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THE BULLETIN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1871.

JOHN H. OBERLY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:
[*Subscription.*]

One week, by carrier,	25
One year by carrier, in advance	10 00
One month by mail,	75
Three months,	$2 25
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One year,	8 00

The official paper of Alexander county and of the city of Cairo; the only morning daily in Southern Illinois; a wide-awake journal; small, but fearless; outspoken on all subjects of interest to the public; with a large and increasing circulation, the Bulletin solicits the patronage of intelligent readers and enterprising business men.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

John H. Oberly & 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.

For President, 1872,

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,

OF WISCONSIN.

Subject to the decision of the national democratic convention.

[The New York World on Senator Doolittle.]

"His record is so consistent and untarnished that it may be likened to a straight line drawn across a puzzle—a clear beam, unswerved by the fluctuating atmosphere of American politics, through the past twenty years."

[*From a speech by Senator Doolittle, delivered at Detroit, in 1868.*]

"Let us act by the people of the South as Camillus proposed to do by the Latiums after they had rebelled against Rome and had been put down by the armies of that power. When the question arose in the senate: 'What shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium?' there were some even there who shouted: 'Confiscate their property; make them slaves.' There was, however, none that day who would have made them slaves to their own slaves. But Camillus, whose speech of a single line has made his name immortal, said: 'Senators, let us make them fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome!' Let us, now that they have laid down the arms of their rebellion and have renewed their allegiance to the union and the flag, make the Southern people our fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of the nation."

THE democratic state central committee of Arkansas have taken the departure.

A LUMBER firm of Metropolis has failed for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the town is proud accordingly.

SENATOR CAMERON has made public declaration that he is not a candidate for vice president, but that he is enthusiastically in favor of the re-election of Grant to the presidency.

THE Missouri *Democrat*, the radical organ of St. Louis, is very anxious to know the present political position of Senator Schurz. But Schurz remains quiet. He hasn't got courage enough to take the "new departure" his good senses tells him he should take.

THE CAIRO BULLETIN, Augusta (Me.) *Standard*, Racine (Wis.) *Argus*, Memphis *Appeal*, Mound City *Journal* and several other papers east, west, north and south have declared for Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as the democratic candidate for president in 1872.

GEN. HANCOCK's friends, at the federal capital, are pulling the wires to secure his nomination for the presidency by the democratic party. The General has many and very warm friends and they have been working in his interest with great industry ever since before the last national democratic convention.

FOSTER and Fair, the two sensational criminals of the period, one of whom was to pay the penalty of an outraged law to-day and the other on the 28th, have both been respited; and now that the farce of indicating the law by long and expensive trials has been gone through with and sentence pronounced in both instances, we may look for the usual ending: commutation to imprisonment for life and a full pardon for both in a year or two. The power of the lawyers is greater than the law in these cases.

THE Dardanelle (Ark.) *Chronicle* don't take kindly to the new departure and cries to the northern democracy after the manner of a ranting stage player: "Away with your promises; 'we will have none of them. Ye cowards and hypocrites! The southern 'democracy will unite with no such 'putrid mass of corruption." Now, all this ranting upon the part of the southern Bourbons is unnecessary. If they will make fools of themselves, who cares. If they don't want to go with the northern democracy they can go to the devil.

As a matter of course, the republican press will now open their batteries on the Irish. They have already done so. In the issue of Wednesday last, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The Irish 'people, taken as a whole, are in all 'things pertaining to themselves most 'disunited, intolerant, revengeful, and 'malignant. The whole history of Ire'land, ancient and modern, is a succes'sion of Irish perfidy to Irishmen and 'Ireland. Ireland was never betrayed, 'was never sold for money, was never 'disgraced, dishonored, or degraded 'save by her own sons; and the Irish 'never display more unflinching cour'age than in a row or a warfare in which 'their opponents are exclusively Irish."

THE ORANGEMEN—WHO AND WHAT ARE THEY?

In the defeat of the Irish at the battle of the Boyne, 1690, all the hopes entertained by the Catholics of that unfortunate country were dissipated, and Protestant ascendency became permanently established. Resulting from this battle, a spirit of the most malignant hatred sprang up between the Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics, and since that day they have always been anxious to shed each others blood.

