MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING.: MARCH 16, 1872

THE ROAD TO PERDITION AND TO ST. LOUIS.

The road from St. Louis to Little Rock will be completed during the year. Jacksonport, Batesville and the valley of the White river will then be within fifteen hours of St. Louis. It is needless to tell the Chamber of Commerce that it is fiddling while Rome burns, and trifling with their own and this city's fortunes, when discussing a proposition, designed by the great sharks in the cotton market to force all the minnows into the shallow waters of muddy, dirty speculation. It would be well if merchants, in their meeting this afternoon, inquire how to retain and augment the trade of Memphis rather than waste breath in the discussion of a scheme calculated to destroy the faith of the whole country in their fidelity to cotton producers. St. Louis is on the same side of the Mississippi with the cotton fields of White river valley, and our city government, awarding nothing to the daring enterprise and energy of those who have bridged the lowlands, makes no concessions when these railroad-builders ask for the poor privilege of utilizing the navy-yard as a depository of the wealth of Arkansas and of the West transferred on a bridge of boats across the Mississippi. Merchants inaugurate a scheme which will induce farmers to sell to traveling buyers and to agents of New York rather than to a city whose cotton dealers constitute a compactly organized ring under the euphonious title of Cotton Exchange; the city government repels the trade of Arkansas; merchants do nothing to promote the construction of a road only ninety miles in length across a level plain to Jacksonport; and thus Memphis, by its negative railroad policy and proposed positive action in reference to cotton, with suicidal hands, administers slow poison to commerce. A rival like St. Louis, that sends to the Gulf States daily four hundred car loads of merchandise, passing by our very doors on the eastern side of the Mississippi, is actively employed in railway construction that Memphis may be as thoroughly isolated on the western side of the great river. And yet the meeting convened this afternoon is to chatter away till sundown about ways and means of making gambling respectable, and fastening its habitual indulgence upon Front row as gold gambling upon Wall street. Does the city government belong to the cotton gamblers' ring? Is it, too, engaged in this conspiracy to destroy the fair fame of Memphis as a cotton market? Was it because the cotton gamblers demanded a monopoly of the business that the police were ordered to crush keno and faro?

While contemplating the energetic action of St. Louis and witnessing the rapid and gigantic strides of that city toward absolute supremacy in the West, and idly contemplating the transfer of the fairest fields from which Memphis gathers riches to a great commercial rival, it is well that we provide for our listless people those little moral excitements hitherto furnished by gambling-hells. The duty of the Chamber of Commerce is plain. It should follow in the path defined for it by our city fathers, and by persistent indifference to questions of vital import, co-operate with St. Louis, enabling that city to grasp with an iron hand the unexampled riches of Arkansas. With the Mississippi unbridged by boats, and no terminus for Western roads on this side of the river, St. Louis is practically nearer Jacksonport than Memphis. Would it not be well for the Chamber of Commerce to discuss these questions and let the cotton gamblers' proposition go to—whence it came.

A WORD TO COLORED PEOPLE.

