MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING. : : MARCH 11, 1872.

COURTESIES OF NEWSPAPER LIFE—THE APPEAL.

From the Grenada Sentinel.]

Certain daily newspapers declare that they will not exchange with weeklies of interior towns except upon the compulsory precedent condition that the weeklies publish editorial commendations and the prospectus of the city daily. The "country paper" gathers news from the daily dispatches that fill the pages of the city publication, and making extracts from all its pages, gives credit, and thus constantly advertises its city cotemporary. Meanwhile the city paper condenses in its columns every statement of local fade given by the country paper and thus the two are of infinite service to each other. The daily costs $8 more per annum than the weekly, and the only question is, whether we of the country press do not pay this $8 in advertising, by making credited extracts from the city daily. The APPEAL, it occurs to us, has a correct apprehension of this question. We clip the following from its published prospectus for 1872, addressed to newspapers of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in each of which States the APPEAL circulates everywere. The APPEAL'S prospectus says:

As we propose to send you the DAILY APPEAL in exchange for your weekly, and to publish notices to our merchants for your paper, as an advertising medium, we request a few insertions of the above prospectus, with such editorial notice as you may deem it proper to make.

The *Sentinel* says further that "the APPEAL requested as a favor, that which other dailies demanded as a right. It never proposed to make the publication of its prospectus a *sine qua non* to an exchange. It only suggested proper terms of reciprocity with which we would fain hope all our exchanges will comply. The APPEAL'S course has been eminently wise and proper in this behalf, and since it is the most liberal and wisely conducted of all papers in the South, and the truest exponent of the interests, political and industrial, of this people, it becomes the interest and duty of every citizen of the South to become a reader of the Memphis APPEAL. Is opposed to the bitter end the disruption of the Democratic party that necessarily followed the disruption of its platform when Vallandigham substituted the "new departure" for the creed of 1868; but now, since this is done, the APPEAL would have the people of the South act as wisely as Thurman and other Democratic statesmen and remain silent while Radicalism wages hostility against Carl Schurz, David Davis and Republicanism. The Fabian, the APPEAL thinks, is just now the true policy of the Democratic party. Ambitious, selfish, local partisans may become impatient, but are only mischievous to the extent that they are brawling, noisy partisans, touring, to the extent of their disastrous influence, the consolidation of the North against the South. Order the Daily or Weekly APPEAL and you will have the best schoolmaster within your own home that ever undertook the office of a pedagogue for your children, and inexhaustible sources of information for yourself."

The *Sentinel* does the APPEAL no more than justice. It has been uniformly sent daily from its establishment, to this date, to weeklies in the States above designated. Of course the cost is heavy, but we have found it refunded in services constantly rendered by our generous friends, the conductors of those newspapers of the interior. If disposed to change our policy, this kindly recognition of the APPEAL'S worth by the *Sentinel* would render it impossible. We now have so many exchanges that it is quite impossible to con over the pages of all, and if any newspapers have sought an exchange, and we have failed to recognize the proffered kindness, it is only necessary to address a note to the business manager of the APPEAL.

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Mobile *Register*, the staunchest and truest, and wisest of Democratic papers that approved the "New Departure," as did the APPEAL, says that if the Liberal Republican convention, to meet at Cincinnati, endorse the nomination of Judge David Davis, his chances would be largely increased. And, finally, should the Democratic party, in convention, still further confirm the choice, his election might be regarded as a foregone conclusion. We do not know that such is the fact, but it looks as if the two nominations yet to be made—to wit, by the Liberals and Democrats—are understood sequences, and that this is the programme that has been agreed upon by the three contracting parties, and which will be fully developed within the next ninety days. We should thus have the most Liberal of the Liberal Republicans for the first place, and a pronounced, unflinching and distinguished Democrat for the second. If, superadded to this programme, resulting in the defeat of Grant, we may include a reformed congress, largely composed of Democratic members, it cannot be denied that an immense step forward to the public security will have been taken over the present corrupt and dangerous administration. If a combination of all the elements opposed to Grant's administrative policy is essential to ravish the government from his bad hands, and that combination is effected, it must be based upon mutual compromises and concessions and sacrifices by the allied parties, for a great object of the common public good. Neither Labormen, Liberals nor Democrats can expect the common candidate to come up in every particular to their special standard of political perfectibility. It is enough that he is for reform, amnesty, *real* restoration of the Union and real re-establishment of the law of the constitution.