In the latter part of the last century the Catholics of Ireland organized secret societies called "The Defenders" or "Ribbonmen," and ostensibly to counteract the influence of these societies the Irish Protestants organized what was then called "The Loyal Orange 'Institution," which had its secret signs, obeyed unknown authority and perpetrated frequent outrages upon the Catholics, destroying their property and shedding their blood, compliments which the Ribbonmen returned, and have been paying back ever since, with interest.

In time Ireland became the theater on which these two religio-political societies enacted the most shameful outrages—the whole peasantry siding with one or other of the great parties which divided the state. "Most of them," says Allison, the Protestant historian, "were members of Orange or Ribbon 'lodges; where mutual animosity was 'was fostered, and implicite obedience 'to chiefs inculcated; and whenever 'they met in any considerable numbers, 'insults were exchanged, and not un'frequently wounds and death were the 'consequence." Year after year, the hatred between Orangemen and Ribbonmen became intensified, and in 1830, on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne, the country armed for civil war, and blood was shed in every part of the island. It is these animosities which led to the scenes of blood and violence that made last Wednesday a marked day in the history of New York city.

In the language of the Chicago *Post*, that most malevolent of anti-Catholic journals, "the existence of the Orange organization is malevolent in every sense." It is out of place on American soil. Its objects are to support and defend the reigning king or queen of Great Britain, the Protestant religion, the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the succession to the throne in the present royal family so long as it remains Protestant. They associate also in honor of King William, the third, prince of Orange whose name they bear. The organization has five degrees or orders, the highest being called the Scarlet Degree. It has its grand lodges, county, district and subordinate lodges. Any member marrying a Catholic must be instantly expelled. The oath each member in the United States takes is the same as that taken in Great Britain. Its object is to unite an anti-Catholic church with the State, and it loses no opportunity to incite its Catholic enemies to violence by rude and shameful insults. One of its songs begins—

Water, water,
Holy water,
Sprinkle the Catholics, every one;
We'll cut them asunder,
And make them lie under,
The Protestant boys will carry the gun,
(Chorus)—Croppies, lie down;
Croppies, lie down;
We'll make all the Catholic Croppies lie down.

On its banners it flaunts the mottoes: "Down with the Pope!" "Remember the Boyne," "The Orange above the Green," etc.

From this statement it will be seen that the Irish Catholics have at least some reason—the reason of old-time hatred and present insult—to incite them to riot when the Orangemen turn out to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. But, nevertheless, they have no right to allow their passions to get the better of their judgment—they have no right to interfere even with the Orangemen's right of procession—and, when they do, the strong arm of the law should crush them—make them respect the liberties of the land whose hospitable shores they have sought in search of that liberty they cannot find at home.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

HE IS INTERVIEWED BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK STANDARD—BELIEVES GRANT TO BE THE ONLY AVAILABLE RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY —NO HOPE FOR GREELEY.

[Extract from the Report of the Interview in the Standard.]

Correspondent—Do you think that Butler'selection to be governor of Massachusetts at this time would give him any advantage in the next presidential canvass?

Mr. Phillips—But do you think that there is any doubt that Grant will be renominated?

C.—I suppose there is none whatever.

Mr. P.—I don't think there is any doubt that he will be elected if any Republican is elected. But I think there is a doubt about it whether, if the Southern States are left in their present position, any Republican is elected. The chief danger to Grant is coming from the South rather than the North. I don't think there is any danger at the North.

C.: You don't think, sir, that Mr. Greely will injure his chances much?

Mr. P.—Not a bit. I believe Greeley would like to be nominated. It is no particular reflection on him. I never knew the prominent American that wasn't dying to be nominated for president. But I think Mr. Greeley has no more chance of getting either the nomination or election than Moke-to-vato, and he has been dead a year. I don't think there is any prominent member of the republican party that can injure Grant or that stands in the way of his nomination. I think that unless there is a great change in twelve months the nomination of anybody else but Grant will be certain to result in a democratic victory.

C.—May I ask you what is your opinion of the *Tribune's* course?

Mr. P.—I think there is no trouble in regard to the *Tribune's* supporting Mr. Greeley. With all his weakness I don't think there is a great deal more peril in the chance that it should support Judge Chase than in its confusing the republican ranks by any support of Greeley. I think Greeley ever liked Grant, but on the whole, I don't believe he will interfere with the success of the republican party.

C.—And you look forward to ONE MORE SQUARE CONTEST. between the republicans and the democrats?