Actuated by some strange and mysterious prejudice the colored race has an insuparable detestation for the word "negro." We do not understand the reasons that inspire this antipathy as the word "negro" simply means "a black man." But since the appellation is regarded as odious we generally ignore the word "negro;" and as we propose a few words of warning and council in this article we shall speak of the colored people. We desire to call their attention to the convention proposed to be held in New Orleans on the 10th of April. It promises to be exceedingly interesting and important affair. Colored men from all parts of the Union will be present. Meetings are being held throughout the Union to elect delegates. The colored people of Memphis and throughout West Tennessee should hold meetings and send to New Orleans—not politicians, but their wisest, safest and most prudent men. It is said that the North, as well as the South, will be fully represented, and that measures looking to a combination and co-operation for the future prosperity and happiness of the race will be inaugurated. Artful demagogues, both white and black, will no doubt be there, for the purpose of prostituting the meeting into a political convention. If the object of the meeting is intended simply to consult and devise means by which the colored race is to be advanced in prosperity, knowledge and morality, it should meet the hearty indorsement of every philanthropist. But if it is a political conclave, intended to advance the aspirations of party demagogues, it will show that the colored man is still infatuated with his importance and still willing to be made a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for heartless knaves who care not for men's material prosperity, so they secure their votes. Civil and political rights have been accorded to colored men, and they should seek to remove prejudices from their path by wise, prudent action, not reinforce and strengthen them by such clannish movements as those suggested. If they do not wish to be looked upon and treated as slaves, they must cease to act as slaves. The interests of the Southern white man and the Southern colored man are mutual and reciprocal. The races are dependent upon each other. Unpropitious seasons, droughts and early frosts affects both alike. When the white man's barn is filled the colored man is not in want. An abundant harvest gives both races plenty, and both are the recipients of that prosperity which flows from the extended fields of snow-white cotton. When the interest of the white man and the black man is thus so intimately and inseparably interwoven, it is a matter of surprise that in every election the colored voter takes a malicious delight in joining carpetbag politicians and hurling himself against his employer. If the convention at New Orleans is represented by prudent and intelligent colored men, it will endeavor to eradicate the feeling of hatred and distrust engendered by selfish demagogues. We trust the colored people of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, where the APPEAL is so extensively read, will send delegates to New Orleans who will discountenance politics in the proposed convention, and who will endeavor to show that it is for the mutual interest of the white and black population of the South that good feeling should be maintained between the races. The planters need the labor of the freedmen; the freedmen look to their late masters for employment and assistance. If left to themselves, the two classes would live in harmony and quiet, for their interests are identical, and the more friendly and cordial the relations existing between the better for all. Let the colored people of Memphis hold a rousing meeting and select their best men—men who will have the nerve and ability to rise up in the midst of their race assembled from all parts of this vast Union and proclaim that there is a class of unprincipled white adventurers, who, since the war, have proved the greatest curse of the Southern States, and who, for the purpose of influencing negro votes and gaining power for themselves, have industriously labored to inflame the minds of the ignorant freedmen with bitter prejudices against their late masters, teaching them that they were in danger of being reduced to slavery again unless they followed the advice of their self-constituted leaders; and who in every way have endeavored to nurture a spirit of hatred between the races. The ignorant blacks, flattered by the attentions paid them by these designing knaves, who are careful on all occasions to assert that it is in consequence of their efforts and those of their friends that slavery has been abolished, readily fall into the snare, and unite with their hypocritical teachers against those who might be their best friends. And now in the Southern States where the carpetbaggers predominate, as in Chicot county, Arkansas, the least rumor of an injury done by a white man to one of the colored race is sufficient to incite demonstrations of mob violence from a class who, once aroused, are heedless of consequences in their blind and unreasoning rage. When some case of wholesale murder and rapine sufficiently horrible to excite the attention of the whole world shall have occurred, the fearful effects of these pernicious teachings will be appreciated by every one.

ECONOMY IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

A defense of the City Attorney is attempted by making one of the most eminent lawyers of the South—Mr. Henry Craft—the scape-goat to bear away his sins and short-comings. This is too thin. It is the duty of the City Attorney to sit in judgment upon all cases presented for his consideration by the Mayor, and to inform himself well as to the chances for and against the city, before entering suit. Had he done so in this case, we perhaps would not have to pay costs and damages, as well as principal and interest amounting to near six hundred thousand dollars. The City Attorney, or perhaps the Mayor, is responsible for the judgment and accumulated costs now hanging over the city, just as he is responsible for the repeated failures by his pet appointee. And right here the question becomes pertinent whether the Mayor, otherwise so economical, has any right to employ eminent counsel to do what we pay his City Attorney five thousand dollars per annum for doing? One would think, reading the debate on city printing, that our General Council was altogether too economical to allow any extravagance, the cost of which is greater than the whole amount earned by the APPEAL for doing the city printing of last year. It would seem to a fair-minded man but just that, while attempting a beggarly economy in one quarter, a reasonable retrenchment should characterize the Council in another.