ST. LOUIS is to have a magnificent postoffice building, as Memphis would if our merchants set forth the necessity and furnished facts in a proper shape for congressmen to read. They can't wade through a pamphlet of fifty or sixty pages. Give all the statistics affecting the customhouse, postoffice and federal court on a single sheet of paper. Have it printed and sent to each member of both branches of congress. Within ten or fifteen years half a million people will dwell within five miles of Court square. We need only perfect our planters' gin system, and congressmen will extra only see the facts that may be folly of politely presented to assure them their the patent unavoidable result. transp

The old slow APPEAL'S "gridiron" diffused Congressman Vaughan's "bill". The will be "cooked" and swallowed as a delicious morsel. The Chamber of Commerce should not forget this matter this afternoon.

A SHREWD, successful New York merchant forwards to us the following: "I watch the papers of the localities of my customers, and when I find a man too stingy to advertise, or if he has withdrawn his advertisement, I immediately close my account with him. The man who can't appreciate the benefits of advertising will never make a successful merchant, and is unsafe to trust. And no buyer can pay his bills for goods who is unable to pay for liberal advertising, and he cannot succeed without doing both. His ability to do the one depends upon his capacity to do the other."

HOWE and most of the Radical senators have made speeches in opposition to the civil service reform. Carpenter proposes to repeal all laws devised for this purpose, and in the house the special committee on the subject has done nothing. There can and will be no reform while Grant reigns. His power is based upon the universality of corruption.

Governor Palmer says he is a "*warm* personal friend of General Grant." We have thought as much for some time. In fact Palmer made the country very hot about Grant and Sheridan, and we hope his ardent attachment will never cool. If Palmer loves all his friends as he does Grant, what delightful love-feasts must be the *levees* of his excellency at Springfield?

DAVID DAVIS.

What is Said of Him at His own Home—The Conduct of the Appeal—What is Said of it in the Northwest—A Republican Tells the Story.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, March 4, 1872.

Editors Appeal—You must excuse me, an old Republican and Union soldier, for writing to you the editor of a Southern Democratic journal, but yesterday I wandered forth into "the silent city of the dead," where moulders the dust of those who once walked and talked and lived in this capital, and soon found myself looking at the marble that marks the spot where rests the "great martyr" of the late war, I thought of him when in the dreary days of the past his was the living, moving spirit that, with the tenacity and determination that had made

ANDREW JACKSON

famous. He made war upon secession and separation, and then I endeavored to think of him as president, with his kindly, genial soul unencumbered by war, and engaged in the work of restoration. I remembered him as he was, and as I believed he would have been, had the assassin's knife spared him, seeking only to restore his bleeding country to prosperity and happiness, and then I mourned that he had perished ere the work of restoration was hardly begun, leaving it to other and less capable hands.

Coming to my room, I found, among other papers, a copy of the APPEAL, containing two editorials on the nomination of Judge David Davis for the presidency, and it immediately occurred to me that could President Lincoln have selected his successor in office, as he named the executor of his will, that this choice would have been identical with that Judge Davis, the man who above all others whom he honored with his friendship and admiration, would have filled both places. I thought, too, of the days when

THE APPEAL

was a fugitive wandering within the Confederate lines, and of its persistent and steady opposition to Lincoln and his party, and comparing that opposition with its indorsement of Judge Davis, I augured that a new era was about to dawn upon our country—an era of good feeling, an era of nationality, when all sections of our land should be governed by the same laws, impartially administered. Such would have been the case, I honestly believe, if President Lincoln had lived, and such will be the case if Judge Davis is elected to administer the government.

