WANTS.

INFORMATION—Of the whereabouts of Wm. A. and J.N. McMullin. Any one giving information as to them, will confer a great favor upon their father, at the Southern Hotel, Memphis.
mh24 JOHN N. McMULLEN.

DRESSMAKER—A competent Dressmaker. None that understands cutting. Apply at 359 Main street, up-stairs. mh26

LEVEE SCRIP—A few thousand dollars' worth of Phillips and Desha County, Arkansas Levee Scrip or Bonds. Apply for one week to H. A. PARTEE, mh22 No. 22 Front street.

HOUSE—With six or eight rooms, by a prompt and careful tenant. Location in suburbs not objectionable if upon line of street railway. Apply to or address "F." at Merchants National Bank. mh24

ENGINE—To purchase a second-hand engine of from 8 to 12 horse power. Address, R. H., Nesbitt's station, DeSoto County, Mississippi. mh19

RESIDENCE—To purchase, a residence containing five or six rooms, with improvements; would prefer a place within a mile or half a mile of Court Square.
JAMES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
Room No. 2 Kit Williams' Block, corner Second and Madison streets. mh22

SAWYER—An experienced sawyer to take charge of a saw mill to saw shingles by the 1000. Good reference required. Apply at No. 86 Charleston avenue. mh19

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very slightly SUBURBAN HOME, situated on the northeast corner of College avenue and McLemore street, and opposite the STATE FEMALE COLLEGE. The improvements consist of a fine two-story frame residence, with eight rooms, and two acres of beautiful land, and all necessary out-door conveniences in perfect order.

Terms, $500 of purchase money may be carried for an indefinite time, say four years; the remainder, half cash; balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with six per cent interest—ON ITS VALUE in well improved city property.

The locality of this property, and the exceedingly liberal terms, should attract the best customers desiring a home near the finest institution in the State, and the best society around the city. For ten days apply to
mh24 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT—To sell at a bargain for cash. Address X, this office. mh22

PIANO—One Chickering Piano, of the style of Louis XIV; cost originally $750; used but a short time, will be sold at a bargain, at 375 Main street. mh22

HORSE—A No. family Horse and Rockaway, nearly new, and of modern design. Apply at No. 80 Pontotoc street, or to
DR. R. W. CREIGHTON,
mh18 No. 11 West Court st.

MENKEN PLACE—The Menken Place, on Brinkley avenue, in lots to suit. Inquire of Menken Bros. mh19

BOILER AND ENGINE—A second hand Boiler and Engine, of six horse power. Inquire at 86 Charleston avenue. mh19

BLUFF CITY MILLS, 197 Poplar street; in good repair; will sell on easy terms, or rent.
D. E. MYERS,
jm 287½ Main street.

LEASEHOLD—Of sixteen years on a fine brick residence, well suited for an extensive boarding-house, and offering unusual advantages in ground-rent and taxes. Will be either sold, rented or traded, at a great bargain.
jm2 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—Consisting of Openers, Lap Jers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Speeders, Spinning Frames, etc. This machinery is not partially worn—all in good condition, and will be sold cheap. For description and price, apply in person or by mail, to
THOMAS SHAW,
Agent Fremont and Suffolk Mills,
ja17 sod4w Lowell, Mass.

FOR RENT.

NEW—On reasonable terms, a very desirable Pew in Calvary Church. Apply to
YOUNG & BRO.,
mh21 268 Main street

ROOMS—No. 356 Alabama street, 9 Rooms, $30 per month. Apply to E.S. HARWOOD, 5th Second street. mh26

COTTAGE—A neat cottage, No. 85 Third st. Apply to J. A. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law, No. 7 Madison st.

BOARDING-HOUSE—A splendid location, in the Gayoso House. Apply to
mh26 E. L. TOPP.

OFFICES—Five Offices in the Stanton Block. Possession given April 1st, 1871. Apply to GEO. D. COCKRITT,
mh19 37 Union street.

STORE—After April 6th, 1871, No. 9 Howard's Row, now occupied by Walcott, Smith & Co., as grocery store
HENRY C. WILLIAMSON, Trustee, etc.
mh13 38 Union street.

OFFICES and residence, Apply to NELSON & TILTON, No. 16 Jefferson st. mh14

ROOM—The room lately occupied by Hite & Corwine, as Job Printers, in Appeal building, No. 14 Union street. Apply at Appeal office.

Hite & Corwine can be found in Rooms 27 and 28, Lee Block.
mh18

STORE—No. 37 South Court street, a few doors from Main street; store-room and basement each 27 by 74 feet, for lease. Possession given immediately. Apply to
R. C. BRINKLEY,
de16 No. 38 Madison street.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

FARM—A valuable farm of 191½ acres—70 cleared and very productive; good houses, orchard, garden, tow, etc., on the Lagrange road, one mile south of Raleigh, and near Macon R. R. Will sell cheap, or will lease the same for 1871. For particulars call on M. D. L. Stewart, Memphis.
ja19 ANDREW STEWART.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARD—The best day board in the city can be secured at No. 136 Monroe street.

