 in gold. A gentlemanly-looking man, with his hat off, said to the one who held the gold: "Let me help it; I'll guess within an ounce of its weight."

The person addressed mechanically handed the bag to the applicant, who at once ran out doors, and was soon lost in the crowd, while the loser never saw it again. On seeing him with his hat off, he thought him a clerk in the bank. A gentleman standing by saw the thief remove his hat and hang it on a hook, when he, too, supposed it to be some one connected with the bank, and said nothing.

Some years since, a person entered the Importers and Traders Bank, New York, in broad daylight, put on a duster, stuck a pen behind his ear, and then walked deliberately past clerks, tellers, cashier, and pushing the president aside, who stood talking to some of the directors, entered the vault and helped himself to the largest package of money he could find, walked out unmolested, no one suspecting that anything was wrong till he was off and out of sight.

A few months ago, in New York, a hearse drove up to the door of a mansion. A genteel young man rang the bell and inquired for the man that lived there, but he was informed that he was down town. He said the hearse contained the remains of the daughter of the occupant of the house, who had just died at school in Connecticut. The servants of the house had heard nothing of the matter, but helped the driver to bring the coffin into a parlor, and, at the suggestion of the young man, who said he was a teacher, sent one of their number to the gentleman's place of business to inform him of the sad news. The teacher remained in the house to tell him the particulars, but when the man arrived the teacher had gone, and about \$3000 worth of jewelry kept in bureau caskets had gone with him. The coffin was opened and found to be filled with a beach log.

ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

The Workings of the Great Radical Moral Reform System.

We briefly alluded the other day to the working of the radical "moral reform system" in the management of the Illinois penitentiary. The results were so reprehensible that the grand jury of Will county felt constrained to prefer an indictment against the warden and the board of commissioners. That our readers may have a full understanding of the present condition and management of the institution, we present below a portion of the testimony drawn out on the investigation:

William Blackford sworn—I am foreman in the cigar shop in the state prison. Have been there about six years. Discipline, as compared with former years, is no discipline at all. As many as 600 concealed weapons are carried at the present time. I attempted, a short time since, to take a weapon from a prisoner, and he told me he would cut my G—d—d heart out. All we can do with a man now to get him to work is to coax him. I carry no weapon. Had a row in my shop not long since, when the prisoners crowded around the fighters and kept me back. They told me, "Stand back, you son of a b—h." I do think the lives of the guards and foremen are constantly in danger. We carry our lives in our hands. I have ceased to report convicts entirely; it's no use; they will come back and laugh at me. If they are put into the cells for a short time, they say they had plenty to eat and good times. I have to obey the orders of the deputy warden. The warden is the responsible man for the mischief. If a report is made to the deputy he has to report to the warden. I judge there is no rule with regard to carrying knives. I have taken knives frequently from prisoners one foot in length of blade. They carry them in leather sheaths, and in their boot-legs, and on their persons. They are all allowed to carry knives. I yesterday saw some convicts running in the yard, and following them up found a fight in progress. I stopped it. Heard one of the men say, "You son of a b—h, I'll fix you yet." I saw a knife drawn at that time. There are lots of dangerous knives carried. I heard the warden had gone round last Saturday and released the men from the dark cells. I afterwards saw some of them out. I think, from the threats I have heard, that they calculate to kill several of the guards. Discipline is worse since Mr. Perkins came than ever before. Have heard of the prisoners carrying revolvers. John Butler said there were several to his knowledge. One of the men told me, last week, "he would do what I directed him if I would agree to bring him some candy from town." I have often paid prisoners from \$50 to \$60 per month for over-work. I think this overwork matter is a very poor law. Saw about fifteen convicts yesterday conspiring together. They have telegraph signals by which they signal to each other. One of them told me Mr. Perkins would do anything for him; that he knew him in his school in Chicago, and that several of the guards were from Mr. Perkins' Reform School; that he had brought them down. It is dangerous to report convicts to the warden. I have seen from five to eight

hundred dollars in the hands of prisoners. I mean that sum in the hands of one man. Have seen that often. I believe it is there for bribery. If the prisoners should make a break they will go in spite of all the guards and officers can do. I have often smelled liquor on the men (the convicts), and have sometimes found the bottles which contained it. I believe the prisoners are conspiring to make a break, and will be out inside of thirty days.

GEN. ROSENCRANS FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The democracy of Ohio did a wise thing when they nominated Gen. W. S. Rosencrans as their candidate for governor. It is a step toward conservatism that will win the support of thousands of moderate republicans, and will, if persisted in, result in the complete redemption of Ohio.

Hon. T. J. Godfrey, of Mercer county, was nominated for lieutenant governor, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble, for Supreme Judge; Stephen Culler, of Cleveland, for treasurer, and Col. J. M. McConnell, of Fairfield, for attorney general.

With such a ticket the democracy may entertain strong hopes of a decided triumph.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.

The conservative element has triumphed in Virginia, in spite of the iron-clad oath, the disfranchisement of white men and all the other obstacles that an unscrupulous radical administration could throw in its way. Walker has been elected Governor by a majority of over 40,000, five out of the eight congressmen elected are conservatives, and in the legislature there is a large conservative majority. This results a bombshell in the camp of radicalism, and is greatly deplored by radical patriots because it will "delay reconstruction." Fish! All hail the old Dominion!

The Baptist and Presbyterian.

