The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

OFFICE: No. 13 Tenth Street, Thornton's Building.

DAILY EDITION WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1869. JOHN H. OBERLY & CO

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

In Mr. Severe Marchildon's printed address to the voters of Alexander county he says "I will not give my vote in favor of any county expenditure, unless I know that the county will get the full value of every dollar."

And in *that* Mr. Marchildon would act most commendably. Surely the people's taxes should be expended among themselves. Every dollar paid by the taxpayers of Alexander county, should in some manner, be made to inure to the benefit of the people of Alexander county. Our roads and bridges should be built by our own citizens, our paupers and prisoners kept and fed by citizens—our money should, in short, be so expended that it will benefit, not some outside person or community, but ourselves. But, in avowing such a purpose, is Mr. Marchildon sincere? We think not, for the very circular in which the declaration is recorded, was printed outside of the county. The $5 or $10 it cost was sent by him into another county and probably into another State, showing most conclusively that he is a stickler for home enterprises and home people only for effect; that he fails to practice the doctrine he preaches; that, in getting his avowal before the eyes of the people, he palpably violates it! How Mr. Marchildon became impressed with the idea that any considerable number of the taxpayers of the county want him for associate justice, we cannot conceive. He is not more honest, conscientious or able than his competitors; he is not more devoted to the interests of the people! Then, how are matters to be bettered by his election? The truth is, if any considerable number of persons had preferred him to Mr. Howley or Mr. McCrite, his name would have been submitted to the county convention. One, two, a half dozen or more of the delegates would have voted for him. But he was neither voted for nor spoken of. Indeed, we are disposed to credit the gentleman with some originality, in this, that he is the first man in the county to make the discovery that he is wanted in the office of associate justice! His prospects are about as promising as Bill Lee's are for the court of St. James.

AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

The New York 'Herald' says that Parker Pillsbury among the South Carolina niggers has had an awful waking up. He had supposed, no doubt, that they were "poor but respectable;" but he has found them little better than the barbarians of of Dahomey—lazy, filthy, whisky-drinking, ignorant almost beyond belief and horribly demoralized in every way. Pillsbury, however, has set a good example to all his fellow negro worshippers of the Wendell Phillips coterie in going down South to see for himself how far the ballot has elevated "the national freedmen," for even Sumner would learn something to his advantage in a Southern excursion in search of knowledge.

A LONG RIDE.

Solon Robinson once drove a pair of horses from Chicago to New Orleans and thence to New York.—Cairo 'Bulletin.'

We don't know that he accomplished any wonderful feat when he did so. The writer of this item once rode, on horseback, from Evansville to New Orleans, and, from thence twelve thousand miles through the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama. In the course of the ride there was not a single exchange of horses, the same animal returning to Evansville that left this city. After all it was no very remarkable achievement, but was fully up to the performance of Solon Robinson.—Evansville 'Courier.'

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.

Whilst this justly celebrated hotel would make a grand capitol for Louisiana, we are glad the report is untrue that it has been sold to the State for that purpose. We would rather eat pompano and drink generous wine at Hall's famed board than hear the finest speech that could be made in it as a legislative hall. It is now full of the good people of the South, including many of its fair daughters; and it has engagements, we learn, for families, which promises for it a perfect feast of entertainment this winter. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now complete and equal to its palmiest days.—Nashville 'Union and American.'

A GRAND CATHOLIC PROCESSION.

The greatest Catholic procession ever witnessed in Montreal took place on Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the the translation of the relics of St. Reno from Bonsecour's church to the bishop's palace. Over thirty thousand people joined in the procession. Fathers Martineau and Langlois addressed the crowd in English and French, explaining the ceremonies. The streets were decorated with flags, arches, etc.

The Charleston 'News' says that the twelve cotton States will, this year, show more true prosperity than any other section of the world, and shows that this year's cotton crop will amount to 3,000,000 bales, and that the average value of all the crops will amount to $64 per head of the population. South Carolina is doing even better than this average, and will yield this year products worth $50,000,000, or an average of about $75 per head.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R.