ROOM-BOARD—A furnished room with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, at No. 161 Madison street. Day boarders accommodated. mh22

ROOMS—BOARD—Furnished rooms with board, at Fisher's Restaurant, cor. Second and Union streets. mh19

BOARDING at 426 Main, corner Beale street. mh14

NOTICE.

PARTIES suffering from corns, bunions, or inverted nails, will do well to call on Dr. Ferguson, at the Worsham House. Office hours, from 12 to 2, and 5 to 7. mh19

PERSONAL.

SHEP—I am very sorry for what I did; come home and everything will be forgotten.
mh26 379

LOST.

CAMEO SET—Either on Desoto or Beal street, a large cameo set, out of a bracelet. The finder will please leave the same at No. 182 Madison street, where they will be rewarded.
March 24, 1871. mh25

LOCAL NEWS.

—Leddin's College.

—Attend Robertson's College.

—Tom Cubbins, bricklayer, 234 Main.

—W. Z. Mitchell's school, 303 Third St.

—J. J. Suter, Furniture, 282 Second st.

—The DAILY APPEAL, five cents per copy, can be had of all newsmen in the city.

—Fine lunch spread daily at Hole in the Wall. Don't fail to call on George, No. 19 Monroe, opposite Peabody Hotel.

—Will. Mensford, at his book and periodical store, has all the late magazines and illustrated and weekly papers.

—The DAILY and the WEEKLY APPEAL can be had of all the newsmen in the city—Joe Locke, on Main street, Mansford, on Second, and Emmons & Son, on Jefferson street.

LAST WEEK of the Clearing Sale.
WALKER BROS. & CO.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Cream, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

A DIALOGUE IN A WALL STREET.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—"biliousness. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tells upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room a few days after the late smash-up in gold; "Do I look panic-struck?"

"No; by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator; "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of Plantation Bitters; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next apee. If it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves and wonderful powers of endurance, prove that it is well founded.

LAST WEEK of the Clearing Sale.
WALKER BROS. & CO.

STAINED, etched, embossed and enameled glass; Memphis stained glass works, 282 Third street.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS, and others of superior make, fully warranted, at lowest prices and easy terms, at 274 Second street.

LAST WEEK of the Clearing Sale.
WALKER BROS. & CO.

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

—No registration is required in the railroad election to-day. Go and vote. No questions asked.

—P. J. Coleman, news dealer on Beale street, opposite the market house, has our thanks for late papers.

—No registration is required in the railroad election to-day. Go and vote. No questions asked.

—Morahan delivered his lecture in St. Patrick's at Brownsville, and is to deliver it at Jackson. The *Bee* says it was a creditable performance.

—No registration is required in the railroad election to-day. Go and vote. No questions asked.

—There was a canine corpus lying on DeSoto street yesterday. The appearance of it was very offensive. The chain-gang might make a flank movement upon it.

—To-day the election takes place for voting help to the Selma road. Most likely every lover of material progress will be found at the polls.

—Tax payers will own stock for every dollar they pay for the building of the Selma road, and stock in such a road, penetrating, unlike other Memphis roads, along its whole length the richest country in the South, will be at par before the road is finished.

—Coroner Moffatt held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mr. Mason, who was drowned going over the Wolf river bridge, on the plank road, the time of the flood. The verdict was accidental drowning. He had been out toward Big Hatchie ten or twelve miles from town. He leaves a wife and two children.

—The Brownsville *States* says: "Some nine or ten miles of grading has been done on the Holly Springs, Brownsville and Ohio railroad between Brownsville and Friendship—most of it in river and creek bottoms. None of it was damaged by the high water, which has not been nearer than three feet of the top of the embankment. The work is progressing rapidly."

—"Alas! poor ghost!" Robertson is determined that neither the public nor the poor ghost shall have rest about that jar. Read this from him: During the exhibition Miss Clara, assisted by Mrs. Nourse and others, will give a seance on the stage, for the purpose of testing her wonderful power as a clairvoyant.
J. R. ROBERTSON.

—Rev. J. T. Tichenor, LL.D., pastor elect of the First Baptist Church, of this city, will, we learn, arrive to-day, and preach to-morrow at the usual hours, morning and evening, at that church. Dr. T. ranks among the best pulpit orators of the South, and we doubt not will be greeted with large audiences to-morrow.