Mr. P.—I do; I believe that the democrats mean to carry the country if they can on republican principles, and it is a wise, it is a very cunning scheme. I think the republicans are foolish enough to let the battle be fought on that dead man's grave, instead of pushing ahead and taking the advance ground which would sweep the country into their support for the next ten years.

C.—How do you explain this state of apathy which you speak of, sir?

Mr. P.: Because although, as is perfectly well known Grant's best and closest admirers are Butler and Morton, yet it is true that he is surrounded by men who take off the edge of the advantage which those two men give him. Either of those two men in the Presidential chair would end the ku-klux in six days. But Grant has around him a class of men one-third rebel and some of them one-half non-committal, and they take off the whole edge of what ought to be the President's decision in exercising the powers that congress has entrusted to him.

A MODERN PEREGRINE PICKLE.

Of the newly appointed Collector of the port of Mobile the Detroit *Free Press* says:

The adventures of Willard Warner, now appointed Collector of the port of Mobile, are interesting to the carpet-bag fraternity generally. Long since the close of the war he has been doing service among his party friends in Ohio. He went to Alabama with his carpet-bag in his hands, and while looking about for something to turn up was called upon to serve as a grand jury of in the United States District Court, but claimed that he was a citizen of Ohio. This was in 1868. A few months afterward he was elected to the United States Senate as a citizen of Alabama, to fill an unexpired term which was supposed to have been left vacant while Alabama was out of the Union. When the end of that term was reached the people had refused to see that he was re-elected for six years. The legislature made choice of another and a better man, whom the Radical majority in the Senate have been mean enough to deny admission to his seat. Warner's sacrifices had been great. He could not return to Ohio and claim citizenship and office there, and the people of Alabama had no use for him so he remained in Washington, boring the administration for some people where he could get a living without resorting to his wits. He was appointed Govenor of New Mexico, but finally declined the position because it was not sufficiently remunerative, unless he was made *ex-officio* Indian Agent. His ambition has finally been gratified. He has been made collector of the port of Mobile, where the services are light and the pay remunerative. He can again pack his carpet-bag and return to Alabama with songs of gladness upon his lips.

NEWSPAPER POINTS.

The New York *Herald* is valued at $5,000,000, and is owned by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, Jr., having been presented to him by his father.

The Evening *Post* was valued by John J. Cisco and two referees, some months since at $1,250,000.

The New York *Times* is valued at $1,500,000; $1,000,000 has been offered for it and refused.

The New York *World* is valued at $1,200,000. More capital was sunk to make it than any other newspaper ever started in this or any other country.

The *Tribune* is valued at $2,000,000, and could not be purchased for that amount.

The *Evening Mail* is valued at $150,000. Cyrus W. Field lately purchased one-third interest in it for $50,000.

The *Evening Telegram* is valued at $200,000 and is not for sale.

The New York *Sun* is valued at $1,500,000, and pays 7 per cent. on a larger amount.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is valued at $250,000, but it would take a larger sum to purchase it.

The *Journal of Commerce* is valued at $500,000.

The Daily and Weekly *News* are valued at $800,000.

The daily circulation of the *News* and *Sun* approximate closer than any other two daily newspapers in the city.

The New York *Star*, Mr. Joseph Howard's paper, is valued at $500,000 but is not for sale.

STYLISH.

[From the Commerce Dispatch.]

The Cairo BULLETIN is stylish in her new dress. Something of a city air about it.—But Cairo is a city.

VOUDOUISM.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of July 9th, contains an account of a circumstance that has come to light in that city, in which the life of a young lady of a highly respectable family will probably be sacrificed to jealousy and superstition. The facts in the case are these: "A young man named Cotier had formed an attachment for a young Creole lady and addressed her. His advanced were well received and it became bruited about that they were to be married. It reached the ears of a quadroon woman who was very much attached to the young man. She at once visited a "Voudou priestess," from whom she procured a powder which, if given to the young lady, would make her lose her lover. Through the instrumentality of a servant girl the powder was administered, and shortly afterward the yong lady became sick. Her health has rapidly given way ever since. Physicians were called in, and, though baffled for a time, found out that she was suffering from a strong vegetable poison. Close questioning of the servant girl soon developed the facts in the case. Through the instrumentality of a skillful detective all the parties interested in the outrage have benn discovered, but, as yet, no legal steps have been taken in the matter. It is hoped the young lady's life can be saved, but her health will be permanently" injured.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS ON MR LO.

