

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

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DAILY EDITION,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1869.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO

A CORRUPT AND PROFLIGATE BODY.

They are coming to light—all the abominations of the present congress. The different departments at Washington are crowded by "fast women," employed nominally as clerks, but who are nothing more or less than concubines or whores to the members of Congress. And so the tax-burdened people of this country pay these congressmen not only their \$5,000 salary, but an additional sum, ranging from \$800 to \$1,200 to cover the expenses of their kept women! Washington is sodomized! Why is the fire withheld?

This abominable state of things is all attributable to the radical ascendancy in congress of the last eight years. Nothing like it was ever heard of before, in the whole history of the government. These radicals have had, and now have, more than two-thirds of both branches of congress. They make all laws, impose the taxes, and vote away the money. And now we are told, too, that this corrupt body ought to be authorized, by a constitutional amendment, to make laws hereafter to force negro suffrage and negro officeholding upon States whose people have again and again protested against the outrage. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, an independent republican, declared a few days since, in the senate chamber, that the "social condition of this country is quite as bad as the financial condition. He said he "knew something of the character of the people of other countries, and he firmly believed that there is less virtue and morality in American society to-day than in any other on the face of the earth."

RADICAL VINDICTIVENESS.

The radicals cannot forget that Georgia cast her vote for Seymour and Blair. It is a crime for which that State will be compelled to do long and humiliating penance. To commence with, the State must occupy a territorial position like Virginia, her people suffering the tyranny of taxation without representation, and all other grievances that a relentless and despotic Congress may choose to place upon them.

On the 25th day of June last, Georgia was admitted to the Union under her reconstructed Constitution; her carpetbaggers were admitted to seats in Congress, drew their pay, and assisted in the legislation of the country. General Meade, the military commander, surrendered his authority to the hands of the scalawag usurpers of the State government, and the Freedman's bureau bent its energies to the work of carrying the State for Grant and Colfax. Georgia as a reconstructed State was, in truth, pronounced "a success," and radical speculators on the result of the pending presidential contest put down her electoral vote as certain for the radical candidates. But the people triumphed, voted for Seymour and Blair, and thus defying the will of the radical majority did what radicalism finds it impossible to excuse.

For voting its sentiments the State must be remanded into vassalage, to do penance at radical bidding. And Meade, having used his army only indifferently well in the work of intimidation, has also been punished by the appointment of Sheridan to the Lieutenant Generalcy, a position to which the former was entitled by every consideration that usually controls in such cases.

Whatever pretext the radical Congress may urge for its course toward Georgia the true one is found in the complexion of the people's politics. The expulsion of negro members from Legislature is used as a mere "make-believe," about which the radicals care little or nothing. Georgia's democracy alone unites her for radical fellowship; and the denial to her of representation, preserves a sufficient radical preponderance in Congress to over-ride the veto power of the president, and to pass, despite the president, any partisan measure the exigency of the times may require.

How much further radical aggressions upon the liberties of the people will be permitted to go, we cannot say. There is a dumb, quiet submission to their outrages, well calculated to cause patriots to despair; and but for the lingering hope that they will be brought to a reckoning before the last vestige of a constitutional government is wiped out by them, the people would pray for stability, quiet and certainty, even through the throes of a revolution and the establishment of an empire. If that end must come, let it come quickly, for it can have no troubles greater than those upon which we are rapidly drifting.

The president has appointed A. P. K. Safford, Esq., brother of our fellow-citizen, A. B. Safford, governor of Arizona territory. Mr. A. P. K. Safford has served in the California legislature and other positions of trust, and has distinguished himself for an honesty and uprightness of purpose common to but few of our latter-day office-holders. Up to the outbreak of the war he was a democrat, and is not now given to all the extremes of radicalism. His appointment is a good one.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Democratic Mayor.
At the election held in Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday, James Renwick, democrat, was chosen mayor by a decided majority. This is an unexpected victory. The fifteenth constitutional amendment did it.