I have known Judge Davis long and well, I know his broad and catholic feeling for the whole people of the United States, I know his reverence for the law, the supreme law of the land, and I know his yearning, anxious desire to see that law respected as it was in the days of yore, acknowledged as the only palladium and safety for the people, and I rejoice to see a Democratic paper in the South of the acknowledged standing of the APPEAL endorsing his nomination. Let us all cast away narrow partizan views and look only to the good of the country. I know, Republican as I am, and expect to be, that the administration of General Grant is a failure, it has endorsed and followed the congressional policy of hate, and has only embittered the South by keeping it enslaved under

THE THIEVING CARPETBAGGERS,

whilst it had not answered the expectations of the great body of the people of the North. It is our interest and our desire, prompted, I hope, in many cases, by a higher motive than interest, that the South should be restored to peace and attain prosperity. Until this is accomplished the West has much the largest share of the national debt burdened upon it, and the uncertainty and trouble caused by vicious legislation for the South renders capital timid and prevents its investment.

But I have written more than I intended. I simply meant to say that I believe Judge Davis to be the most fit man that could be found to inaugurate a new and lasting policy of peace and to congratulate you upon your appreciation of that fact. Of one thing you may rest assured—here in the West his name is a tower of strength. Yours truly,

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

SPIRITUAL PICTURE.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Sits for a Spirit Picture and Gets it.

From the Boston Herald.]

We have received from Mr. W. H. Mumler, "spiritual photographer" of this city, a *carte de visite* likeness, which is quite accurately described in the letter accompanying the photograph, from which we make the following extract:

"You will see the 'ghost-like image' standing behind the lady sitter has both arms in front, one arm being caressingly around the neck, in a perfectly natural manner. To the right is another 'ghost-like image' of a boy, while in the rear is yet another undeveloped form. The lady sitter called on the artist for the purpose of having this picture taken some two weeks since closely veiled, so much so that it was impossible to tell if she was black or white. The veil was not removed until the plate was prepared, and not then until the artist asked her if she intended to have her picture taken with her veil down. She excused herself, removed the veil, and the picture was taken with the result before you. The lady gave the name as Mrs. Tyndall, which was recorded on the engagement book. Subsequent events have proved the lady to be Mrs. Lincoln, widow of our lamented president. Who the 'ghost-like image' looks like I leave you to judge and draw your own inferences. Suffice it to say, the lady fully recognized the picture. Most respectfully,

W. H. MUMLER."

The resemblance of the principal shadowy image upon the plate to the martyr president is certainly unmistakable. The other developed shadowy figure is less distinct, but that of a tall, handsome boy who might be "Tad."

A CONTRAST.

Davis and Lee and the Great United States Gift-Taker.

As a specimen of the different stuff that public men may be made of, we copy the following pointed contrast. It is from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial (Radical), and it leaves no little room for the reader, as the letter writer suggests, to draw the contrast for himself. Through every line about the refusal of Lee and Davis to take gifts, stands out the base contrast of the Seneca-Gift-Enterpriser:

Back of the capitol, on Marshal street, stands a large residence, one of the finest in Virginia. It occupies a commanding position, known as President Hill. This house was built many years ago by a wealthy gentleman named Brockenbrough. He aspired to have the most costly and beautiful residence and surroundings in Richmond, and to that end spared neither money nor pains. The grounds were laid out in beautiful style, traversed by graveled walks, and adorned by statuary and fountains.

When the capital of the Confederacy was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, the city council here proposed to do something handsome for "President Davis;" so they bought the Brockenbrough residence, with the intention of presenting it to him. When he arrived here from Montgomery the city authorities had gone so far as to pay for the property, and had the title vested in Mr. Davis. A formal presentation of the property was then made by the city council, when, much to their surprise and mortification, he respectfully yet firmly refused the present. He warmly thanked the city authorities in this behalf, yet he could not, consistent with his own self-respect and the dignity of his office, accept the gift. The city, however, refused to take the property back, and for a time there was a quandary. Mr. Davis, however, held out firmly, and at last the matter was compromised by an agreement on the part of the city to become owner of the property, and an agreement by Davis to live in it during his term of office. His term was cut off by the operations of the Federal army, and has never been filled out. The property now belongs to the city, and is used for school purposes.

I don't wish to draw any contrast between the conduct of Jeff. Davis and Grant in the matter of accepting houses and lots as gifts, but the reader can do so for himself.