—A big fire took at two o'clock this morning out in the direction of Fort Pickering. It made a great blaze, lit up the whole sky for a time, the engines rushed out to the corporate limits, and finding that the big fire was beyond, it turned without squirting any water. It was not ascertained what was fired.

—Laborers, the last one of them, know that the price of labor is regulated by the demand, and that the Selma road will give employment, between Memphis and Holly Springs to a thousand or more laborers. The price of labor will be advanced, and plenty will spread the board of every occupant of every cabin in the city and its suburbs.

—In the Criminal Court on Thursday the very interesting case of a criminal prosecution for sticking a mule with a fork took up all day. It appears the mule was lock-jawed by the operation. The argument of counsel upon the law of every man's mutilation of the mule in general, and the principle of lock-jaw in particular, were amusing. The offender was found guilty of a malicious mischief; fined $100 and condemned to five seven days' incarceration in the county jail.

—A ghost has appeared at Bolivar. Being interviewed by the enterprising "local" of that town, it spoke as follows: "I am the spirit of John A. Murrell, and if your eyes could see and your ears heed what I have seen and heard, you would know of vast treasures hid away not many feet from an arm of the sea, from which extends the finger of scorn." This is, no doubt, as good a ghost as the Memphis ghost, and about as reliable.

—Chastity appears to be an aesthetic, quality unknown to the *Avalanche*. In a little editorial in yesterday's issue, it talks about the "chastity" of our report of "infant" developments. There is not an unchaste expression, or even insinuation in the whole report. How could it be unchaste when there did not appear an unchaste action in the whole history. Does the *Avalanche* man suppose that there is anything unchaste about a baby? Is the statement of Mrs. Scanlan unchaste? Did the *Avalanche* man, for a moment, dream of chastity?

Who will oppose the county's subscription to the Memphis and Selma railroad. Only those interested in other railroads—only those who would make a few men build a road which will enrich the whole community—only the timid—only those who have wealth enough and would not have the poor become rich. It is not ignorance, for none are so ignorant in this age that they deny the supreme excellence, as an agent of prosperity, of railroads. It is not ignorance, but the narrow selfishness of the miser, who trembles when he pays out a dime, though he sees how a whole city and county are to be enriched by the expenditure.

—A dispatch from New York states that O'Donovan Rossa, Mulledy, Bourke, Power and Wolcoh, the recently arrived exiles, have issued an address to the Irish in America, announcing the formation of an Irish Confederation, to assist in achieving the independence of Ireland. Each Irish society will form a district, and each district will be entitled to one representative to the grond council, besides a representative for each organization. In every district the five members composing the directory, will control the Confederation. Business associations may work for Ireland in their own way, but will be required to give twenty-five per cent. of their revenue to the directory to obtain representation in the grand council. Politics and religion are excluded.

—There was considerable business done in the United States Court yesterday. There was a motion made by M. L. Persons for allowing the pauper's oath to have effect in the case of about forty delinquent professional men against whom execution was issued at the last session of the Court. These professional men were indebted for United States postage, tax, which they refused to pay. They were fined ten dollars and the costs of Court, the whole amounting to about an average of seventy-five dollars. The law made providing for the collection of revenue empowers the officials to distrain *anything* that can be found in the possession of such delinquents, and even empowers them to seize the person and hold him until satisfaction be made. Judge Emmons has taken the motion of Mr. Perkins into consideration.

—The Knoxville *Whig and Register* contains the following appreciative remarks in relation to the speech of Hon. W. T. Avery on the occasion of the death of Judge Yerger: "One of the most touching and beautiful tributes of genuine friendship we have ever seen was the eloquent remarks of Hon. W. T. Avery before the meeting of the Memphis Bar on the occasion of the death of the lamented Judge Edwin M. Yerger. They had been intimate, genial friends for over a quarter of a century, and this effort was the pouring forth of the spontaneous emotions of a true heart overflowing with grief. The meeting of the Bar was the largest ever held in that city; and the death of the noble-hearted, lofty-minded gentleman, brilliant and gifted orator and eminent jurist shrouded the entire community with gloom."

—The editor of the Paris *Intelligencer*, who recently visited our city, and was not impressed favorably, gets off the following in the course of an editorial, in which, unfortunately for his ever sagacity, he predicts "failure" for Memphis: "Memphis is an excessingly moral place; all the citizens are members of the church, and attend prayer-meeting punctually; they treat an editor like he was a saint. An instance of this we will here relate a fact, 'the same we are free to maintain,' that we handed a newsboy half a dollar to pay for a five cent paper. He gave us three papers to hold until he could 'step round the corner and get change.' The last we heard of that boy he was changing the base of his operations at the speed of a mile in 2:40. We afterwards learned he was a member of the Mackerel Brigade, and did yeoman service for his country in the late war—with bed-bugs."