In one of the villages of Kentucky recently, a Baptist minister and a young Presbyterian clergyman preached in the same house "nigh about," both preachers being present at each meeting. One evening the Presbyterian, after a discourse on infant baptism, proceeded to baptize several babes. The little candidates made a great outcry, which, of course was noticed by the Baptist man. Next day a number of converts of the latter were to be immersed in the river near by. At the appointed time a large concourse gathered on the banks, the Presbyterian being of the number, and standing close to the water's edge. After the candidates had been immersed, the Baptist took hold of his Presbyterian colleague and said:

"Now, sir, I will immerse you." "The latter, amazed, demurred. "Come along; I am in a hurry!" replied the dandy divine, and dragged his brother into the water. Alarmed and indignant, the young Calvinist declared at the top of his voice that he did "not believe in immersion, was opposed to it and would not submit to it."

The audience was much excited by the scene. The Baptist released his hold and said: "Young man, I will not immerse you to-day; but if ever again I see you baptizing little ones against their own will and in spite of their cries and kicks, as I saw you do last night, I will dip you into the water as sure as there's a God in Israel! Let us pray!"—Harper's 'Magazine.'

It is reported at Washington that Gen. Sikes, the new United States Minister to Spain, has received instructions to enter into negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. This plan, it is urged, will relieve Spain from a devastating war, which must be waged before the rebels can be subdued, and will also aid the United States in solving the difficult question now presented for determination.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT
FOR RENT—The office on the second floor, over Miller & Miller's clothing store, at reasonable terms. Apply at Miller & Miller's.

WANTED—AGENTS
For a new domestic article of great utility; meets a universal want; sells at eight cents; composition and sample for circulation. LITTLEFIELD & BAME, No. 102 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 162143

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward T. Ross, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward T. Ross, late of the county of Alexander, and state of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of Alexander county, at the court house in Cairo, at the September term, on the 2d Monday of September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend, for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make their payments at the undersigned. Dated this 5th day of July, A. D. 1869. GEO. W. WALL, Administrator.

ORDINANCES.

[No. 50.]
To amend section 249 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to adopt the ordinances of the city of Cairo, as revised and codified."

Section 1. That section numbered 249 of "An ordinance to adopt the ordinances of the city of Cairo, as revised and codified," be amended by adding at the end of the section the following words, to-wit: "From the 1st day of June and the 1st day of September run at large within the limits of said city without having a substantial wire or leather muzzle securely fastened over the muzzle, under all circumstances, and shall be effectually prevented by this ordinance." Approved June 15, 1869. JOHN H. OBERLY, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

To amend section 249 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to adopt the ordinances of the city of Cairo, as revised and codified."

AN ORDINANCE.

[No. 51.]
Relating to the claim of Fox, Howard & Co., for street filling, and providing for the issuing of bonds.

Whereas, a proposition has been made to the City Council by Messrs. Fox, Howard & Co., to receive from the city its bonds, drawing eight per cent. interest per annum, and payable twenty-five years after the date thereof, in part, in settlement of their claim against the city, under their contract for grading the streets and avenues, the right being accorded to the city to pay off and redeem, at any time before their maturity, the whole or any portion of said bonds, and also, at any time within two years from the date of said bonds, to purchase the whole or any portion thereof at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, therefore:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Cairo:

Section 1. That the proposition of Messrs. Fox, Howard & Co., as specified above, be and the same is hereby accepted, with the conditions and privileges thereto annexed.

Sec. 2. That, for the purpose of carrying out effect the settlement above authorized, the bonds of the city be issued to Messrs. Fox, Howard & Co., in such amounts as may be agreed upon, to an amount equal to the principal and interest of said claim; that said bonds shall draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and shall be made payable twenty-five years after the date thereof, and shall have a condition inserted therein, that the city may redeem the whole, or any portion thereof, at any time before their maturity; that the interest shall be made payable semi-annually, and coupons, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, providing for the payment of said interest, shall be attached to said bonds; and that said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, and shall have the city seal attached thereto.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of paying the interest upon the bonds, authorized by the previous section to be issued, the proper officers of the city shall, at the same time as the general and other special taxes of the city are levied and collected in the present and in each and every succeeding year until said bonds shall be paid in full, assess upon and collect from all the property real and personal in said city now taxable for general purposes, a special tax sufficient in amount to pay the interest on said bonds, which said tax shall be set aside and be specially appropriated to the payment of said interest, and be used for no other purpose whatever.

Approved June 30, 1869. JOHN H. OBERLY, Mayor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—New Cottage and three lots, corner Locust and Seventh streets, near 16th St. mar1618 GREEN & GILBERT, Attys.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that from and after this date I will not consider myself responsible for any debts contracted by my wife. WILLIAM S. LAWRENCE.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

W. B. ROCKWELL & CO.,
(Successors to Black & Co.)
BOOK-SELLERS, Stationers,
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DEALERS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SHEET MUSIC,
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For freight or passage apply on board, or to M. J. BUCKLEY, Agent.

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Wholesale and Retail,

No. 88 Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Having facilities for the manufacture of pure French Syrups, we are satisfied we can furnish the purest and most palatable goods which will give the Wholesale and Retail Dealers are invited to call. June 29th

T. SMITH & NELLIE SCOTT,

LADIES'

HAIR DRESSERS,

And Importers and Dealers in

Human Hair, French Perfumery, Brushes

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And all kinds of Toilet Articles.

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Particular attention given to Shampooing and bleaching ladies' hair; by Nellie Scott it will prevent the hair from falling out, and will restore it to its original color. Consulting on the loss of the hair given free of charge. The public are invited to call and examine our stock. We also have Scott's and Barrett's Hair Restoratives. They will promote the growth of the hair, prevent the hair from falling out, eradicate dandruff, and keep the scalp healthy. June 29th

WANTS.

WANTED—Alexander County Orders, at 80 cts. and City Scrip at 60 cents on the dollar, for all kinds of Lumber and Builders' Materials. jan1311 W. W. THORNTON.