

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

Office, 225 Washington Avenue, Democrat Hall; Editorial Rooms, Ohio Levee, over Barclay's Drug Store.

DAILY EDITION. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1868. JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS—THE GRAIN TRADE.

The New Orleans press speaks most hopefully of the grain trade to be concentrated there, through the operation of the facilities now growing into being there and in this city. The "Crescent," of a recent date, says that the elevator building there is now entirely completed and in perfect running order, ready to receive transfer or store any shipments of grain that may arrive in that port. It congratulates the people that the first long stride has been taken towards giving the city that position to which her geographical situation gives it claim—the outlet of the Mississippi valley. Before the close of January, Cairo will ship higher over 300,000 bushels of wheat, so that the glad voice of the elevator-engine will soon daily tell the tale of the golden era that is to dawn upon the Crescent city.

Leaving these generalities, the "Crescent" proceeds to details which we incorporate herein, as matter which we believe will be acceptable to many of our readers, as it furnishes a reliable idea of the costs and charges to which grain and other articles are subjected on their arrival in New Orleans. It costs to transfer and weigh grain from barge to ship, 1 cent per bushel; receiving, elevating, weighing and storing grain ten days, two cents per bushel, which includes delivering same on ship in bulk at wharf; storage for each additional ten days, or parts thereof, one-half cent per bushel; re-elevating, if desired, one-quarter cent per bushel; bagging and tying bags, one-half cent per bushel; bagging and sewing bags, one cent per bushel; bagging grain, one cent per bushel; drying grain, one cent per bushel; flour, storage per barrel for ten days (no extra charge for labor, but includes hoisting out of barge or boat and on board ship), five cents per barrel; flour, storage after first ten days, for each ten days thereafter or parts thereof, two cents per barrel. Pork, beef, lard or other rolling freight, first ten days, eight cents per barrel. Extra for each ten days thereafter, or parts thereof, three cents per barrel, which includes hoisting charge, same as flour.

The storage capacity of the elevator to which reference is made, is 750,000 bushels. A drying machine is attached, which has a capacity of 2,000 bushels per hour; while the facilities for handling are in correspondence with the rest.

Our Cairo city friends can have no expectation in this regard of which we would deny them a full realization. Cairo must be the gate through which all this trade must pass, and the Mississippi river the channel along which it must be borne. There is, therefore, an identity of interest that gives us a warm solicitude for the success of all projects in any manner therewith connected. The part of Cairo will be well performed, and the guarantee here furnished, of sufficient response by New Orleans, will afford our readers a great measure of real satisfaction. What Cairo has done and proposes to do, we shall take occasion to detail at our earliest convenience, assuring our New Orleans contemporaries that the great interest is committed to hands here that will be found equal to all emergencies as they may arise in the growth of this all-important undertaking.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Proposed Ship Canal.

There is pending in Congress a bill to appropriate \$12,000,000 to construct a canal around the Falls of Niagara. It will in all probability be enacted into a law. The men who have it in charge are skilled in the methods by which the people are robbed, and in this instance will use all the appliances of corruption at their command. Leaks like this are numerous; and through them the people's money flows in a stream almost as great as the stream of water which will flow through the proposed canal.

For Economy.

The president elect, general Grant, has at last concluded to speak upon public matters, and his first utterance is entitled to commendation. In a recent conversation he expressed in firm and decided terms his opposition to granting any more money subsidies to railroads until the finances are in a much better condition than at present. During his term of office he would insist that the most rigid economy should be observed. He might call spirits from the vasty deep; but would they come? He may insist upon economy; but will his party friends be influenced by his impertinencies? Doubtful!

Suckers.

The Chicago "Republican" explaining how the men of this state came to be called "suckers" says that "the prairies were wide, the tramps long, and at times water was scarce. The crawfish, sea cold water animal under all circumstances, and where he lives at all, he lores for his favorite liquor, if he can get it on no easier terms. The habitation of the happy crawfish is never out of water, in which sits the crustacean damp and cheerful. The early prairie traveler coming to one of the crawfish holes, even if the surface of the low soil was baked and parched, knew that there was water, and the adjacent reeds—perhaps he carried one stuck in his hat-band—furnished the ready means of drawing on the stock of the crawfish."