—Taxes are heavy, and house and lot owners want tenants. They therefore propose to draw to this point a multitude of mechanics and laborers. They would have railroad shops built, and are conscious that within a year after Forrest begins work at this end of the Selma railroad lins a million dollars will be expended in groceries and supplies, in paying for labor and for freights, for embankments, cross ties and for food and clothing for laborers. Property holders see that railroads alone and the process of their construction can lift them out of the bags of bonds and scrip in which our property is deeply mixed. Planters must pay for these supplies with cotton, and therefore, while Memphis remains, as it is, the best cotton market in the South, cotton will be sold here to pay for these plantation supplies. As a mercantile transaction every trades man, therefore, favors the proposition to build the road.

AN elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and business Hats, just received, at
LEIDY & CO.'S.

GAS FITTING, 315 Second street.

IF YOU want *a fine* Hat, go to Leidy & Co.'s.

THAT JAR.

Proposed Opening of the Ghostly Jar for the Benefit of the Orphans.

Suggestion that the Author of the Ghost Story Exhibit Himself at the Same Time.

The ghost, which was not all a ghost, save to the distempered and visionary, discovered, it is said, to its friends the whereabouts of a jar (we have not yet learned whether it is the $1 jar from Jack's china store or not) Well, this jar, or a jar (that will suit sensible people better), was found, and, when found, was found to be sealed. This seal is to be broken after the expiration of sixty days from the date of ghostly discovery. The ghostly performance, it has been determined upon, will take place publicly in one of our public halls, the receipts on the occasion to be given in aid of the Leath Orphan Asylum. It is not yet known if the ghost will attend, but, perhaps, the author of the ghost story will exhibit himself and so satisfy the curious. This ghost author is said to be a sub-aqeous cuss, half marine half land animal, a sort of living refutation of the darwinian theory of the "origin of species." And thereby hangs a tale; not the tale of the ghost, though that be one of his, but a veritable tale of selges by land and adventures by water that would put those of the Knight of La Manche to the blush. The veracity of the narrator of the ghost story, like the voracity of a whale, that once upon a time swallowed a man whole, is not to be questioned. What to him are mysteries, are mysteries to all mankind—none know more than he. It is not orthodox to question him, and it would be heterodox to doubt him. He has explored the world and knows a thing or two. He knows a "hawk from a handsaw," and can recognize a buzzard by the way he soars above old sores. But he doesn't know the ghost, though he knows of him. What if the ghost should force his author to appear? What, sure enough? Why, nothing but a man would be the result. Not a Darwinian man, having traces of a caudal appendage, but an every-day sort of chap without a tale, since the only one he had (and that was altogether in his mind's eye), has been given to the public in an absurdity which is remembered only by those interested and by these as the distinguished fancy of a dream. We are to have the jar opened in public for the benefit of the orphans. If it will add one cent to the profit of the occasion, by all means let us have the author of the ghost story (not opened in public) but exhibited, that by the vacant vision of his eye and a generally distraught manner, the public may be warned of his kind in the future.

A COTTON CASE.

The Question, Does Sale by Sample Made by the Purchaser Bind Him? Decided in the Affirmative.

In the Circuit Court at Murfreesboro, says the *Monitor*, the most interesting case tried for the past week was that of Jones, Collier and Hill against Warson, administrator, and Lillard—decided in favor of defendants. The principal point in issue was, what constitutes a sale of cotton by sample? The proof in the case was that plaintiff, N. C. Collier, sampled the bales in presence of defendant, Mr. Lillard, and agreed to pay eighteen cents per pound for the cotton. It afterward appeared, on examination of the cotton by samplers, that the interior of the bales were rotten and almost worthless, and suit was brought by plaintiffs to recover the purchase money. His Honor Judge Williamson charged the jury, in effect, that in all sales by sample there is implied warranty that the bulk of the article corresponds with sample. But to have that effect the sample must be offered by the vendor, as a specimen of the quality and condition of the entire quantity of the article sold. If the plaintiff selected the sample himself, by drawing them from the bales, that would not be such a sale by sample as to imply a warranty of soundness. In order to make a sale by sample amount to a warranty, the facts must satisfy the jury that the samples were either selected by defendant or adopted by him and exhibited as a true specimen of the bulk of the cotton in the bales. If the defendant was present at the time of selection of the samples by plaintiff, he would not be held to warrant the quality or condition of the article, unless he made some representation in reference to the samples selected, which amounted to an adoption of them as his own, and receiving the amount of purchase money offered would not be an adoption of the sample selected by the plaintiff."

The counsel for plaintiff insisted from New York decisions, "that *every* sale of packed cotton must be considered in the nature of a sale by sample, for from the very nature of the article, and the form in which it is sent to market, no effective examination can be made without breaking up the bales. Although the plaintiff in this case saw the legs and drew samples from them, he had no opportunity of examining the bulk of the cotton, which was compelled still to rely upon the samples. It was therefore a sale by sample, and the evidence clearly shows that the bulk of the cotton was of a very inferior quality to the samples exhibited."