THE REFORM PARTY—A DIVERSION.

A dispatch of last night states that anti-Grant convention is to be held an at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 18th of April, for the purpose of organizing a "Democratic-Republican" party. This movement is understood to be in the interest of Chief Justice Chase, who has ever been a theoretical Democrat and practical Republican. There is little present apparent possibility of giving the great Chief Justice that prominence as an aspirant for the presidency assigned him four years ago, and the Parkersburg convention has significance only to the extent that it is a further confession by politicians opposed to Grant that all hope of defeating him consists in the fusion of elements of force that may be employed to insure his overthrow. Just now David Davis stands pre-eminent, overshadowing even the majestic figure of the Chief Justice. Davis has been a confessed candidate for many weeks, and his enemies have thus far failed to discover in his past history any single fact that would militate against his unsurpassed popularity or derogate from his claims to moral and intellectual preeminence. The election in New Hampshire, resulting in the defeat of the Democratic candidates, has settled the question in Washington and there will be few to deny the necessity for the concentration upon Judge Davis of every element of strength that may be gathered in opposition to General Grant.

THE MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.

It is eminently proper that the Chamber of Commerce should pronounce upon the wisdom and propriety of organizing a Cotton Brokers' Exchange. For twelve or fifteen years the Chamber of Commerce has shaped wisely and well public opinion in this city, and, furnishing all needful local statistical information, it has most advantageously for Memphis directed its own and municipal and State legislation. Its own existence depends upon the solution of the question to be determined this afternoon, and, as well, the existence of this city as the most trustworthy cotton market on the continent. Therefore the propriety of considering the question presented. Now and then the Chamber of Commerce is forgetful of great public interests, as suggested in another place, entrusted to its charge; but whenever a startling exigency arises, and the potent body of intelligence it represents is made to move, it never fails to achieve ends of public beneficence. Let it dispose of the gamblers' proposition, avoiding even the appearance of evil-doing, and then resume its legitimate functions involving the aggrandizement of Memphis.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A man nine feet high propels his ponderous proportions in Russia.

The Pittsburg Gazette says that the spirit of the Louisville press is whisky.

Wisconsin farmers go gunning for their horses, many of which have become rabid from contact with the incisors of the family dog.

A letter from London, dated March 2, says that Senor Sagosta stated he expected a revolutionary movement to break out in Spain immediately.

It is thought that an entire new line of proceedure will be adopted in the Hall trial. New witnesses will be summoned, and the old ones discarded.

A tyro, when he ascends the editorial tripod, feels an irresistible itching and inclination to "pitch into somebody," especially into his rival contemporary.

It is reported that General Longstreet has resigned the office of surveyor at New Orleans because "he does not approve the administration policy in Louisiana."

The New York Mail learns that a large party of Americans are traveling through Egypt and the Holy Land with guides, camels, dromedaries, and all the desert paraphernalia.

That scoundrelly mob of lazy, good-for-nothing mischief-makers who dub themselves "internationals" are doing their worst to bring about a general labor-strike on the first of April.

A Washington correspondent styles Colfax "a fox in an ass's skin." The skin is an ass's certainly; but we never suspected that there was any other sort of an animal in it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A publishing-house of Columbia, South Carolina, is about to issue one of the Hon. A. H. Stephens' paragraphs—"A Compendium of United States History"—in a volume of about five hundred pages.

The drying oven at the mantel and grate manufactory of Dierckes, Hofschula & Co., Main street, Cincinnati, exploded this morning, doing considerable damage to property and slightly injuring two men.

A dispatch from Matamoras says the news from Tamploca confirms the retaking of Zacatacas and the complete defeat of the rebels there. The bells are ringing and cannon firing in celebration of the victory.