Congressional Representation.

In the states: Massachusetts, Minnesota, West Virginia, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Michigan, Grant received 632,427 votes and Seymour 309,666. These states voted to congress forty representatives. In the next congress these members will be all republicans. "Thus it appears," says the Cincinnati "Enquirer," "that to 632,427 voters of one particular faith and organization are assigned, forty members of congress; while to 309,666 voters not a single member is given!" To remedy this evil (for utter disregard of the wishes of the minority in a free government is nothing less than an evil), the "Enquirer" suggests this remedy: "Let the members of congress be chosen in all the states by general ticket. Let the state canvassers, after ascertaining the whole number of votes polled, assign to each ticket of congressmen its share of members, in the proportion its vote bears to the general aggregate. By this just and simple arithmetical process each party will obtain its due proportion of members. If there is an odd member, it should go to the ticket which had the largest fraction of votes."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Wayne Reid's Magazine—"Onward."

A monthly hundred-page magazine with the brief but explicit title "Onward," has come to our hands through the house of Rockwell & Co. Its aim is to fill a vacuum in the field of literature among the youth of America, but whatever its design, we esteem it one of the most refined and readable publications of the day. It is conducted by Capt. Wayne Reid, who has guaranteed to his publisher a circulation of 100,000. Vast as the number is, an appreciative reading public will certainly make it up. Entirely original, the matter is purely moral, elegant in diction, absorbingly interesting. It is printed upon the heaviest, satin-surfaced book paper, and is appropriately illustrated by wood cuts of a high order of excellence. Price per annum, \$3.50. Apply to Rockwell & Co.

It is said, that senator Morton, who has been assigned to the position of secretary of the treasury under general Grant, put himself out of the cabinet circle by his late speech on the finances.

Alexander H. Stephens has been appointed to the chair of professor of history in the Georgia university. He proposes to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new position early in January, next.

General Washington in eight years, from 1775 to 1783 received, to meet his expenses, a little over \$49,000. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the army under Adams.

Items of Interest.

Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the British gunboat *Bustard*, recently fired upon the town of Choochi, on the river Han, China. The Choochi men had fired on and plundered a boat load of provisions intended for the *Bustard*. He represented the matter to the authorities, who refused to make the required reparation on the score of alleged inability, when Lieutenant Johnson took the matter in hand himself and bombarded the town. Several persons were killed and a great deal of property destroyed.

One of the generals in Spain recently condemned a child only five years old to be shot as the son of a rebel. The child, not understanding the situation, moved about, and by extraordinary luck was not touched. The general then coolly threw it an orange, and while stooping to pick it up a second volley stretched it dead.

A young Albany girl, after receiving the attentions of a young man for several months, abruptly asked him when he intended to marry her. The young man then said he was not on the marry. She then broke a teapot, filled with boiling water, over his head. Wife-seeking bachelors should pack their traps and start at once for the village of Newton, Md. In this place there are forty marriagable widows and only eight widowers; sixty-three marriagable young ladies and eight single gentlemen; or one hundred and three single ladies and sixteen gentlemen. Happy sixteen!

A few years ago a gentleman residing in South Australia let loose a dozen rabbits on his estate. Recently, in one year, fifteen thousand of these animals were shot. There were also partridges and pheasants let loose, but they failed to increase in numbers.

There will soon be established in London a first-class daily paper, the special feature of which is to be the abandonment of the anonymous system. All the leading articles are to bear the signatures of their writers.

A Boston paper informs us that "Secretary Seward's marriage is said to have been prevented by the remonstrances of his family against his ringing that little bell."

Rare fruits are now hired by fashionable people to ornament their banquet tables. When the banquet is over the speculator removes his fruit, and it is next day on some other aristocratic board.

A tight boot, worn by Mr. Neville Bullit, of Louisville, caused mortification of the foot, and the wearer died in consequence.