After gazing at the rectangular, three-storied, stuccoed pile before mentioned, thinking of the hopes and fears, disappointments, sorrows and joys that must have successively inhabited the breast of the rebel president while he inhabited the city's three-story house, I passed on to take a look at the residence occupied by General Lee during the war, and yet known as the "Lee house." It is a plain, unpretending, three-story brick building, No. 707 Franklin street, and is now occupied by Mrs George Davis. Whether it was the property of Lee or not I do not know, but at all events he occupied it. At the beginning of the war a number of wealthy citizens of Richmond made up a handsome sum of money to buy General Lee a house suited to his station and rank. But he refused to accept the proffered present, and the money was refunded to the subscribers. Here we have two instances of refusals to accept houses and lots by two of the most prominent men in the late Confederacy. In the light of our President's conduct, these two old Confederates were great fools.

GIGANTIC SWINDLING

A Strange History of Railroad Robbery.

Washington Cor. Cin. Gazette.]

The late change in the organization of the Texas Pacific railroad, by which Marshal O. Roberts retired from the presidency and was succeeded by Thomas Scott, has led to some curious developments concerning the means which the various corporations that were finally absorbed by or merged in the Texas Pacific company, used to carry their measures, both here in Washington and elsewhere.

In this matter four corporations play a part, namely:

1. The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, with which General Fremont was so long connected, and of which B. H. Epperson afterward became president.
2. The Transcontinental.
3. The Southern Pacific.
4. The final compromise line, now known as the Texas Pacific.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific company was incorporated by the State of Texas in 1856, and received a large grant of lands, which grant elapsed during the war from a failure to comply with its provisions. At the third session of the Fortieth congress, and the first session of the Forty-first, immediately following, there were three bills introduced in the senate and two in the house for the purpose of granting this company the right of way. No vote was reached upon any of these bills in the senate, but in the house one was passed at each of the sessions named, the test vote on the first being 121 yeas to 41 nays, and the second 102 yeas to 49 nays.

Now follows a history which for bold fraud has not been equaled in any Pacific railroad transactions yet brought to light.

Congress adjourned in April, 1869, without any action having been taken in the senate upon the pending house bill giving the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso railroad.

The first week in May following this company placed upon the Paris Bourse for sale $3,800,000 worth of the mortgage bonds of its road of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, and nearly all of the principal journals of that city, including the official journal of the empire, contained lengthy advertisements of this road and editorial commendations of the same. These advertisements set forth:

First—That the line from Memphis to Texarkana was entirely finished and in operation.

Second—That the Memphis and El Paso company had purchased the connecting lines eastward from Memphis to Richmond and Norfolk.

Third—That the capital stock of the company consisted of $40,000,000 in shares of $25 each, of construction bonds amounting to $30,000 per mile; and of first mortgage bonds amounting to $5,000,000 upon each section of one hundred and fifty miles. The construction bonds were declared to be secured by a mortgage upon the road, its stock and its telegraph line.

The first mortgage bonds were said to be secured by a grant from the State of Texas of one million five hundred thousand acres of land to each section of one hundred and fifty miles, and these lands were certified to be worth, as a minimum price, fourteen or fifteen dollars per acre.

But the most astonishing part of this announcement was that which referred to the guarantee of the interest by the United States.

On the 22d of May, 1869, the entire subscription of $3,800,000 had been taken in Paris.

One independent journal in Paris, whose editor had lived many years in the United States, undertook to prevent the French people from being imposed upon by this fraud; but, as nearly all the other journals were brought up, the swindlers succeeded.

When the exposures of this one editor gained circulation the holders of the bonds came in great numbers to Mr. Washburne, who communicated with the State Department, and received in reply through the Interior Department:

"The United States have granted no subsidies, either in land or money, to aid the construction of that railroad; nor have they in any instance guaranteed the payment of interest on bonds or debentures issued by any railroad company."

When the various parties in interest in the building of a Southern Pacific road came at the next session of congress to consider the situation, it was finally agreed that as the Memphis and El Paso was so loaded down with indebtedness of all kinds, honestly and dishonestly incurred, efforts should be made to secure a charter for a new company under the name of Transcontinental, and after a contest in Texas this latter named company was chartered. Marshall O. Roberts became president. Then the parties who had claims upon the Memphis and El Paso company insisted that the promises made to them should be assumed by the Transcontinental. This demand brought to light the state of facts concerning contracts alluded to above.