A New Sect.
C. L. Balch, an ex-universalist preacher, organized a new religious sect in Chicago, yesterday, based on the broadest liberty of thought and holding to the belief in a real Holy Ghost. It is quite strong and embraces some of the best intellects in Chicago.

Civil War in Mexico.
The New York 'Herald's' Mexico correspondent says that the civil war in the state of Tamaulipas continues to rage with unabated fury. A party of rebels, under Vargas, defeated Escobedo's troops near Villa Grassa, capturing his equipage, archives and \$27,000 in specie. The same party attacked the city of Lenares, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The latest dispatches say that Escobedo's policy toward the rebels is of the most bloody and relentless character. Nothing but extermination satisfies him. He has given orders to have shot all foreigners who are not provided with passports. In pursuance of these barbarous orders, two American citizens on their return from Saltillo to Rio Grande were robbed by the military, then shot and their bodies hung upon trees. If these had been negroes, another war with Mexico would follow.

More Nominations.
The following nominations were made on Monday last:

James M. Ashley, governor of Montana; Warren B. Bateman, United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio. A. P. K. Safford, governor of Arizona. Gerry W. Hazleton, attorney for Wisconsin.

B. D. Denison, chief justice for Washington Territory.

Elwood Evans, associate justice for Washington.

Aaron B. Maynard, attorney for the eastern district of Michigan.

John H. Standish, attorney for the western district of Michigan.

John A. Norris, pension agent for Columbus, Ohio.

Frank Walcott, receiver of the land office in Wyoming.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.
Lewis Dugal, for Denver, Colorado. L. B. Leyman, for Helena, Montana. Henry Weller, for Santa Fe, Mexico. Jacob P. Clark, for Olympia, Washington Territory.

Wm. J. Berry, for Prescott, Arizona.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.
Dr. T. Rush Spencer, for New Mexico. Wm. H. Beadle, for Dacotah.

Henry D. Washburne, for Montana. Col. E. D. Ruger, for Wyoming.

ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
A. O. Ferry, for Washington Territory. Thomas F. Shaw, 2d district, Ohio. Jno. G. Miller, 10th district, New York.

COLLECTORS.
L. Weltzell, West Ohio. Richard B. Pullen, 2d district, Ohio. Daniel B. Priest, 6th district, Wisconsin.

Henry R. Rolston, 1st district, Michigan.

ST. LOUIS ASSESSOR.
Alton R. Easton has been appointed assessor for the 1st district of Missouri.

Paducah Custom House.
Mr. Trimble introduced a bill on Monday for \$100,000 for a post office and custom house in Paducah.

A Huge Hebeury.
A Philadelphia dispatch dated the 5th inst., says that about four hundred thousand dollars in securities were stolen from the beneficial savings fund Monday. They were non-convertible registered bonds; ninety-three thousand dollars of the 150,000 coupon bonds were 5-20s. The society will have over \$130,000 to meet the claims of three thousand depositors. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward is offered.

Payments to depositors for the present is suspended. A combination lock on the vault, as well as a smaller safe inside, was forced with apparent ease.

The leading democrats of congress consistently advocated the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act on constitutional grounds. They have no love for Grant, and do not care to shield him from a blow with congress; but they have a love for consistency. They opposed the law from the start, and when the question of repeal was raised they could not stultify their former record or ignore it, although by doing so they might have paralyzed the real strength of the radical party. All honor to them for their devotion to the right.

What does that plank in the radical Chicago platform mean that declares that the matter of suffrage in the loyal States belongs to the people thereof? If it means what it says how does the radical party reconcile it with the effort upon the part of congress, to press the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, before the people have a chance to express themselves upon it? Radicalism feeds upon inconsistencies, outrages upon popular rights and public plunder.

Radical office beggars are holding out their plates in Washington with a tireless assiduity; but the shower of official porridge doesn't descend much. Poor fellows.

LAND, LABOR AND MONEY.

Speech of Mr. Travillick in behalf of the Great Labor Reform Movement.