"Gris" is traveling in the Western country, and illustrates the difference between the modern Indian and the "untutored" savage known to romance, in the following observation. "Pictures in the old geography represent the Indian standing solitary and in a melancholy attitude on a rock, gazing in a sad, reflective way upon a train of cars speeding along the valley below. He seemed to be weeping to see the steam horse invading his hunting grounds, and overcome with gloomy forebodings as to his future. I saw this lonely Indian at the railroad depot this morning. He was grumbling because the train was a few minutes behind time, and cursed the depot agent in good missionary English because he didn't hurry up and check his baggage. He looked delighted when he saw the train coming, shook hands with the conductor when it arrived, and borrowed a "chew terbacker" from a breakeman, and as the train moved away I saw him comfortably stretched out on two seats, eating peanuts and reading the *Day's Doing's*.

A GOOD WIFE.

The following sentences from Archbishop Secker's "Wedding Ring" are worth reading twice:

"Hast thou a soft heart?—it is of God's breaking. Hast thou a sweet wife? she is of God's making. The Hebrews have a saying "He is not a man that hath not a woman." Though man alone may be good, yet it is not 'good that he should be alone. "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above.' A wife, though she be not a perfect gift is a good gift, a beam darted from the sun of mercy.

Husbands and wives should provoke one another to love; and they should love one another, notwithstanding provocations. The tree of love should grow up in the midst of the family, as the tree of life grew in the garden of Eden. Good servants are a great blessing; good children a greater blessing but a good wife is the greatest blessing; and such a blessing let him seek for that lacks one; let him sigh for that hath lost one; let him delight in that enjoys one."

MRS. FAIR RESPITED.

[From the Sacramento Record, July 4.]

Mrs. Fair is respited until October. Her case should be disposed of without further delay. A commutation of her sentence to imprisonment for life would satisfy public sentiment, but for the danger that she would then be pardoned out in three or four years.

☞ The N. Y. *World* groups the summer whereabouts of a number of our celebrities as follows:

News comes from the lecturers, recruiting and being recuperated. Gough is in the American Rhine-land, where wine is grown—California. Wendell Phillips and Anna Dickinson are cooing at Swampscoot. The Hon. William Parsons has gone to the place where parsons have been so badly treated of late—Paris. Josh Billings and General Grant are billing and cueing at Long Branch, while Mark Twain has gone to court Elmira. Beecher is taking his *otium cum dignitate* beneath the oaks—*recubans sub tegmine fagi*, on his farm. Robert Collyer has gone to inquire into the condition of the English colliers. Dr. John Lord has gone to those parts of Europe where the Lord is sadly needed. W. H. H. Murry has gone to give the kine in the Adirondacks the murrain. Colonel Hay and his plural Dr. Isaac J. Hayes are magazining and editing it. Mrs. Livermore is viewing fair Melrose aright, and Dr. Bellows is blowing wherever he listeth.

☞ Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, of New York, recently celebrated the semi-centennial of his ministry, preaching from the text, "The day of Pentecost was fully come." During his long and faithful ministry he has delivered 10,000 sermons and addresses, received 3,000 by profession into the church, had 25,000 children in his Sunday schools, built four large churches and six mission chapels at the cost of over $600,000, reported $3,000,000 benevolent contributions from his congregations, and performed an amount of pastoral labor for his own people, and of service for the cause of Christ, at large, which cannot be computed. The Sunday school of his church at New York, during 21 years history, has collected and given to benevolent objects $64,000.

☞ A young poet of Berlin is engaged in writing a drama on the glorious campaign against France, in which the King, the Crown Prince Frederick Charles and a number of Prussian generals figure conspicuously. The play will for the first time be produced in the Royal Palace, and probably a number of the leading characters of the day will also act the parts. A royal Princess is talked of as the leading actress for the occasion, but it is feared that Emperor William will not give his consent to her appearance on the stage.

☞ One of Hawthorn's suggestions has lately been extensively copied and approved. It was to the effect that the Bible be published in volumes as other works of like extant are, and published in readable and attractive form. It seems that the want was supplied, in part, at least, before it was thus proclaimed. The American Bible Society have long issued the Bible in volumes, royal octavo, the New Testament in four volumes and in two volumes and many of the books of the Bibles bound sepearately. Indeed, their lists show one hundred and fifty-nine varieties in type, binding etc.