Finally, as a compromise with all interests, the present Texas Pacific road was decided upon, and a bill chartering it and giving it the right of way was passed by congress in March, 1871.

Some weeks after the corporators met for organization in New York. After the election of a treasurer, Marshall O. Roberts proposed that the corporators should have the first opportunity to subscribe for the stock, which all could do by advancing the ten per cent. upon the amount taken, as provided by the act of incorporation.

This caused great consternation among the lobby attendance, and several members of congress, who were supposed to be on hand to receive proper recognition in the organization, if not in the arrangement of stock. However, Marshall O. Roberts was firm; said the transaction was an open one; that it meant real business and the actual building of the road.

The claims that were presented for services rendered in securing the passage of the bill were enormous. A principal officer in one of the highest courts of the United States is now said to have assumed the use of over a million dollars in bonds, and to have claimed an enormous sum for personal services in carrying the bill through congress. This and other similar claims were subsequently pressed upon President Roberts, both by the officials referred to and by certain well known attorneys here, until finally Marshall Roberts declined to recognize many of them.

In the first organization of the Texas Pacific the Fremont party were thrown out, and the promises of that interest repudiated. With this Gen. Banks was not supposed to be satisfied, and it is claimed that this dissatisfaction has lately shown itself on the floor of the house. In the late reorganization by which Mr. Roberts retires and Thomas Scott assumes the presidency, a new attempt has been made to compel the latter to assume the claims for services above alluded to. These he has absolutely refused to recognize, and hence the development, of which glimpses only appear in this letter, and regarding which further information may be expected.

Three points will not fail to attract attention—first, the barefaced swindle in the sale of bonds in the Paris market; second, the alleged claims by the officer of a high United States court that he must have about a million dollars in stock or bonds to secure the passage of the Kansas Pacific bill through congress; and, thirdly, the contracts with, or formal promise to members of the last congress.

PANTHER IN A SHIP.

A Nice Place for a Lazy Man—"Tiger have Gatee Down there!"

From the Liverpool Shipping and Commercial Gazette.]

An exciting story is brought by the overland mail. The vessel Glenaryney, when leaving the Straits, took on board one of the largest specimens of the black panther. The animal was secured in an iron cage-house, sufficiently strong, it was thought, for its conveyance to Calcutta. When in the Straits of Malacca screams were heard from the passengers in the 'tween-decks, numbering some three hundred men, women and children; these were followed by a pellmell rush upon deck. The panther had got clear of its cage, and found its way down to the 'tween-decks. It had been disporting itself over the prostrate forms of the three hundred slumbering passenger for some minutes before its presence became known. Every available means of exit were thrown open, and all the passengers got on deck in safety, when the hatches and companions were again closed, and the panther left in undisputed and solitary possession of the 'tween-decks. One man alone appeared to have suffered from the claws of the animal, a large strip of skin and flesh having been torn from his back. Various accounts of the the behavior of the animal while below were given by those who had seen him; but most concurred in saying that after gamboling over the sleeping bodies as described, when the alarm was given and the shouts and screams were heard, he had made one or two frightened springs from one end of the deck to the other. It was concluded that the animal must have jumped out of the port into the sea, for he could not be found.

The steamer arrived next day at Penang, the passengers settled down in their quarters as before, and she started the same evening for Calcutta. During the night some boatswain's stores were required from forward, and one of the Chinese lascars was sent down to get them, when he presently returned trembling with fear, exclaiming, "Tiger have gotee down there!" Captain Bolton sent for his breech-loading rifle and cartridges, and went down the hatch by himself, ordering it to be closed after, lest if the beast really was there it should get on to the deck and re-enact the alarm of two nights before. On reaching the deck of the store-room and looking round, Captain Bolton saw the yellow-lit eyes of the animal glaring down from the top of some spars stowed along the ship's side, and by-and-by, by the dim light admitted by the port, could make out the outline of the body; when, taking as steady an aim as he could for what he considered the center of the animal's body, he let fire. When the smoke from the discharge cleared away, the two yellow eyes were still glaring down from the same direction; a second cartridge having been supplied, the rifle was again raised, and, following the second discharge of the piece, Captain Bolton had the satisfaction to hear the heavy body of the animal come tumbling down on to the deck at his feet. The animal measured seven feet eight inches in length.

