MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.: FEB. 28, 1872.

UNITY AND DIVERSITY OF THE NATIONS.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says that free trade is not only itself a product of modern civilizing forces, but it is destined to prove, in turn, one of the most powerful promoters of civilization. Protection tends to breed international jealousies and exclusiveness, with their countless evils to humanity; free trade, tends to break down barriers of race and language and mistaken national selfishness. Its fundamental idea is to render the services of man available without tax or limit, to all humanity. The sure guarantee of its ultimate universal adoption lies in the fact that it appeals to the self interest of every nation and every man. Can a grander object be conceived than to make each unit of the human race dependent upon the whole, and the whole tributary to the well being of each? This is the true idea of human brotherhood, the welding of each to all by a universal community of interest. To combine all men by a common unity of welfare is to hold them to each other by bonds stronger than any political alliances or any ligaments of creed or tradition. Such a fusion of interests would neutralize international jealousies and animosities; it would take away the motive to national rivalries; and the fruitful source of wars being thus removed, war itself would become almost impossible. Each nation would be so dependent upon all others that it could not afford to go to war; and the commercial sentiment of peoples would act as a sure check upon the aggressive ambition of rulers. Indeed, under such a condition of things, political institutions would necessarily be so modified as to curtail the powers of rulers and place the regulation of foreign relations virtually subject to the controlling will of the commercial classes. We have, then, to contemplate, as one of the results of general freedom of trade, a comparative cessation of international wars. And what that implies may be inferred if we estimate the enormous cost of sustaining naval and military establishments throughout the world, the immense able-bodied population, whose services to industry are lost by their employment in armies and navies, the losses arising from the periodic destruction of life and property, and the ignorance and semi-barbarism in which wars are constantly piscing a large portion of the world's population. It is impossible to overestimate the effect in repressing warlike tendencies and passions that must result from the abolition of selfish international systems which, by teaching that the commercial interests of each nation are inimical to those of all others, constitute the basis for all international animosities. So long as such ideas prevail, all the protests of peace societies and all the well-meant schemes of substituting for armaments courts of international arbitration are in vain and delusive. The only way to abolish war is to make all nations mutually dependent upon each other, to the utmost possible extent, for the prosperity of their commerce; and this can be done only through unrestricted commercial intercourse. An illustration of the peace-assuring tendency of free trade is afforded by the recent history of Great Britain. No longer the most bellicose of nations, as when her protective system was maintained, England has steadily withdrawn from European politics and resists every temptation proffered by war, even to a confession of cowardice and consciousness of weakness. This change is due to unrestricted trade, which has so interwoven her commercial interests with those of other countries, and has given her commercial classes such a tendancy in the government, that there is hardly a nation with which she can afford to inaugurate hostilities, or with which the government would be permitted to make war. This may be called by semi-barbarous theorists the "weakness" of Great Britain; but, in reality, it is her safety and her strength; and it would be the greatest of all possible blessings were all other nations in like manner "weak."

It remains to be proved how far this great social and commercial reform is ahead of the civilization of the times. Unfortunately, there is a lack of adequate means for fostering it. We have "leagues;" but they are feeble; and, worse still, they are isolated, instead of being united. The movement being essentially cosmopolitan, it is befitting its spirit and objects, that all the free trade associations of the world should co-operate for a bold, aggressive assault upon universal public opinion. Such a league would combine in one compact organization the ablest minds, the most advanced thinkers, the most popular statesmen, the wealthiest capitalists, and the toiling multitudes of Europe and America; and its utterance in convention or through its organs would immeasurably hasten the commercial and social millenium of which many are dreaming, but to which few point the way.

THE KU-KLUX FALSEHOODS.