A meeting of the New York paint and color manufacturers was held yesterday, at which the protest made against the proposed alteration in the tariff and free list was condemned. A permanent organization was effected.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held Thursday night, at which the report of the reform committee was presented, showing the frauds that were committed in connection with the elections last November. Addresses were made by prominent citizens.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle from Hamilton, Ohio, says a fire broke out in Dodsworth's distillery about one o'clock yesterday morning, and owing to the distance from town was totally destroyed before efficient aid could arrive. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss about $12,000. The insurance is said to be $6000 in an Eastern company.

A fire at Monroeville, Indiana, Thursday night, originating in a bakery, destroyed that, and extended and burned the printing-office and dwelling of T. J. Foster, Conrad's dwelling and shoe store, the Monroe house and stables, Heller's dwelling and store, Odd-Fellows' hall, Baker & Bros.' store, Miller's saloon, Rowe's shoe store, and the offices of A. A. Backus, E. G. Coverdale and T. Stevens. Loss, $50,000; no insurance.

FRATRICIDE.

A Man in Scott County Stabs and Instantly Kills His Brother.

From the Knoxville Chronicle, March 12.]

About four and one half miles from Huntsville, the county seat of Scott county, was the scene on Friday of last week of one of those scenes at the contemplation of which the heart grows sick and faint. Ab. Brown, one of a family of four brothers, while under the influence of liquor stabbed his brother, Maxwell Brown, with a large carving-knife in the left side, penetrating the region of the heart and killing him instantly. The facts, as we learn them from a reliable source, are about as follows: The unfortunate brother had a gathering of some kind at his house—perhaps a "log-rolling." Near noon he went to his house to see something about dinner. While there his brother Ab. came in intoxicated, and commenced taking the dishes off the table, dashing them on the floor and breaking them. He also went to the cupboard and commenced breaking dishes. Maxwell remonstrated, and made an effort to restrain him in his madness. Ab. being infuriated with liquor, snatched up a large carving knife from the table, and making a plunge at his brother, stabbed him as above stated. He survived only about ten minutes. No one was present when the bloody deed was committed except his wife and a child about two years old. Ab., seeing that he had taken his brother's life, fled immediately, and made his escape. He was seen in the neigborhood the same evening, but has not been heard of since. The sheriff is on the look-out for him, and our informant expresses the belief that he will be taken.

The deceased is represented as being a peaceable and quiet citizen. His remains were interred on Sunday. He leaves a grief-stricken wife with a small child, and a great many friends to mourn his untimely end. Ab. is represented as being a worthless fellow, spending much of his time in dissipation, which was the prime cause of his rash act. If he should escape justice and live to old age, the mark of Cain must be upon him.

THE PLAGUE.

A Pestilential Epidemic in Persia—Revivification of an Ancient Scourge.

Correspondence of the London Times.]