WHAT MUST AND MAY BE DONE.

It would be surprising indeed if the Arkansas portion of the Cairo and Fulton railroad should remain much longer out of the hands of the builders. The magnificent donation of government lands will, if sold at $5 per acre, pay for the road three times over, after it is built, and besides this princely bonus the State of Arkansas has voted one million dollars of her bonds.

We have watched with some eagerness such Arkansas exchanges as we receive, hoping to learn of some movement looking to early operations on the road. The following, the main points of which were long since given to our readers, is the only publication we have yet seen in connection with the project:

"The Little Rock Gazette learns from W. W. Andrews, of Washington, Arkansas, that there is a promising prospect of the revival and speedy completion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad project. Mr. Andrews recently visited the office of the Company in New York, where he was informed that negotiations have been made with English capitalists which secure the means for building the road beyond any contingency. The Company were then contracting for the construction of the first twenty miles, commencing at Jacksonport, and running north towards the Missouri border, and they expected to have the entire road finished in three years."

In addition to this it is intimated that the recent purchase of the Memphis stock in the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, was made in the interest of the company about to undertake the building of the C. & F. road. We invest this intimation with no importance. We do not care, in fact, whether it is true or false. The great *dissideratum* with the Southwest is direct communication with the East and Northeast. To gain this the C. & F. road must be built, not to Memphis, but to Cairo, where and where only, it can effect connection with the great network of northern railroads. A dozen roads from Little Rock to Memphis will not accomplish that purpose.

MURDER IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

Legitimate Fruit of Corporal Punishment.

The Chicago 'Times,' of yesterday, editorially refers to the violent treatment of a little seven year old boy, by a young lady teacher of the public shools. For some real or supposed transgression of her "authority," she jerked him from his seat, and with great force flung him against the iron steam pipes that heat the room, his head striking against the pipes. The following night, brain fever set in, and yesterday the recovery of the little sufferer was thought impossible. Upon this condition of affairs the 'Times' comments as follows.

It is hardly worth while to indulge in any comments upon the behavior of this school teacher, or upon the amazing consideration, judgment, and self-control which that behavior exhibited. Nor is it worth while to say that her instant dismissal from the place of a teacher in the public schools of Chicago is the very least that the public can expect. For the violence and brutality of her conduct, it is not certain that she ought to be dismissed. For that conduct, though having it origin in a bad temper and a worse education that has not enabled her to control it, is one of the natural fruits of that infernal system of brutishness which permits corporal chastisement in our schools. The members of the board of education who continue to uphold this old barbarism are morally responsible for the cruel murder of this little boy. The members of that board who put an instrument of death in the hands of a violent-tempered young woman of nineteen—whose lack of self-discipline proves that, instead of a school teacher, she ought to be herself the pupil of some capable mother who would teach her that the first rudiment of education is self-control—are more criminal than the incompetent, but by no means guiltless, teacher who used it. So long as fossilized humbugs are kept in the board of education, parents must expect that self-conceited jackanapes, believing that education must be inculcated from behind, will be kept in the schools to beat, maim, and murder young children.

CHURCH ITEMS.

The Pope is about to make great efforts to convert the negroes of Africa. No less than two hundred of them are now studying for the ministry.

Tom King, the prize fighter, has turned preacher. He still retains the P. R. after his name, but instead of prize ring, it now signifies preacher of the Redeemer.

Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Connecticut, was presented by his people with $5,000, on the occasion of his departure to Rome to attend the Ecumenical council.

In the Chicago district of the Methodist church there are thirty-two charges, 4 75 members, 479 probationists, and 28 churches, valued at $814,000.

The Episbopal diocese of Georgia has perpetuated the Right Reverend Bishop Elliott, of that diocese, in marble, at an expense of $2,500.