This question has never been decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and we understand that this case will be taken up by appeal to that Court.

THE CUSTOM IN THE MEMPHIS COTTON MARKET

is in accordance with this decision of the Murfreesboro Circuit Court. If a buyer purchase a table of cotton upon the samples of the seller, the latter is bound for any reclamation that may ensue. If, however, after the buyer has bought upon the samples of the seller, he "bores," and in that way verifies the correctness of the seller's sampling, if any reclamation ensue, he has no recourse. So, if a buyer sample a lot of cotton and buy it upon such sampling, he is without recourse in case of reclamation.

LAW REPORTS.

First Circuit Court—Helskell, Judge.

Yesterday's calendar was called through. The calendar for Monday will contain sixty cases, to-wit: 1061, 1137, 1142, 1161, 1183, and 1187 to 1242. Attorneys desiring to know the styles of the cases will find them published in to-morrow's APPEAL. The attorney having the papers in No. 996, Talley vs. Coward, is requested to return them into court. This is motion day.

First Chancery Court—Morgan, Chancellor.

Yesterday was motion day. All the motions entered were disposed of either by decree or continuance.

The following decrees were ordered to be enrolled: Mills vs Farris, appeal; Cochran vs Mason, reference; Burr vs Gibson, reference; Cooper vs Cooper, reference; Devoe vs Davenport, former order set aside; Walt vs Thompson, former order set aside; Page vs Commercial Bank, former order set aside; Kirk vs Jones, writ of possession; Lanier vs Gayoso Savings Institution, reference; Welch vs Porter, appeal; Hudson vs Early, sale; Kendrick vs McKinney, sale; Williams vs Cherry, sale.

The calendar for Monday will be published to-morrow (Sunday).

Second Circuit Court—Halsey, Judge.

No. 2394, Harris & Hassell vs Planters' Insurance Company, is on trial, and will be resumed this morning. Nos. 2245, 2446 and 2415 were continued; No. 2412, specially set for trial for April 10, 1871, and No. 2417, specially set for trial April 4, 1871; otherwise the calendar for yesterday remains the same, with the following cases added, which will be called in their numerical order in said calendar: 2383, Barnett & Walker vs Schroeder et al; 2454, Pope vs Edwards; 2457, Cohen vs Reed; 2460, City of Memphis vs Aline Le Favre; 2461, Same vs Rose St. Audley; 2462, Same vs Katie Sharp; 2463, Same vs J. M. Schooles.

In the Special Court, under Judge Stockton, the jury returned a verdict in No. 930, Cohen vs. Hunt & Woodruff, for plaintiff, for $243 37. The calendar heretofore published will be called to-day, excepting cases disposed of.

Criminal Court—Flippin, Judge.

State vs Lizzie Smith, grand larceny, jury brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at three years; State vs Charles Williams, petit larceny, jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and punishment fixed at three years. To-day is motion day, when all motions will be heard and determined.

NO REGISTRATION is required in the railroad election to-day. Go and vote. No questions asked.

IF YOU want *a fashionable* Hat, go to Leidy & Co.'s.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ORGANS.—A large assortment of Estey's, Loring & Blake's and George Wood's. Church and Parlor Organs sold on easy terms, at 274 Second street.
H. G. HOLLENBERG,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—Messrs. Estes & Jackson and McRae & Walker request members of the bar to search the files of their offices for the papers in the case of Dungan vs. Wicks, and to send them to either firm if found.

THE most elegant and finest quality of Hats that are produced, at Leidy & Co.'s.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Rencounter Between the President of the Typographical Union and Mr. McCloy of the Sun.

The Difficulty Growing Out of the Sun's Quarrel With the Printer's Union.

Origin and Progress of the Affair—The Sun Denounces the Union and Refuses Satisfaction.

Present Status of the Belligerant Parties—Joint Card from Mr. Brooks and Mr. Hook.

ORIGIN OF IT.

For some days past a serious misunderstanding has existed between the members of the Memphis Typographical Union and the proprietors of the *Sun* newspaper in this city which is thus accounted for in a card which the gentlemen of the Union had published when the trouble commenced: "For three weeks or more the managers of the *Sun* have complained to their workmen of being *pinched* in money matters, and have asked of them, as a favor, that they (the printers) would draw only a certain percentage of their wages, allowing the balance to remain to their credit on the books of the *Sun*. This the compositors agreed to. After the lapse of three weeks or more, and when the compositors themselves began to feel a little monetary pinching, they asked for a settlement of back dues, and were answered that they could receive a settlement by taking the respective sums owing them in stock of the *Sun* Publishing Company. This they promptly refused to do, for the very natural reason that "stock" would not pay board, neither would it buy provisions and clothing; although men like those managing the *Sun* affect to believe differently. The men who are thus kept out of their dues appealed to the Union to prevent other printers from working until they received their money, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Bingham, in order to effect a settlement, but he refused to see the committee, and sent word to the members of it that he wanted no more Union printers to work for him. In accordance with this message, he has sent to a city in the North to employ men who will work for reduced wages, and, take a liberal proportion of their earnings in "promises to pay."