The announcement that Richard T. Travillick, the distinguished advocate of the great labor reform movement, would address the citizens of Cairo at the court house last night, drew out a very respectable audience. Mr. J. Y. Turner was called to the chair and M. B. Harrell was chosen secretary, when Mr. Travillick was introduced to the audience. He presents every evidence of being what he professes to be: a laboring man, strong, hardy, well developed, and vigorous in both mind and body. He occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery of his speech, receiving the while, the closest attention of his hearers.

As a plea for the cause he has espoused we consider Mr. T.'s effort both able and effective. It is manifestly the result of study and research, and, in many respects is exhaustive. We can give nothing more than a mere synopsis of it, and shall no doubt fail to do the gentleman justice even in that.

He discussed his subject under three heads—Land, Labor and Money. Proceeding with the first division, he remarked that history, the libraries of the world, failed to inform us of the time and process at and by which man became invested with title to the soil. God gave the earth as a heritage to man, and for two thousand years it was held by the people in common. In Palestine, throughout Syria, Asia and Asia Minor wells were property as cattle and tenements were; but the lands were held in common. When William the conqueror entered Britain, however, he dispossessed the occupants and gave the land to his followers, and from this date forward we hear of marketable lands, and of landlords. The speaker dwelt at length upon this point, introducing Ireland, Scotland and England to illustrate the evils growing out of the relations of landlord and tenant. Irishmen were here, not because Erin was not endeared to their hearts as the home of their ancestry, as the land of their own nativity, and by a thousand sacred associations. They were here because the few had robbed them of the soil; because the few possessed the land and the many were landless. Scotland is famed for the grandeur and magnificence of her scenery, for the beautiful waters of her streams, for her music and her bards; but there the county of Sutherland stretching from sea to sea belonged to the Duke of Sutherland, and half the entire territory was held and owned by twelve men. In England the lords and earls ride hours and days upon their own domain, and yet as far as the eye can scan around them, lie their own possessions. The lords of the soil feeling insecure, dreading the encroachments of the landless, organized the soldiery, until now every eighth man in Europe is a soldier. He is not a soldier to protect the laboring man, the man who toils for his bread, but to protect the lords of the soil. The soldiery had to be paid and parliament laid a tax upon the people; thus was the poor man taxed to pay a soldiery established to keep them off of their own land, an inheritance of which they were robbed by the power of might. Noticing the progress of events in America, noticing the alarming fact that fifty-eight per cent of the wealth of the country was held by four per cent of the population, the speaker admonished the people that unless they aroused themselves to the emergencies of the times, the condition of affairs so deplorable and oppressive in Ireland Scotland and England, would be inaugurated in the United States.

Congress had no right to divest the people of a single acre of the public domain. It should hold it in sacred trust for actual settlers at Congress price; yet during the past two years it had given to companies and corporations an area of lands twice that of England; and altogether had robbed the people of 186,000,000 of acres, a domain greater than that of the Empire of France; greater than that of the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania Delaware and Ohio combined; and that, not halting here, there are bills pending before that body for the appropriation of 228,000,000 more!

The speaker illustrated the villainies of the corporations into which these appropriations fall, referring to the robbery of Michigan by the Suez canal company, a company that had received 750,000 acres of mineral and timber lands, worth \$300,000,000 for \$175,000 dollars worth of work.

Congress, the speaker declared, has no right to alienate the public lands from the people. Had the land of America been occupied by the people, each man the owner of such an area as he could successfully till, our western frontier now would be a "living wall and a human wood," requiring no soldiery for its protection, a barrier against invasion, an army for the country in the pursuits of peace. Had the South been owned by the people,

each man allotted such a surface as he could till, the foot of a slave would never have marked the American continent, and there would have been no war of rebellion.