When the report of the outbreak of a pestilential epidemic in Persia, near the Turkish frontiers, reached Constantinople, notwithstanding the assurances given by the Persian government to the effect that the epidemic was not the plague, the Ottoman sanitary department, while recommending the greatest vigilance to the sanitary officers at the frontiers, hastened to dispatch Dr. Castaldi, the Ottoman sanitary delegate attached to the Turkish embassy at Teheran, to the spot to inquire into the nature of the disease. Dr. Castaldi has now sent in his report, which is most carefully drawn up, and contains most valuable information. In his opinion, there cannot be any doubt on the character of the disease which has made its appearance in the Persian Kurdistan. The malady is characterized by a strong fever, accompanied with typhus symptoms, with the appearance of bubos under the arms, in the groin and in the neck, of carbuncles on various parts of the body, and of spots scattered over the whole surface of the skin; it carries the sufferer off quickly, attacking several houses in one place and several persons in the same family, and transmitted itself from an infected place to a healthy one. Such a malady, says Dr. Castaldi, cannot be anything but the Eastern plague of former times. According to the report it is during last winter that the plague appeared in the district of Mukry, in the Aderbidjan, in two villages situated a short distance from each other, and called Djoumouchamm and Arbanouz. These two small villages have been completely depopulated, only seven or eight persons having been spared by the scourge. Unable to trace the existence of the plague beyond the district of Mukry, Dr. Castaldi feels at a loss to point out the causes which have produced the epidemic, for the district is not only the healthiest in all Persia, but has also escaped from the famine which has so cruelly visited and continues to visit the other parts of that kingdom. If an outbreak of the plague, says Dr. Castaldi, was anywhere to be apprehended, it would be surely in the Khorassan and in Fars, where the famine made such frightful ravages, where men enough could not be found to inter the dead bodies left unburied in the streets and in the bazars, and where parents sold their children for a few francs to save them from starvation and provide themselves with a little bread. Dr. Castaldi, therefore, inclines to think that the plague in the Persian Kurdistan should be attributed to the excessive dryness and to the cattle disease which the district of Mukry shared in common with the rest of Persia. His opinion on this point, however, is not admitted here by the health officers. They maintain that the plague in Persia is the consequence of the terrible famine which prevailed in that country, and must have been imported in the district of Mukry from other quarters in the interior. They, moreover, understand that Dr. Castaldi has been unable to trace the epidemic any further in the interior; for getting at the truth in Persia is next to impossible, and the government itself is generally only made acquainted with the epidemic existing on its territory through the authorities of the bordering countries. It was the Ottoman sanitary department that first intimated the existence of the plague in the Kurdistan to the Persian government. The mortality caused by the scourge, and ascertained by Dr. Castaldi, is approximately as follows: At Bana, 52: at Kaninias, 4; in Karava, 27; in Djoumouchan, 62; in Arbanouz, 39; at Utch-tepe, 100; in Sandjak, 35; at Gultpe, 12; in Charab, 18; at Rahim-Kahn, 27; and in Akdjevan, 13—Total 390.

Dr. Castaldi declares that the epidemic in question has exhibited the well known characteristics of contagion. He concludes by stating that since his departure from the Kurdistan no further news respecting the plague had arrived at Teneran, except a communication to the Persian government to the effect that the plague had disappeared, a communication to which he does not seem to attach great faith.

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500 kits Mackerel;	500 cases Oysters;
50 cases Sunlight Soap;	500 barrels Salt;
50 bbls. Mess Pork;	500 barrels whisky;
50 bbls. Texas Pork;	300 boxes Soap;
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November 13, 1871.

Train leaves Day Express ..... 4:15 a.m.
" " New York ..... 1:30 p.m.
Brownsville accommodation ..... 4:15 p.m.

Elegant sleeping cars run through to St. Louis Nashville and Louisville on the 1:30 p.m. train. The 4:15 p.m. and 5:15 a.m. trains do not run on Sunday. JNO. FLYNN, Superintendent.

SLATES! SLATES! SLATES!

BANGOR PENRHYN SLATE OFFICE.

No. 12 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

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.

N. B.—Slating contracted for at home or abroad. Repairs to slate roofs will receive prompt attention. Wm. Corner Philip, Theophilus and Levee streets. P. O. Box 1069. Merchants Ex change, 123.

W. E. ELLIOTT, Agent, fe18 Practical Slater and Slate Mason.

Chicago and the East

ST. LOUIS and IRON MOUNTAIN

—AND—

Chicago, Alton and St. Louis

RAILROADS.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

From all points South to

CHICAGO.

PULLAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS RUN FROM

Memphis and Humboldt to St. Louis

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Pullan Sleeping Coaches and celebrated DINING CARS between St. Louis and Chicago, where all the luxuries of the season may be obtained while traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Passengers by this line arrive in Chicago

ONE HOUR IN ADVANCE

Of all competing lines. Take this line and Avoid 35 Miles of Steamboat Transfer, and the annoying changes of cars incident to other lines.

Ask for Tickets via Iron Mountain and Chicago and Alton lines.

Fare as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all points.

W. H. ALLEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, St. Louis, Missouri.

JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, Chicago.