The earthquake in San Francisco, lifted a heavy Adams press bodily, in the printing office of Mr. Bosqui, and moved it a foot from its original place.

The rice crop of British India has been destroyed by a deluge on the coast, and by drought in the interior, and a famine is approached.

One of the military orders of a veteran officer of a Highland light-horse regiment was: "Go double by two as long as ye light, and then single by ones the rest of ye."

In Paris there are forty theatres, and five hundred and eight hotels.

Swearing on the Bible was first introduced into judicial proceedings by the Saxons, about A. D. 600.

The Siamese twins exhibited at a country fair lately under the head of pears.

A negro preacher in London accompanies psalm tunes on the banjo.

THE SILENT CITY AT GREENWOOD.

There's a city vast yet voiceless, growing ever street on street.
Whither friends with friends e'er meeting, ever meeting never greet.
And whose rivals fierce and vengeful calm and silent mutely meet:
Never greeting ever meet.

There are traders without traffic, merchants without wares;
Tender brides in new-made chambers, where the trickling water stains;
Where the guests forget to come, and strange, listening silence reigns.
Listening silence ever reigns.

Ships sail past this silent city, but their owners quiet lie;
And no signals fly from top-tree 'gainst the glowing, crimson sky.
Telling the neglectful owner that his well-built Argosy
For the fleece is sailing by.

Here the belle forgets the fashions, mindless of her gown-white dress;
All upholstered now her toilet, free ungathered look and dress.
None here flatter face or figure, none come fondly to caress.
Tresses flow and none caress.

Hushed are all these many mansions, barred and bolted door and gate;
Narrow all the walls and earthy, and the roof-trees steep and straight;
Room for all—the high and lowly. Rich and poor here equal mate:
Equal dwell and equal mate.

Flowers are blooming near these mansions, kissed by lotus dew at night,
Breathing softly round their porches, flowing through the cooling light.
Peeping from their bells sweet music, peeping odors pure and white:
Peeping only to the night.

Here each keeps his well-earned dwelling, frowning naught of quarter-day;
Here landlord dums the tenant, and no tenant moves away;
Dwelling ever unvisited, dwelling from May to May:
Paying never quarter-day.

Hockens ever this mute city to its comrade living gay;
To its comrade laughing loudly, sitting on the pulsing lay.
Dread from its masqueraders pale, white spectres day by day:
Spectres now, men yesterday.

Thus two cities grow forever, parted by a narrow tide,
This the shadow, that the substance, growing by each other's side;
Gilding one into the other, and forevermore shall glide tripping over side by side.

Matters and Things in Our Siberia.

The village of Three Hyarachs, situated in the southern part of Kadiak, has a magnificent harbor which can hold vessels of 3600 tons and in which they can come quite near the shore. The village has about 450 houses, inhabited by Crookes. The harbor is full of salmon, so that if the fishermen have only enough salt and casks they can fill 100,000,000 barrels in one summer.

Smugglers should pack and bring their skins and furs in cases, so that the quantity and quality may not be known, as the customs-house is satisfied by a brief description of so many cases. The inspectors don't seem to care what the cases contain.

The Aleuts are very fond of their little children and like to see them well dressed. The merchants going out for trade to Alaska will do well to take a supply of children's clothing.

All competent judges favor the removal of the seat of government of Alaska to the island Kadiak, as this place is more central and almost as near San Francisco as Sitka.

Copper river abounds in copper, large nuggets of which are found in the stream and on the banks. This fact should attract the attention of all interested in metals.

Aleutian ladies are said to drink before dinner a bottle of whisky. They dine on all sorts of game and venison, and after dinner, for desert, relish whale oil instead of champagne.

The Aleuts find much pleasure in eating raw fish, and think it delicious.

There are in Sitka more bar-rooms than private houses.

Who is Menard?