Shortly after the appearance of this card, the members of the Union issued a little paper called the *Moon*, in which, as an opposition paper of some merit and spirit, the *Sun* came in for a very fair share of its wrath. In it the charge is made and proofs advanced that the *Sun* proprietors refused to pay off the Union printers, except in promises to pay, which the men considered valueless. The *Sun*, left thus without regular printers, cast about for what are technically called *rats*, but, till these could be obtained, it was necessary to keep up the regular daily issue, and this was done by putting all hands at "case," local and commercial editors, political man and factotum—all had to take a hand and set up the paper. Things were going on in this way for some days; the Union men, who are all necessarily intelligent, operated so very effectually with their brother-laborers all over town, who are the principal supporters of the journal that the paper, it is said, began to lose its subscribers with very startling rapidity. This sudden, ominous diminution in circulation roused the ire of the "proprietors and managers of the *Sun*," in a fierce denunciation of the printers' union and of every member of it was the result. On Wednesday, in the local columns of the *Sun*, a long letter appeared, purporting to have been written by one Phelan, who had left this town some days before, in which the Printer's Union are abused without much regard to decency or moderateness of expression. As a heading to this letter the "proprietors and printers" of the *Sun* put this:

PRINTERS' UNION!

A PRINTER'S EXPERIENCE IN MEMPHIS.

HIS LIFE IS THREATENED, AND HE IS FORCED TO LEAVE.

HE DENOUNCES THEM AS A BAND OF "CUTTHROATS AND THIEVES."

THE PRINTERS' UNION A "TRIBE OF LAZZARONI, SNEAK-THIEVES AND PIMPS IN GENERAL."

The following day an editorial appeared in the *Sun* denunciatory of the Union, and charging the members with various acts of crimes against the peace and dignity of the State and the welfare of the *Sun* newspaper, for which the force of the law was invoked upon their heads. The article also charged that the Union men were in collusion with the police, and was more than the gentlemen of the Typographical Union could tamely bear, and a letter was sent to the "proprietors and printers" by Mr. Hook, Vice President of the Union, demanding a retraction, or else to be furnished with the name of the party responsible for the publication of the communication and article. A reply was sent back that Mr. McCloy would give no satisfaction. This was the state of the controversy yesterday when the difficulty occurred between Mr. White and Mr. McCloy.

THE SHOOTING.

Yesterday Mr. McCloy was passing down Main street, and when about the corner of Union street, he was met by Mr. White, who demanded in one city, the person responsible for the publication in question. McCloy said that there was no one to be responsible to, that none of the "proprietors and printers" considered themselves in any way responsible for what they might publish against the Printers' Union of Memphis. Mr. White did not consider this a satisfactory answer, but an additional outrage, and, although he had no arms at the time, he was preparing to inflict some chastisement on McCloy, and as he approached him McCloy pulled out a Deringer and held it threateningly in his hand. Mr. White saw of course that it would not do to rush up on the muzzle of a loaded pistol, and he was going to run into the drug store to hurl a bottle or something of that sort at McCloy, when he was prevented by a friend. McCloy then passed on down Main street. Mr. White, some time later in the day, was standing at the corner of Second and North Court street, in company with Mr. Moode, Financial Secretary of the Union, when he saw McCloy and Mr. Barinds cross North Court and enter the square. Mr. White followed, and it appears that Mr. Moode went after him. When McCloy and Barinds were about half way between the gate and Jackson's monument, Mr. White being some twenty or thirty feet behind them, the latter cried out:

"M'CLOY, HAVE YOU GOT THAT PISTOL NOW?"