W. H. QUARTERMAN, fe18 Passenger Agent, 327½ Main street.

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 1st of March, and a penalty of 50 per cent. will have accrued, and the books will be closed. W. D. HARDIN, Sheriff and mh8 Collector of Crittenden county.

Carolina Life Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. | J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary. | J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.

ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.

Assets, $1,028,708 98

PRINCIPAL OFFICE---No 42 MADISON STREET

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

Menken Brothers

ARE PREPARED TO EXHIBIT AN ELEGANT LINE OF

STRIPED SILKS,

GROS GRAIN SILKS, in light shades;

BLACK SILKS, real Lyons manufacture;

JAPANESE SILKS, in stripes and solid colors.

—ALSO, NEW—

DRESS GOODS!

SUITED FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.

New French Prints, Percales and Chintzes.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! VIENNA PARASOLS!

IN VARIETY OF NEW DESIGNS.

Sale of Irish Linen still continues;

Barnesley Linen Sheetings just received;

Look at our Ladies' Underwear,

Which for cheapness and elegance of finish cannot be surpassed.

MENKEN BROTHERS, 261 & 263 MAIN ST., COR. COURT

IF YOU WANT A COOKING STOVE BE SURE AND GET THE BEST!

BUCK'S BRILLIANT

COOKING STOVES!

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

Best Cooking Stove Ever Made!

And wherever used, the finest bread is always insured.

BUCK'S BRILLIANT

IS GUARANTEED TO

Bake Better Bread!

—USE—

LESS FUEL AND LAST LONGER

than any other stove now sold.

The numerous premiums awarded the BUCK'S BRILLIANT at the great fairs of St. Louis, New Orleans and Memphis, after actual field contest with other leading stoves is an undisputed guarantee of their unappreachable worth.

Every Stove Fully Guaranteed!

SOLD BY

Risk & Johnson,

General Agents and Dealers in all kinds of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Slate and Iron Mantels, Grates, Tinware, Tinplate and Tinner's Stock, and also agents for the celebrated

"BUCK'S GUARANTEE,"

—THE—

Best Coal Cooking Stove in Use.

No. 306 MAIN STREET,

d21 d&w Opposite Peabody Hotel.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

I HAVE this day disposed of my interest in the firm of Dandridge, Mitchell & Co. to Mr. W. P. Watkins, late of Batesville, Mississippi, and take great pleasure in recommending him, as well as my late partners to the confidence and patronage of my friends and the public generally.

C. F. DANDRIDGE.

MEMPHIS, March 9, 1872.

WATKINS, MITCHELL & CO.,

(Successors to Dandridge, Mitchell & Co.)

Cotton Factors, Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 15 Union St., Lee Block,

Have on hand and to arrive—
1000 bbls Flour,
300 hhds Sugar—all grades,
300 bags Coffee.
100 bbls Molasses.
1000 kegs Nails.
Lard, Candles, Whisky, etc., etc.

Together with a full and complete assortment of Groceries, which they offer at the lowest cash prices. mar11

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

L. H. SARGENT & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

31 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS GIVEN BY US TO THE SALE OF FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, FRUITS, dry and green, and to COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, as well as to filling orders from our correspondents for any kinds of merchandise, at market prices.

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO. C. BICKMANN.

A. VACCARO & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS CIGARS, ETC,

No. 324 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

JAS. JACKSON, successor to Jackson & Manson
D. M. KILPATRICK, W. D. HENDERSON
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JOHN JACKSON, St. Louis, Missouri.

JACKSON, KILPATRICK & HENDERSON,

Importers and dealers in Liverpool

COARSE AND FINE SALT,

Also, TURK'S ISLAND SALT,

Nos. 52 and 54 Novelty Block, 56 and 58 Theophilus, 8 New Levee, 45, 46 and 56 Common streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

First premium Louisiana State fair, 1871.

Proprietors Pike Salt Warehouse.

Table Salt, in packets, all sizes.

THE PLANTATION COMPRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH:

To give you a short and sententious statement of the objects this invention is intended to and will accomplish, and 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