The Radical papers are still circulating the lie fabricated by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* about the hanging of a negro at Brownsville by the kuklux. The tale was without a particle of foundation. Those who originated the falsehood have retracted it; yet it is repeated. In New Hampshire and Connecticut, where elections are pending, the Radical papers and speakers are publishing the *Gazette's* report of the terrible outrage at Brownsville, and many will be deluded into the belief that lawlessness prevails in West Tennessee, and consequently cast their votes for the party that manufactures these lies for the purpose of kindling anew the fires of hate and perpetuating Radical ascendancy. Most all the charges about ku klux outrages have as little foundation as the one reported to have occurred at Brownsville. But the eyes of the people will be opened. The next presidential election cannot be carried by slander of the Southern people. The minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the kuklux outrages in the South, is a most damaging exposé of the doings of the carpet-bag thieves plundering the Southern States. It dwells at length on the rule of these creatures, and shows that the assessed value of the taxable property in the eleven States of the South has been reduced from $4,338,757,942 in 1860 to $2,026,440,971 in 1870, being a loss of $2,307,306,971, or over $300,000,000 more than now remains. The State taxation on what these people now have was in 1870, $12,813,615, while it was $8,165,486 in 1860. When their affairs were managed by their own people, the county taxation on all the property then owned was only $3,115,184, while now, under carpet-bag and negro rule, it is $14,298,630, or eleven million more on the remnant still in existence than it was on the whole property they owned when the war began. In view of the enormous debt which is shown to have been wantonly, corruptly and fraudulently heaped upon a people as poor as the census reports show, with five-eighths of their property gone, and the taxation on the remnant nearly four-fold as much as it was on the whole when the affairs were honestly managed, is it to be expected that the people of these States will have either love or respect for the men or the party by whom they have been thus plundered? No man can look over the testimony taken before the committee without coming to the conclusion that no people had ever been so mercilessly robbed and plundered, so wantonly and causelessly humiliated and degraded, so recklessly exposed to the rapacity and lust of the ignorant and vicious portion of their own community and of other States, as the people of the South for the last six years. There was a reason for manufacturing a kuklux lie and locating it at Brownsville, Tennessee, for the minority report of the kuklux committee say that although Tennessee was for some reason embraced among the States assigned to one of the sub-commitees, no evidence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five at least of the eleven Southern States—to-wit: Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be the fact as to their rulers. These five States embrace greatly more than half the the territory, and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States, and it is hard to conceive why, if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose, they should be left out while the other six States, or part of them were in combination for any such general objects. The minority do not deny that bodies of disguised men have in several States of the South been guilty of the most flagrant crimes—crimes which they neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrong-doers should suffer speedy and condign punishment. But they deny that these men have any general organization or any political significance, or that their conduct is indorsed by any respectable number of white people in any State. The minority report is sustained in the assertion that there is nothing in the evidence tending to show that there is either any combination, conspiracy, design or desire on the part of any respectable number of the people of the South to deprive the colored race of any of their civil or political rights, and there is certainly none either to subvert or interfere with the legitimate authority of the Federal or State government. Appended to the views of the minority is the paper drawn up by Mr. Van Trump, the minority member of the sub-committee visiting the State of South Carolina. He states the election in 1870 took place on the 19th of October. In looking over the official report of the adjutant and inspector-general, it would be observed that, while the distribution of arms to the negro militia extends up to the very day of election, not a gun was placed in their hands after the day of election, and the expiration of the ten days allowed for the Republican election commissioners to retain the ballot-boxes in their possession. This was the exciting cause of whatever trouble and disturbance existed in South Carolina in 1870. It was then that kukluxism showed its head, and even the miserable testimony of the negroes themselves showed that the principle object of the kuklux visitations was to search for these very arms distributed among them by the governor.

THE Columbus (Mississippi) *Democrat* is wholly off the scent. The APPEAL was bitterly denounced because it preferred Alcorn to Dent in the memorable contest in Mississippi which was a swindle, and resulted in a general swindle. In fact, the antipathy with which the butt end of a "chawed" cigar, sometimes called Grant, contemplates the South, is due to the fact that true Democrats supported Alcorn, a Republican, rather than a quasi Democrat of the reigning nicotine family. We still prefer a decent Republican like Gratz Brown, Trumbull or Davis, to the little exudation of stubborn, selfish stupidity that struts a statesman about the White House; but would infinitely prefer a true Democrat like General Morgan or Sunset Cox, to any of those distinguished Republican gentlemen. If these facts make the APPEAL "marsupial," the *Index* need only examine its own historically elongated caudal appendage to find itself as thoroughly a "possum" as the APPEAL. Isn't it better to have a "false belly" than a false-tongue? We can swallow David Davis on a pinch, and must say so. If that makes the APPEAL "possum," we are able (*possumus*) to *grin* and bear it.

GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER, nominated by the Labor Reformers for the vice-presidency, on the ticket with Judge Davis, was a War Democrat. He was elected governor of New Jersey not long ago by a majority of six thousand and seven votes over Walsh, the Republican nominee. At the same election, the Republicans carried the State in every other contest, the Republicans now having a majority in both branches of the State legislature and three of the five New Jersey congressmen. His strength at home and in adjacent States must therefore be confessed. Whether the Cincinnati convention, supposed to have been conceived and organized in the interest of Gratz Brown and Trumbull, will approve the nomination of Governor Parker is a question in reference to which there is much diversity of opinion. It is very certain that if the Democracy have no candidate the Southern States would vote solidly for Davis and Parker as against Grant and Colfax. Whether this would be true in case others spoken of as candidates of the Reform party be substituted for Davis and Parker is a question about which there may be difference of opinion.

THE CHIEFEST BENEFACTORS OF MEMPHIS.

Last winter the legislature of Texas voted a large subsidy to the Southern Pacific road of which Tom Scott is now president. But the enactment does not become operative until six hundred miles of the road, spanning the State, are completed. When Tom Scott discovered insurmountable obstructions to the profitableness of the Union Pacific road, he quietly disposed of his interest in that highway and for fifteen hundred thousand dollars purchased the property of Marshall O. Roberts in the Southern Pacific railway. Wintry blasts and snow storms came, the Union Pacific was valueless, and icy barriers closed the Mississippi from Belmont to its source. Tom Scott was conning over the railway map of the country and routes of commerce even as Napoleon was wont to study the map of Europe and lines of march of contending armies. By a single movement he became supreme master of the railway system of the Gulf States and had at his disposal a choice of Southern routes to the Pacific ocean. It was all-important to cross the Mississippi at a point on the shortest line drawn between New York city and the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific railway. An air-line from Manhattan Island to Marshall, Texas, crosses the Mississippi within thirty miles of Memphis. But Memphis was preferred to Helena because of its perfected system of eastern roads, which would give immediate profitableness to western routes of travel, and there were no sufficient inducements for a divergence to Helena, and however great the difficulties incident to the construction of a road across the lowlands, Memphis energy had achieved the task, and Tom Scott found that the mastery of East Tennessee extended the realms of his empire even to Fort Smith and the Indian territories. The wealth of this magnificent country becomes instantly tributary to his eastern roads, and the lessened length of a more southern line than this through Memphis, would have constituted no adequate compensation for the loss of roads already built. Memphis is therefore indebted for its selection as the point of transfer across the Mississippi of the wealth of a continent, of two oceans, and of Europe and Asia, to the daring and prescience of those who undertook, years ago, the almost superhuman work of bridging the lowlands of the Mississippi at Memphis. We should build a monument to R. C. Brinkley, who expended half a million dollars in the swamps of Arkansas, and to those who have recently exhausted greater sums in perfecting the task for the consummation of which he and his associates toiled.

THE UNITED STATES supreme court has recently decided an important case in reference to claimants of cotton captured in the South. In the case in question, the plaintiff, a widow, was administratrix of her husband, a resident of Arkansas, who in his lifetime had given aid to the rebellion. The claimant offerred proof of her own loyalty, but the court of claims rejected the evidence, and held that her right as administratrix depended on the loyalty of the decedent, and as it had been shown that he voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, the case must be dismissed, and this although the cotton was seized after the husband's death, and while in the possession of the posoession of the defendant. The United States supreme court, however, reversed the judgment, and decided that under the act of 1865, the "owner" is the person in whose hands the property is when captured, and that the court of claims erred in excluding the evidence of loyalty offered by the widow and administratrix.

IF, says the New York *Herald*, vice-president Colfax should be renominated and re-elected [which we hope is not possible] it will be the first time, with a single exception, that a vice-president has been his own successor in the history of our government. The exception was that of Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, who served as vice-president under the two terms of President Monroe, one of which terms occurred in what is historically known as the "era of good feeling"—from 1821 to 1825. The instance in which a vice-president has stepped from that position to the presidency are six, to wit: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson—the three latter succeeding to the presidency on account of the demise of the regularly elected incumbents while holding office.