McCloy had been making good time across the north side of the square and in at the gate, as was stated by numbers of people who saw him. He was, therefore, a little flurried when this query fell upon his tympanium, and he immediately wheeled round and leveled his pistol at Mr. White, Mr. White, at the same time pulled his pistol, and both blazed away. The sum of all of testimony goes to show that McCloy fired first. In the meantime Mr. Moode came up, and, seeing the condition of things, took a hand in the firing, on the White side of the transaction. There were probably eight shots fired in all. Mr. Barinds who has been the efficient "local" of the *Sun* since the trouble began, being a non-combatant, stepped aside as ludiciously and hastily as possible, and took whatever advantage the foliage of the place afforded to screen himself from stray bullets. When the rival pistols were emptied, McCloy threw his iron at the head of White. It just grazed his temple and passed off without doing any serious damage. Both parties then clinched, and during this scuffle Henry Moode gave McCloy a blow of his weapon over the head which raised a lump more unknown to phrenology. It, also, had the effect of drawing blood. A combat of that sort, in open day, in the most public part of town, very naturally drew a big crowd, and the sanguinary intentions of both parties were interfered with. Mr. Reardon, who was working in the Square, interposed his good offices in behalf of peace, and was going to arrest all hands for spoiling his walks and interfering with the growth of his green grass, and what was tragic a moment before assumed a very comic appearance, with a countless crowd to witness the performance. Mr. White went immediately and gave himself up, and Mr. Moode went to the Adams street station-house. On subsequent examination, it was found that McCloy had two little holes in his leg—one in the thigh and one in the calf, both flesh wounds, and also the preliminaries of a furrow in the cranium. He was taken home and taken care of. A great crowd gathered round the station-house in a few minutes, and that became the center of attraction. The Recorder came shortly, and also Colonel Phelan, who appeared in behalf of the White side of the case. He waived an examination, and the bonds of the parties, Messrs. White and Moode, were fixed at $3000 each, which were promptly furnished, and the place was cleared.

The following card contains some of the present views of the Union on the war as it now stands:

PERSONAL.

For sometime past a disagreement has existed between the editors of the *Sun* newspaper and the Typographical Union of this place. In the issue of the 23d inst., appeared a communication without the address of the author, and signed by an unknown name. This article was headed in large type, and denounced the members of the Union as "sneak thieves, cutthroats and pimps." Mr. John C. Hook, Vice President of the Society so denounced, I it personally aggrieved and requested me to act as his friend in the premises. As such I bore the following note to the *Sun* office, and delivered it to W. A. McCloy. He has declined to reply or to give the satisfaction it required. To *gentlemen* I leave the consideration of his conduct. The regulations of the papers in which this appears will not allow me to say more.
W. S. BROOKS.

[COPY.]

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1871.

Messrs. W. A. McCloy & Co., Proprietors Memphis Sun: In yesterday's issue of your paper, the following heading appears: "The Printers Union, a Tribe Lazzaroni, Sneak Thieves and Pimps in general."

This heading I suppose was written by some one connected with your paper. *I demand its retraction* or the name of the man who is responsible for it.
JOHN C. HOOK.

THE SELMA ROAD.

Large Meeting at the Exchange Building Last Night—More Arguments in Favor of Railroads.

The attendance at the Exchange Building last night was large and very respectable. Governor Harris opened by a strong and telling speech, on the necessity of railroad connections, with every important point in order to make Memphis, what all desired her to become—a great city.

General Forrest followed Governor Harris, and said, "That he might have said something this evening but that Governor Harris had exhausted the subject, as far as it related directly to the welfare of Memphis, he would not, therefore, attempt to make a speech, but would give way to Colonel Merriwether, who had surveyed the road from Memphis to Selma and was thoroughly conversant with the peculiar natural advantages in a mineral and producing sense."