Bickersteth states, upon careful examination, that at least one verse in thirty, in the New Testament, points onward to resurrection life.

The Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Episcopal diocese, has 3,012 communicants, 47 ministers and 49 parishes. The contributions for parochial purposes for the year were $77,987, and for benevolent objects, $20,457.

Burton H. Cartwright, preached the first sermon ever delivered in Iowa, in 1836. He broke prairie on week days, and took the Lord's field on Sundays, among the early settlers.

It is the custom for many among the congregation of Trinity Church, in New York city, to bow to the chancel when entering the church, and to cross themselves when they rise from their knees in their pews, just as the Catholics do.

Bishop Clarkson has ordained three Sautee Indians, in the northwest corner of Nebraska, to the ministry of the Episcopal church. They will be employed as missionaries among their own people, of whom more than three hundred are communicants in the church.

The Presbyterian Church South has eleven synods, fifty-four presbyteries eight hundred and fifty-seven ministers, and fifty-nine licentiates; 1,460 churches, 99,961 communicants. Additions during the year, on examination, 4,470, and by certificate 21710. The contributions for all purposes amounted to $774,400.

A London correspondent says that Spurgeon never stops to study out any very difficult question himself, but he has a few men of education in his church to whom he commits such matters, and he uses the results of their labors.

In taking down the spire of a church of worship in Portland, Maine, one of the gilded balls was opened, in which was found a half sheet of letter paper, containing a prophesy signed by Charles Monroe, to the effect that, in a few years the Calqivistic theology would become defunct.

The Boston 'Pilot' reports the Right Reverend Bishop Williams, who will depart for Rome the latter part of this month, was the recipient on the 3d inst, of nearly seven thousand dollars from the clergy of the diocese, to defray his expenses to the Eternal City.

Mr. Spurgeon, in a recent sermon, said that the velocipedes which the lads, ride would not keep up unless they were kept going; the moment they stopped, they fell down. In this they were exceedingly like the Christian church, which would fall unless it was kept constantly moving on.

Preparations are being made on a large scale for the accommodation of persons attending the great council at Rome. Already sittings are arranged for 30,000 persons. The expenses of the council are put-down at $200,000 but will probably far exceed that sum.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

How to get there and Who Should Go.

Since Col. Hacker has returned from the Hot Springs he has been so frequently interrogated as to the character of the water and accommodations, as to what ailments may be benefitted, and how to reach the Springs, we are induced to give place to the following facts which are sanctioned by the signature of Dr. Hobson, the resident physician.

LOCATION OF THE SPRINGS.

Hot Springs are located in Hot Springs county, Ark., 55 miles distant from Little Rock. There are 54 springs, which discharge 350 gallons of water per minute. They range in temperature from 120° to 150° (F.)

MODE OF ACCESS.

Via Memphis, where you can take a White river packet for Duvall's Bluff, thence by rail to Little Rock; or, from Memphis you take an Arkansas river packet direct to Little Rock. From thence you can reach the springs in one day by stage, or two days by private coach.

DISEASES BENEFITTED.

Rheumatism in all forms and stages, except the acute; all stages of Syphilis; Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Uterine Diseases, Enlargement of the Spleen and Liver and Nervous Derangements, especially Neuralgia and Paralysis, are greatly benefitted by the use of these waters.

DISEASES NOT BENEFITED.

Persons suffering with any active Inflammatory disease, the diseases of the Heart and Lungs, determination of Blood to Head, or any Apoplectic tendency; or persons having Aneurisms of any of the large vessels, or suffering with Dropsy, are particularly advised not to come.

The cost of living varies from $50 to $100 per month.

Said a male advocate of women's rights, "When I am in a crowded car, and a lady comes in, I think it the duty of some other man to git up and give her his seat. I look around the car to see if any man in the crowd looks like making a move in that direction, and when I see them all keep their seats, I hide my face behind my newspaper, and blush for my sex."