A BILL has already been prepared and will shortly be introduced into congress, for the refunding of all taxes collected on raw cotton during the four years next succeeding the war. Of the justice and constitutionality of such refunding, says the Mobile *Register*, there can be no doubt; and congress will make simple restitution of stolen money by promptly taking up and passing this bill. The simple fact of the repeal of the tax was in itself sufficient grounds to put through the new bill; for had there been the faintest shadow of constitutional right in its imposition it would remain a law to-day. It is argued, on the other hand, that the money collected by this tax having been expended, it would be folly to re-tax the people to refund it.

THE appointment of Lord Northbrook as Governor-General of India has been announced in the London papers. He is the eldest son of Francis Thornhill Baring, first Lord Northbrook, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of the late Sir George Grey. He was born in 1826, and married in 1848, Elizabeth Harriet, daughter of the late Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Dorset. Lord Northbrook was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1846. He served as lord of the admiralty in 1857-58; under secretary of state for war in 1861; under secretary for India, 1861-64; under secretary for the home department, 1864-66; secretary to the admiralty in 1866, and was reappointed under secretary for war in 1868. He represented Falmouth in the house of commons during the sessions from 1857 to 1866.

THE LITTLE ROCK *Gazette* says it, through some slip, the negotiations now going on for the lease of the Memphis and Little Rock and the Little Rock and Fort Smith roads to Mr. Tom Scott were to fail, it is strongly intimated that the Cairo and Fulton is ready to gobble the Fort Smith road.

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the National Reform Labor party, at Columbus, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, have opened the presidential campaign. They nominated a ticket with Judge David Davis, of Illinois, at the head of it. We don't know how Judge Davis's views accord with those of the party that seeks to make him its standard-bearer, but a better selection could hardly have been made. It is not likely that he will accept, no matter what his opinions concerning labor reform and the rights of the working classes may be. Mr. Davis is at present occupying a seat on the supreme bench of the United States, under appointment of Mr. Lincoln. He is a man well advanced in life, though well preserved. He has extensive means, and, if he were so disposed, could impart a vast amount of magnetism to a presidential campaign. He is an able jurist, and a staunch friend of the constitution of the United States. It was Judge Davis who loosened the satrap Burnside's grip on the Chicago *Times* in 1863. The labor movement is beginning, at last, to assume definite shape. It may not accomplish much in the present campaign, but it possesses formidable strength, and cannot be ignored by either political party."

THE COLORED people of Sumner county have organized an association for the promotion of emigration "to some of the new Territories." Brigham Young is willing, and will greet them, if of the right "persuasion," with open arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gossip of the National Capital—Voorhies and Trumbull—The People of the South.

The Birthday of Washington—The Political Horizon Brightening—Day is Dawning.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal]

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1872.—Four days' sickness has prevented my giving you another dish of Washington matters, but to-day I have been out and gathered up the fragments of news and gossip that are scattered about this city of hotels and visitors. The senate chamber has for days resounded with charges against Grant of corruption and fraud, and his "sycophants," as Senator Schurz designated Morton, Conkling, Harlan and others, have been vainly endeavoring to shield him from the storm, but to-day a new battery was opened, in the other end of the capital, by the

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHIES,

of Indiana, who made a most telling and eloquent speech upon Cuban affairs. As you have the speech in the Globe, I shall not spoil your pleasure in reading it, by giving you detached portions, but will simply say that the honorable member from Indiana exposed the atrocities that had been committed by Spain, not only upon the citizens of Cuba, but upon those of the United States, who had vainly appealed to that citizenship to protect them, the government of which was too busy *oppressing its people at home* to protect those who were abroad. A few short years, when *this* was a free country, the captain of a United States man-of-war, in the distant harbor of Smyrna, rescued a naturalized citizen from an Austrian vessel, because he feared that Martin Koszta would be punished for having, previous to his naturalization, been a rebel against Austrian tyranny: now brutal Spanish soldiery *murder* native-born citizens almost within sight of our shores, and Grant does not interfere.