Colonel Merriwether took the stand and spoke of the coal fields through which this road was to pass. He said that coal of a very superior quality could be supplied to Memphis on the proposed road at a maximum price of seventy-five cents per barrel; and as Memphis consumes about 600,000 barrels of coal in a year, a saving of half a dollar a barrel at least would be made, making an aggregate saving to the city of $300,000. He traveled over the road from Memphis to Selma; he knows every foot of it; for the first seventy-five miles out the ground is the richest in the world, not inferior to the finest track in Iowa and Wisconsin, capable of producing an almost exhaustless quantity of cereals, and in the Pontotoc region the finest pine timber that can be found in the country are forests, exhaustless forests, which are almost essential to the growth of this city. Those timber lands will be of more real value, of more potent influence in promoting the growth of the city than any other article that can be named, not even excepting coal. The proposed subscription to the Memphis and Selma road rests upon a basis of security which will guarantee its faithful application to the construction of the road. The squandering and misapplication of former subscriptions to other roads made by the city and county in their corporate capacity have discouraged some otherwise favorably disposed to the enterprise, but this subscription is so carefully guarded, that, even if it be the high character of those at the head of the road did not forbid, the power is reserved in the County Court to cut off the subscription upon the first appearance of waste or unfaithful use of the fund, and the company is required to give satisfactory personal security for the faithful application of the fund before they receive a dollar. Furthermore, they are required to expend it exclusively in the construction of the road and equipment; in tangible work that can be measured, not in salaries and other intangible objects. Every tax-payer receives stock for the amount of tax paid, and thus is placed in his hands an additional power to control the road and direct it in the interest of Memphis and Shelby county. Retained in the hands of the citizen, the stock cannot be levied on *en masse* for debt, as in the hands of the city or county, and sold, as has been the city stock in the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, for a mere song to a stranger antagonistic in interest to us. If you bear with me a few moments, I will make a few remarks. When I went to work in '69, to undertake this great work, I felt that such enterprises were necessary to build up our shattered fortunes. I went into it as an enterprise for the benefit of the people. I asked and obtained the unanimous support of Republicans and Democrats. It was the interest and duty of every true man in the country, and I was surprised and indignant that evening when I heard the cry of "Port Pillow" raised in order to prevent the black men from supporting this project; that cry was raised in this city by a few speculative monied men, who think they see their interests in the defeat of the proposed subscription. Gentlemen, that is a shame. It is contrary to the just and proper way of arguing against this enterprise to go round and indulge a cry, and evoke a feeling of that sort for the purpose of defeating the interests of Memphis for their own private aggrandisement. Spoke of the duty of the people to make this a manufacturing and commercial power, of importance by putting up factories and making roads to markets for the production of those factories. He spoke of the great advantages that would result to him—to the road of which he was president—by build out from Memphis. There was great expense and inconvenience attending the long routes over which he had to bring his supplies and means of construction to where his men are operating. Besides, it would hasten the construction of the road to operate at both ends. By working out from here, Memphis would begin to feel the beneficial effects of her subscription, and the money would be issued; mentioned the connections that would be made here by this road and the Southern Pacific; predicted that in ten years a great bridge would span the Mississippi at this point, and that trains for the Pacific to the Atlantic, loaded with the teas and silks of China, would be passing in daily trains over that bridge; that it would be the great highway for all the railroads from the Southeast to the Northwest, and from the Northeast to the Southwest, all crossing at and radiating from this point. He mentioned some of the products of the South that would be exchanged for the products of the great and growing Northwest; showed that Memphis could never become great without railroads, which were the only means of reaching out to markets for her wares, the only way by which she could bring in the produce of vast and rich regions now lying beyond her reach. He mentioned the fact that unless the people turn out and vote strongly, the subscription, which required a three-fourths vote to carry, would be lost. He anticipated that the people in the northern part of the county would vote against it, and unless Memphis turned out in force, the subscription would be lost, and then there was no guarantee in the world that the road would come here at all. The Selma road would be a Grand Trunk road; it crosses all the roads going North and South to New Orleans, Mobile and the Northeast. The construction of narrow gauge roads that will inevitably follow, striking out in all directions to the coal and stone fields on the way, the road will become one of the most important in the country. It will create a demand here for everything that we can possibly manufacture, and at the same time supply us with the material from which to manufacture everything which will be required for consumption. It will give us cotton, and buy back the cloth that we may make of it. It will give us iron, and coal to smelt it, and then purchase all the articles that the ingenuity of Memphis mechanics can manufacture out of it.

He concluded by advising every man in the hall to go and do as much; work as hard for success as he had done some one during two years. Advised them to get a a hack, every man of them, to-day, and go out and work—work with a will, and there would be no doubt but the project would be successful.

Judge Harry S. Lee being called on by Gen. Forrest, came forward and addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, which we have not space to publish.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mrs. Oates and her comic opera troupe delighted a large and critical audience last night. A new piece was presented "The King's Secret" and "Nan the Good-for-nothing" To-day at the matinee will be produced for the last time the musical extravaganza of "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig." To-night two pieces will be produced; "Pet of the Petticoats" and "Alpine Maid." Monday Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement for one week only, and as this lady is well known by all our citizens as being one of the greatest artistes on the American stage, no doubt the theater will be, as it has been the two past weeks, crowded nightly.

MENDELSSOHN CLUB CONCERT.—The fourth concert of the season by this admirably managed musical society was a success. Prof. Winkler conducted, and Hollenberg, Schulse and Tomlinson assisted. Mrs. Boylan and Miss Lewis also contributed of their talents. They acquitted themselves well, were most enthusiastically encored, and received several baskets and boquets of flowers. The Club, as usual, acted well their part. Mr. Martin was, owing to sickness, prevented from singing, as set down in the programme. His absence was generally regretted.

CONJUGAL VAGARIES.

A Lady with Two Husbands Gets one of her Husbands Arrested for Having Two Wives—Curious Matrimonial Tangle for 'Squire Miller.

A D. Downs is in matrimonial trouble. His little fix may be briefly put as follows. He was living in Louisiana at the time the war broke out with his wife Lizzy and three children. For some reason not explained he left her and the children and came this way about seven years ago. He now keeps a boarding house in Chelsea. On Thursday night at nine o