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The Price is $2.50 per 1000

Cubic Feet, with a Discount of

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For Prompt Payment of Bills.

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Liberal arrangements made in regard to laying new service pipes.

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GET THE BEST.

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SAMUEL P. WALKER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Room No. 5 Walker Block, 279 Main St.

Practices in all the Courts. mh6

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have this day associated in business with me, at Pendleton Landing, Arkansas river, Mr. E. E. Cody, and the firm name and style, from and after this date, will be E. E. Cody & Co. All persons who have filled orders, etc., for me, will recognize the orders signed by the above firm.

D. A. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1872. mhlt

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AFTER ACTUAL TRIAL WITH THE leading Stoves of the country have been PROVEN to be, without a doubt the

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GAS! GAS! GAS!

As gas is cheaper than coal-oil, I wish to inform the public that I have reduced the price of Pipe and Gas Fixtures and Gas Cooking Stoves, so that all can use it for cooking and heating purposes at a comparative small outlay, and dispense with explosive coal-oil. Small dwelling-houses fitted up with Pipe and Fixtures from $25 to any desired amount. I have also on hand besides the largest stock of Gas Gixtures ever brought to this city, Iron and Lead Pipe, Bath-tubs, Washstands, and all kinds of Brass Goods generally found in a first-class Plumbing and Gas Fitting Establishment. Call and examine the quality and price. Estimates furnished for fitting up houses for Gas and Water in the most approved style.

WILLIAM LUNN,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

233 Second street, Jefferson Block.

THE PLANTATION COMPRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH:

To give you a short and sententious statement of the points of superiority and advantages of the "PLANTATION COMPRESS" over the half-presses, I'll say:

1st—It compresses the bale at the gin at once, thus obviating all city repressing, redraying, etc., amounting to near four million dollars per annum on our cotton crop, besides preventing so much unnecessary sampling, wasting and gouging, which will make up as much more, amounting both together to about seven million dollars.

2d—Being all iron except the box-plank, which is the best of wood, and can be easily replaced, it will last two generations, saving again over a million a year thus: 57,000 gins in the South, every gin has a half-press worth or cost at least $250, which lasts about ten years, necessitating a new press every ten years, or one-tenth of a press every year, making another million and a half, thus aggregating over eight million dollars to the cotton planters every year by this simple invention.

3d—The cotton-box opens and closes automatically without doors or hinges, saving the time of the hands, who have nothing to do but put in the cotton right at the lint-room and take out the bale—mule doing all the balance in three and a half minutes, making the bale completely compressed.

As for the metallic covering, which is dependent on this PLANTATION COMPRESS, I will say nothing more now than that it will dispense with bagging and ties and obviate fire insurance, working probably a greater revolution in the commercial world even than this PLANTATION COMPRESS, both together aggregating a saving of $28,000,000 every year on the cotton crop.

S. S. REMBERT, Patentee,
care of 168 Front street,
Memphis, Tenn.

P. S.—State and county rights for sale on reasonable terms. Now is the time to commence business. Apply to Royster & Trezevant Memphis, Tennessee.

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ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FRESH CASE GOODS.

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BEST Bangor Penrhyn, Port Dinorwic and Port Madoc slates for roofing—by cargo or small lots, to suit purchasers. Slate Slab Cisterns—made any size to order. Hearth Slabs, Urinals for railway Depots, etc. English Ridge Tiles, FIRE BRICKS in quantities to suit.

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50 dozen Von Dem;
50 dozen Vom Andern;
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50 bbls. Old Bourbon Rye,
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NOTICE.

TO all who are interested in lands lying in the county of Crittenden, in the State of Arkansas: The time for paying the taxes for the year 1871 will have expired on the 31st of March, and a penalty of 50 per cent. will have accrued, and the books will be closed. W. D. RAMILIS, Sheriff and mh8 Collector of Crittenden county.

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