SENATOR TRUMBULL

to-day made an eloquent and able speech in the senate. He analyzed the Missouri Liberal platform, and placed himself square on it as the only true doctrine of the Republican party. Senator Moxa Morton, the court jester, endeavored to break the force of Trumbull's argument by a futile attempt at wit, but failed. Senator Trumbull denounced the ku-klux act and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* as unconstitutional, and declared he could not and would not support such measures.

I was somewhat astonished to read, copied in the APPEAL of the 19th instant, the communication of "Rex" to the Tipton Record. I do not know, nor do I care, whether Colonel Robertson Topp is "the owner of $17,000,000 of the cotton-tax money," but I do know that the refunding of the cotton tax is a simple matter of

JUSTICE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH,

and is so acknowledged to be by many of the Northern members. "Rex's" attack upon Colonel Topp is very unjust, in my opinion, and that upon your member, the Hon. W. W. Vaughan, is still more so, coming from a Memphian. You are very well aware that I never saw Mr. Vaughan until my arrival here, but I am constrained to say that I find him an industrious, working member of the house, and particularly attentive to the interests of Memphis; and I do not think he is at all behind his party or people in progressiveness.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON

was commemorated yesterday by a fine display of military, and Pennsylvania avenue was crowded "without respect to age, color or previous condition." Flags were flying in all directions, drums beating, bands playing and all honor was shown by every one to the memory of the "Father" whose precepts we have forgotten, and whose memory we have dishonored. I forget, Ulysses went to Philadelphia to dine with Forney, and the "smiler" went to New York to "orate" to the Young Men's Christian association.

Unable to be out, I viewed the scene from the avenue from my window at the National hotel, and really could I have forgotten the fact that we are living under a personal despotism, I should have rejoiced at the honors paid to

THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC

that once existed; but alas! when I saw the stars and stripes fluttering in the garish sunlight, I could only think of them as the emblems of oppression in our beloved South. I could only see behind their fluttering folds not the gallant soldiers of the past, but the robbers, murderers and thieves who have dominated our fair land for the last six years, and almost made it a desert, then I turned sadly away and could only hope for better days in the future.

I may be mistaken, but to me

THE POLITICAL HORIZON SEEMS BRIGHTENING.

The dark clouds that overwhelmed us for years, seem to be scattering and the sunlight of reason to be once more breaking upon the minds of the people; one of the most distinguished leaders of the Democratic party honored me with a call last night, and he spoke hopefully of the future, not the future of the Democratic party, but the future of the country, to be achieved however, by the wise action of Democrats coalescing with the honest men to save the country from irretrievable ruin, and I am glad to note that men, who might aspire to the highest positions in the Democratic party, are willing to ignore all selfish ambition to attain the common good.

As you will have seen by the telegraph, the labor reform have nominated for president, Judge Davis, of whom I spoke in one of my former letters. I can only reiterate what I said of him, that I consider him an eminently conservative man, to whom the future destinies of our country might be safely entrusted.

NAT.

ALL FOR LOVE.

A Bullet Through his Brain Cures his Craving.

WAUKESHA, (WIS.) February 26.—A stranger, supposed to be from Milwaukee, shot himself at the Nott hotel last night. A letter found on his person, signed Osker Hamlet, gives as a reason for the rash act disappointment in love.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

Appointment of Ministers to Prominent Stations.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—The Kentucky Conference made several appointments to-day, among them are the following: Louisville district, Louisville, Third street, D. Stevenson; Louisville mission, H. H. Mourse; Shelbyville, D. Stevens Meade and J. B. Bradley; Carollton, J. W. Cornelius; Hardin, J. A. Boatman.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

The Windsor Locks, Conn., Murderers Fully Identified.

HARTFORD, February 26.—The men recently arrested at Van Wirt, Ohio, have been fully identified as Scott and Charest, the Windsor Locks murderers, by parties from the latter place who have seen them; and since their identification, a requisition has been sent to Ohio by Governor Jewell, and the men will be brought to Connecticut this week.

KENTUCKY JACK.

A Desperado Narrowly Escapes Roasting Alive.

ST. JOSEPH, February 26.—At McIntosh camp, on the St. Joseph and Denver railroad, near Fairbury, Kansas, two or three days ago, a desperado called Kentucky Jack, shot and killed two men. One of them was McIntosh's clerk, and the other his cook. The inmates of the camp tied the murderer to a stake, and were about to burn him alive, when he was rescued by the authorities.