M'KEE COTTON CASE.

Decided Adversely to Claimants.

A Washington dispatch under date of Monday says:

In the Supreme Court decision read by Justice Davis in case No. 3, of John McKee vs. United States, a claim for cotton and other property captured at Alexandria, Louisana, by the naval forces under Admiral Porter engaged in the Red River expedition in the spring of 1864, the claimant was a citizen and resident of New Orleans, who traded beyond the lines under permit of a Treasury agent, by virtue of a license of the military authorities then in possession of the country. The cotton, etc., were purchased from McKee, a distant relative of the claimant, and agent of the rebel treasury department for the purchase and sale of cotton.

The decision against the claimant is affirmed, the court holding that, under the acts of Congress, in operation at the time of the seizure, the Treasury agent who issued a permit authorizing trade with the enemy beyond the military lines, did so without warrant of law, and the permit was void. That the duty of the military was wholly confined to the protection of persons trading under legal authority, obtained from the proper department of the government; and a license or permit from that source to do anything unlawful conferred no authority whatever. It was also held that the whole transaction was void, and that the claimant had never had any title to the property in question, because it had been purchased from an agent of the rebel government. The appeal came from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

A wooden watch, made in Stetten, Germany, in 1702, and exhibited by Mr. S. Oppenheim, of New York city, is a great curiosity. The works are mostly of wood, and the entire mechanism is very ingenious and skillful. It is the only one in the United States, and there are but two in the world.

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BANKS.

REPORT

—OF—

THE CONDITION

—OF—

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Cairo,

At the Close of Business, October 9, 1869

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 65,947 77
Overdrafts		5,268 48
U. S. Bonds, to secure circulation		87,200 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		5,410 65
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		12,532 86
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		5,681 83
Due from other National Banks		8,954 67
Due from other Banks and Bankers		1,600 37
Real Estate		15,199 96
Furniture and Fixtures		3,269 54
Current Expenses		4,228 06
Taxes Paid		2,243 22
Remittances in Transit		1,763 48
Cash Items, including Stamps		497 00
Cash on hand: Bills of other National Banks	$ 6,352 00	
Fractional Currency, inc. Nickels	962 50	
Specie—Coin	470 60	
Legal Tender Notes	17,400 00	25,335 19
		$264,740 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Exchange	5,443 57
Interest	4,028 29
Profit and Loss	1,157 51
National Bank circulation outstanding	70,545 00
Individual Deposits	83,565 77
	$264,740 14

State of Illinois, County of Alexander, ss.

I, C. N. Hughes, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Cairo, Illinois, swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. N. HUGHES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of October, 1869. S. R. HAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

D. HURD, S. R. HAY, J. T. RENNIE, } Directors.

oc20d2w

REPORT

—OF—

THE CONDITION

—OF—

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK Of Cairo,

At Close of Business, October 9th, 1869

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$137,131 62
Overdrafts	2,182 17
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	15,100 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,808 81
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	16,797 98
Due from other National Banks	15,771 73
Due from Banks and Bankers	9,605 89
Banking House	25,000 00
Other Real Estate	15,414 07
Current Expenses	1,921 50
Taxes Paid	1,362 21
Cash Items, including Stamps	3,815 27
Bills of other National Banks	6,080 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,715 15
Specie—Coin	5,748 50
Legal Tender Notes	28,700 00
Treasurer U. S., Mutilated Currency for Redemption	1,000 00
	$420,015 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	20,000 00
Exchange	3,136 56
Interest	2,019 12
Profit and Loss	15,379 17
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits	192,303 03
Due to Banks and Bankers	776 65
	$420,015 03

I, A. B. Safford, Cashier of the City National Bank, of Cairo, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. SAFFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, 1869. H. H. CANDEE, Notary Public.

Attest:

S. S. TAYLOR, G. D. WILLIAMSON, W. P. HALLIDAY, } Directors.

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