☞ An order from the war department assigns the cadets who have recently graduated from the military academy to regiments in the army. Cadet Fred Grant and Cadet Wasson, the first star graduate, are assigned to the Fourth regiment. Instead of joining their regiment, however, young Grant goes to Europe on a six months' tour, and Wasson goes to Japan to perform engineering operations for that government.

☞ The favorite Boston vocalist, Addie S. Ryan, is in London, studying under the celebrated Mme. Sainton-Dolby. She will spend two months of the summer at Florence, at the summer residence of her accomplished teacher.

DRUGS.

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74

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On and after Monday, April 24th, 1871, trains will run as follows:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

TRAINS GOING SOUTHEAST.

	Mail.	Express
Leave Virginia	6:40 a.m.	12:35 p.m.
" Springfield	9:20 "	3:00 "
" Taylorville	10:52 "	4:20 "
Arrive at Pana	11:46 m.	5:17 "

TRAINS GOING NORTHWEST.

	Express	Mail.
Leave Pana	4:00 a.m	3:35 p.m.
" Taylorville	4:47 "	4:26 "
Arrive at Springfield	6:15 "	6:00 "
Leave Springfield	6:25 "	6:10 "
Arrive at Virginia	8:25 "	8:15 "

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

TRAINS GOING SOUTHEAST.

Leave Edgewood	5:30 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" Flora	8:25 "	11:40 "
Arrive at Shawneetown	3:33p.m.	5:15 p.m

TRAINS GOING NORTHWEST.

Leave Shawneetown	5:45 a.m	2:30p.m
" Flora	2:55 "	7:00 "
Arrive at Edgewood	4:50 "	8:20 "

The 5:30 a.m. train from Edgewood, runs only Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 5:45 a.m. train from Shawneetown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Connects at Ashland with Jacksonville division of Chicago and Alton Railroad, for Jacksonville, Petersburg, Mason City, and all points west.

At Springfield, with Chicago and Alton, and Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, for Bloomington, Chicago, and all points north, northwest and west.

At Pana with Ind. and St. Louis, and Illinois Central Railroad for all points east, south and southeast.

At Edgewood with Chicago Division Illinois Central Railroad.

At Flora, with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

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The plan has been thoroughly criticised and fully indorsed by the most eminent actuaries and skillful mathematicians in the land; indeed it has not yet been the subject of unfavorable mention in any respectable quarter.

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" 5 " 82,		" 28 " 82,	
" 6 " 82,		" 31 " 82,	
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IT HAS NO SPRING;

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INSURANCE.

W. H. MORRIS,	H. H. CANDEE,
Notary Public,	No. Pub. and U. S. Com.

INSURE!

FIRE, HULL, CARGO, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT, LIFE,

INSURANCE!

ÆTNA, HARTFORD,
Assets 15,549,504 [illegible]

NORTH AMERICA, PA.,
Assets 2,783,000 [illegible]

HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets 2,544,210 [illegible]

PHŒNIX, HARTFORD,
Assets 1,781,148 [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL, N. Y.,
Assets 1,353,298 [illegible]

PUTNAM, HARTFORD,
Assets 706,937 [illegible]

CLEVELAND, CLEVELAND,
Assets 515,673 88

HOME, COLUMBUS,
Assets 515,278 [illegible]

AMERICAN CENTRAL, MO.,
Assets 500,000 00

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE,
Assets 30,000,000 00

TRAVELER'S, HARTFORD, LIFE AND ACCIDENT,
Assets 1,500,000 00

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO., HARTFORD,
Assets 500,000 00

INDEPENDENT, BOSTON,
Assets 620,862 66

SAFFORD, MORRIS & CANDEE,
71 Ohio Levee,
City National Bank, CAIRO, ILL.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE

COMPANIES:

NIAGARA, N. Y.,
Assets 1,436,216 [illegible]

GERMANIA, N. Y.,
Assets 1,068,721 78

HANOVER, N. Y.,
Assets 726,862 00

REPUBLIC, N. Y.,
Assets 714,925 00

Comprising the Underwriters' Agency.

YONKERS, N. Y.,
Assets 878,464 15

ALBANY CITY,
Assets 453,193 23

FIREMEN'S FUND, S. F.,
Assets 678,000 00

SECURITY, N. Y.—MARINE,
Assets 1,432,849 00

STORE, Dwellings, Furniture, Hulls and Cargoes, insured at rates as favorable as sound, permanent security will warrant.

I respectfully ask of the citizens of Cairo, a share of their patronage.

C. N. HUGHES,
tf Office—at First National Bank