Passing to the consideration of "money," the speaker, defined what was meant by "money"—gold and silver were not money unless stamped with the sanction of the sovereign government. We have no space to follow the gentleman in his consideration of this branch of his subject, so as to give the reader anything like a definite idea of its treatment. He declared that Wall street dictated terms to Congress; and that Wall street was responsible for the contraction of the currency. The contraction had failed to make the dollar worth more than it was; and poured a higher rate of interest into the coffers of the capitalists. Touching revenue taxes he enlarged upon the burdens sustained by the poor man. Everything he wore upon his body, every article of food, all the necessaries of life were taxed. Matches that cost 25 cents a gross at the factory, pay a tax of \$1 44; tea pays 55 cents per pound in gold, and coffee 15 cents; the boots the poor man wears are taxed eleven times; and to wring these taxes from his hard earnings the government employs more tax-gatherers than Gen. Scott had soldiers in Mexico. The speaker referred to the prostration of the manufacturing and industrial interests. In 1860 the United States owned 6 per cent more tonnage than Great Britain; now she has only 40 per cent. Great Britain's tonnage. Last year 2,600,000 tons were tied up or sold. The ship yards are quiet, 7,000 caulkers are unemployed, and in the country 2,000,000 of people are without labor. The resources of the country were unchanged; our soil, was as productive, our mines as rich, and our timber abundant, yet a producing force equal to \$900,000,000 was idle. This condition comes from mismanagement, from a violation of the philosophical laws of government.

The public debt is \$2,600,000,000. The National Labor Union proposes the payment of this vast sum without imposing upon the people a single dollar of taxation. They will make the dollar worth a dollar in payment of all debts, public as well as private; they will then make the rate of interest correspond with the general increase in the wealth of the country, which increase is 3 1/2 per cent. They would increase the circulation to \$35 per capita. This would absorb \$1,400,000,000; or, in other words, would require our present circulation of \$600,000,000 to be increased, by the redemption of bonds, \$800,000,000. The births and immigration, (each individual requiring his \$35), would necessitate a further annual increase of the circulation, equal to four per cent of the remaining public debt. Hence by births and immigration the entire national debt would be wiped out in twenty-five years, without the payment of a dollar in the way of taxes, to that end. The people demand more money and cheaper money. The business necessities of the country call for \$35 per capita. We have but \$13. France has \$35 to \$37; Great Britain has \$33; but the rate of interest maintained shows that no man has too much money. Expand, then, our circulation. It will regulate itself. Pay 3 1/2 per cent interest, that amount is the general increase of our wealth. If the bondholder can make more than that he will cash his bond and employ his money in a way to make more. If money becomes too plentiful, of which there is no danger, and business fails to yield 3 1/2 per cent., money will go back into bonds where it will yield that amount. Inaugurate this condition of affairs and labor will receive its reward. The poor man's dollar will be worth a dollar, and the bulls and bears will not as now, be wringing from the sweat and toil of labor his twelve and fifteen per cent; our commerce will again whiten every sea with its vessels; our looms and anvils and forges will again give out the hum of industry, and peace and prosperity will again crown the whole land.

Laboring men should bend their energies to this end. They should support no candidate who does not openly avow himself in favor of these principles. They are the principles of the people, and upon their application to affairs of government depends the government's stability. Make your grocers talk for the people or refuse to patronize them; take no newspaper that is an enemy of your cause, and soon the 400,000 members of the Labor Union will swell to a million. Down with parties and up with the people; be true to yourselves, and the cause you have espoused will surely triumph, and the Labor Union will be the ruling power of the land.

No Southern State will be recognized as an equal partner in this "blessed" Union of ours until it is thoroughly radicalized and elects a governor and legislature pledged to all the schemes of radicalism. This is the inflexible determination of our "glorious" congress, and if Grant wants a "bust-up," let him prescribe any less humiliating process for reconstruction, and he will have it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCE NO. 76.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Cairo:
Section 1. That section 5 of an ordinance to adopt the Ordinance of the city of Cairo as revised and codified, be amended by striking out the words "or appointed by the City Council," in the first and second lines of said section.
Section 2. All officers appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice of the City Council, may be removed at any time by a majority of the members elected convened in joint meeting, whenever the said Council shall think the interests of the city require such removal.
Provided, That the Mayor shall have authority to suspend from duty at any time whenever in his opinion the interests of the city require it, any officer, servant, or employee of the city, holding his position by virtue of an appointment by the Mayor, in accordance with the provisions of section 17 article 2 of the city charter; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to report any suspension he may make to the City Council at the first joint meeting after such suspension; and unless his action in the premises shall be disapproved by a majority of all the members elected to both branches of the City Council, the suspension shall operate as a dismissal from the date thereof.
Sec. 3. The term of office of all officers appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, shall expire annually, on the 9th day of March.
Approved, April 6, 1869.
JOHN H. OBERLY, Mayor.