Menard is the colored member of congress from Louisiana. He is a dingy mulatto, thirty years of age, and of medium stature. He speaks fluently but incoherently, and professes to be a politician of no mean pretensions. He says he is a grand son of general Menard, who emigrated from the province of Louisiana to Illinois before that state became a member of the union. Menard labored on a farm in Southern Illinois until he was nineteen, when he removed to the northern part of the state. There he worked during the summer months, and attended school during the winter. In 1859 he entered Liberia College, Ohio, where he remained until 1861, when he visited Canada, returning to the United States in 1863. He entered the army as hospital steward in this city, but remained only a few months, when he was assigned a desk in the immigration bureau of the interior department. The prejudice exhibited towards him in his official position soon induced him to resign, and, disgusted with the government, he sailed for British Honduras. Here he was employed by the British Honduras Company to make an exploration of the country, which he did to the satisfaction of the government. He next visited Jamaica and Hayti, returning to New York in 1865. Here he remained but a short time, and again shipped for New Orleans, where he arrived in September, and, as he says, commenced at once to organize the republican party of the south.

The Cabinet Slate.

The following is the new cabinet "s-late," for the week just ended:
Secretary of State—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.
Secretary of War—General John M. Schofield, (United States army), of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy—Admiral David D. Porter, (United States navy), of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Navy—Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio.
Postmaster General—Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York.
Attorney General—Hon. Quich Sabe(?), of the south.

Official Vote of West Virginia.

Grant, 29,188; Seymour, 29,246; Grant's majority, 8,942. In 1861 the whole vote for president was 34,578; Lincoln received 23,798, and Seymour 10,780. Lincoln's majority being 13,018. The republican vote increased in 1864, the democratic vote has increased.

It is the subject of the Directors of this company to furnish the people of this region with a safe and reliable Home Company.

Thousands of Dollars.

Are annually sent to the East, for no better or safer insurance than is offered by this company. Applications received and Policies issued by JOHN P. HELY, AGENT AT CAIRO, ILL.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Amnesty and Pardon for All.

Washington, December 24, 1868.

Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore sent forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 29th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865; on the 7th day of September, 1867; and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and

Whereas, The authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such Presidential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people and their respect for and attachment to the national Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection, or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 93d. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President, F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

Gossip says that the inaugurators of the present bull movement in New York, borrowed from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of gold and exchange on stock collaterals, and sold it for currency,—thereby putting themselves in a strong financial position to hold their Central stock. It is reported that the gold and exchange are to be returned in January.

The New York Central will hereafter prove with western roads on freights,—those relations having been made with the Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, and Northwestern roads.

The reverend doctor Dunne, an eminent catholic priest, died in Chicago on last Tuesday.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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Assets Dec. 1st, 1868.

United States \$20,000 00
McClure County 10 per cent Bonds 5,000 00
Capital Stock secured by Mortgages on Unimproved Real Estate, worth at least \$200,000 90,000 00
Cash in Bank 2,778 71
Premiums due from Agents 5,114 41
Office Furniture 250 00
Total \$115,023 12

LOSSES UNPAID.....NONE.
OTHER DEBTS OF COMPANY.....NONE.

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We will sell Prints, for best brands, at from .28 to 1.25 per Yard
Wide Blue Ribbed Muslin at 15¢
Heavy yard wide Blue Ribbed at 15¢
All-wool Flannel at 15¢
White Blankets per pair, at \$3.50
Large size all-wool Heavy Blue Ribbed at 4.25
New style latest Cheats at \$3 and upwards
Good Linsay at 20¢
Elegant and very heavy changeable and figured Poppins, per yard, from 25 to 40¢
Bible Poplins, per yard, from 30¢
Good yard-wide Merinos at 40¢

A large assortment of

Black and Colored Blankets at 25 cents ANTI-UPWARDS.

And numerous other styles of Dress Goods corresponding low.

All-wool Handkerchiefs at	10¢
Good Table Linen per yard, at	15¢
Irish Linen, yard wide	15¢
All-wool Socks	30¢
Ladies' Merino Hose	15¢
Merino Undershirts and Drawers	30¢

Also, a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Such as

LACES

EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FRINGES, GIMPS, SATIN TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, Etc

Alexander Kid Gloves	\$1 75
French Corsets	1 00
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And all other Goods correspondingly low.

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