POMEROY OF KANSAS.

The Western Statesman Denies Everything and Insists Upon Proof.

TOPEKA, February 26.—The Commonwealth to-morrow will publish a letter from Senator Pomeroy to Mr. Schofield, a member of the legislature, saying he had received no notice of his conduct being investigated, and suggesting that a report without testimony would have but little weight anywhere, and if it was claimed by the report that he was guilty of wrong, he should not notice it.

WEARY OF LIFE.

A Peddler Hangs Himself near Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, February 26.—On Sunday the body of a man was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a grove east of Cleveland—evidently a case of suicide. From papers found on the body, the name of the deceased is supposed to have been Joseph Marx. He had a license as a peddler of glassware, dated at Minden, Prussia, October 29, 1870; also, a letter from Elizabeth Marx, dated at Gottingen, Prussia, September 15. Nothing was found to show the cause of the deed.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER.

Man and His Wife Brutally Murdered in Pennsylvania.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, February 26. Last night a farmer named Daniel Kramer, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill county, was brutally murdered, and his wife left for dead. Mr. Kramer's son, on entering his father's house this morning, found his mother on the bed with her skull fearfully fractured, still living, but unable to speak. The father was found about a hundred yards from the house, with his brains beaten out, and frozen to the ground. No trace of the murderers has yet been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. Kramer cannot recover.

ST. LOUIS POULTRY SHOW.

Chanticleer and Partlett in Full Dress—An Interesting Exhibition

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—The first annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry association opened to-night in the Mercantile Library hall under favorable auspices. Some four hundred coops containing over two thousand fowls are in the hall and make a splendid and unique exhibition. New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri are represented; many of the finest fowls of the rarest breeds in the country being in the collection. There are also large numbers of cages containing birds, songsters, cockatoos and rabbits. Premiums of diplomas and medals are offered by the association. About twelve hundred dollars contributed by the citizens will be awarded as special prizes. The exhibition will continue three days.

POISONED.

Fatal Mistake of a Druggist's Clerk—Death of Mrs. S. M. Thornburg.

The Knoxville papers of Saturday contain intelligence of the melancholy death of Mrs. Colonel S. M. Thornburg, of that city. Mrs. Thornburg had been ill some days, and her physician, Dr. John M. Boyd, left a prescription to be filled at the drug house of Messrs. Heald & Locke, one of the most prominent houses of the city. The prescription called for quinine and salacine. Twelve pills were prepared, and on Wednesday night six of them were administered to the patient and she soon fell asleep. About midnight her husband was awakened by her difficult breathing, and only by the greatest efforts protracted respiration until medical assistance could be procured. A number of the most skillful physicians were called, but with all their efforts life could be protracted at most only a few hours, and death closed the scene about one o'clock on Thursday night. A chemical analysis was made of the remaining pills, and it was found that the apothecary had by mistake substituted morphine for quinine.

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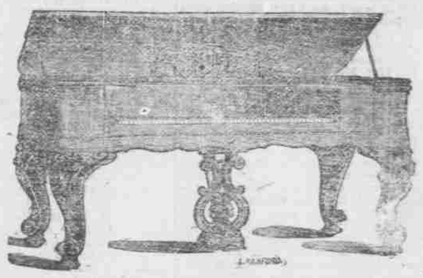

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3000 bbls. Flour, all grades; 150 hhds. Louisiana Sugar, all grades; 300 sacks Coffee; 100,000 lbs. Bulk Pork; 500 kegs Nails; 500 kits Mackerel; 50 cases Snuff; 50 bbls. Neat Pork; 20 bbls Texas Beef cans; 1000 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 400 pkgs. Molasses, all grades; 300 boxes Cheese; 300 box'd Candles; 300 boxes Tobacco; 300 cases Oysters; 200 barrels Salt; 100 barrels Whisky; 300 boxes Soap; 200 bbls. Lard; 1000 kegs Lard.

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ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

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H. A. WILLIAMS.

February 16, 1872. fel16

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Provisions, Breadstuffs, Wiskeies,

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Consignments and orders solicited for Western and Southern produce generally. Cash advances made. (3) fdw

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