THE MEXICAN EVER-BEARING

STRAWBERRY.

The Best Variety Known

A CONTINUOUS AND PROLIFIC bearer from the first of June until frost; rich, sub-acid flavor, fine size, strong grower, vigorous habit. Altogether superior to any other known variety. Price \$3 per dozen. The undersigned are the General Agents for Southern Illinois, (Counties along and south of O.) A. M. R. L., of whom, or their authorized agents, all plants or berries in Southern Illinois must be ordered. From a large amount of testimony the following letter to J. P. Whiting, Esq., of Detroit, gives an idea of the estimation in which this variety is held by those familiar with its superior characteristics:
Dundee, Mich., March 4, 1869.

J. P. WHITING—Sir: In answer to your inquiry relative to the introduction of the Mexican Ever-Bearing Strawberry into this country, I have the honor to state that it was brought from Mexico in the fall of 1855, by F. Mack, an intimate friend of our family, who presented us with a slip, from which the vines of F. scabron were propagated.
The vines are vigorous growers, and sufficiently hardy to endure any ordinary heat or cold. This Strawberry is a prolific bearer, opening its blossoms early in the spring, and continuing to blossom and bear until the frost cuts the vines in the fall. The flavor of the berry is excellent; and, owing to its firmness and lack of acidity, will bear transportation better than any other strawberry. Respectfully,
J. W. MASON, M. D.

The following testimony is from A. B. Taber, proprietor of the Biddle House, Detroit, formerly of the Richmond House, Chicago:
Detroit, January 25, 1869.

This is to certify that I have, during the months of June, July, August, September and October, seen and eaten the Strawberry called the Mexican Ever-Bearing, and grown by J. P. Whiting & Co., in the season of 1868, and find them to be a fine fruit of rich flavor, good size, and well worthy of cultivation. A. B. TABER, Proprietor Biddle House, Detroit, Mich.

Hubbard & Kerney, General Agents for Southern Illinois, for E. L. Legg & Co., Chicago, General Agents for the State.

H. W. HUBBARD,

CENTRALIA:

W. B. KERNEY, Cairo.

J. P. WHITING & CO., Proprietors, ap61&w2m Detroit, Michigan.

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WARD'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT!

Now has a reputation over all other remedies before the public, for the reason it has cured many cases that have baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and pronounced incurable by them. Persons suffering with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick or Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Typhoid and Billious Fevers, Coughs, Colic, Consumption, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, Back or Back, should at once procure a bottle each of these invaluable remedies and be restored at once to perfect health. EUREKA TONIC is good for Debility from any cause. It has no equal as a Female Remedy. It aids Digestion and purifies the Blood, and prevents disease, cleansing the system of all impurities, which if left remain, produce a sallow complexion and bring on disease that makes life one of misery. Ward's Eureka Tonic is compounded of the purest Vegetable Extracts, and is pleasant to take, and mild in its action on the system.

Try one bottle—it will keep your Liver and Stomach right, and prevent biliousness.

W. M. WARD, Covington, Ky.

A. R. WHITAKER,

Wholesale and Retail Agent, Cairo, Illinois.

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Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, possessing those intrinsic medicinal properties which belong to an old and Pure Gin.
Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. Binger & Co., established 1815, No. 15 Beaver street, New York. mar3 dly

A Card.
A Clergyman, while residing in North America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Biddle House, New York City. feb1-3m