THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MINOR MAGNETICS.

Little Rhody's Radical convention has adjourned.

Tichborne will give bail on the charge of perjury.

D. H. Abell, of Rochester, New York, died yesterday.

England launched five new war-vessels in past two weeks.

Burnside presides in the Rad convention of Rhode Island.

Thiers has terminated the commercial treaty with England.

G. T. Bergman's residence, near Louisville burned yesterday.

The industrial exposition building at Nashville is nearly finished.

The Westphalia took out sixty-three thousand dollars in specie.

The blockade upon the Maine and New Brunswick railroad is opened.

The revenue fellows seized the Iron City brewery yesterday in Pittsburg.

Richard Pigott, the released Fenian was breakfasted yesterday in Dublin.

Three counties of California produce this year 14,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Erie classification act has been repealed by the New York legislature.

Nails advanced twenty-five cents per keg yesterday—a considerable lacks.

United States bonds offered yesterday in New York will go at 108 98 to 109 37.

Posen, suspected of an intention to assassinate Bismarck, has been released.

The New York chamber of commerce asks the legislature to repeal all usury laws.

No whisky can hereafter be sold or given away on election days in Pennsylvania.

New York physicians who have failed to report cases of smallpox will be prosecuted.

Six Chippewa chiefs "chawed barkur" with Grant yesterday in the White House.

Tichborne, alias Arthur Orton, is to be arrested on warrant from Australia for murder.

St. Louis women ask the General Methodist Conference to ordain women as preachers.

The Warrenton (Virginia) Methodist Episcopal conference meets at Baltimore in March, 1873.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Cannes and Nice—canny and nice places to go to.

They have no assignee in bankruptcy for the Market Savings Bank and depositors are angry.

Foreign-built vessels owned in this country will probably soon be registered as American ships.

Greeley has been trying to get Tom Scott to take hold of the Erie road in behalf of English stockholders.

Mazzini demonstrations take place in Italy next Sunday. What will the Italians of Memphis do?

Lambrecht, the detective, died of wounds inflicted by Lareny, in New York, who will be hanged, it is said.

Large quantities of silks have been smuggled through New Brunswick and distributed among the saints in Boston.

Seth Paddleford is the Radical candidate for governor of Rhode Island, and Pardon W. Stevens for lieutenant governor.

Harlem objects to the New York city viaduct railway because it is practically a wall dividing the city into two parts.

Laflin says he received one-twelfth of the amounts collected for violation of revenue laws. He is a pal of Leet & Stocking.

A juryman in the Mayor Hall case in New York died yesterday, and the whole trial before a new jury must be begun *de novo*.

St. Louis has three congressmen under the present apportionment Memphis will have a greater number under the next.

Dana, of the Sun, is invited to Washington to testify, before the congressional committee, against Secretary Robeson.

The Grant negro convention in Cleveland demanded a fair share of Federal offices and hauded Chawles and his civil rights bill.

Dick Thompson drove the first spike yesterday in the Terre Haute and Cincinnati road, to be extended to Chattanooga and Memphis.

The Prussian government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop, Emeland, to revoke excommunications as contrary to laws of Prussia.

The ice moved out of the river at Minnicska on Wednesday, and the river is clear as far as can be seen both ways. The weather is clear and cold.

Laflin testified yesterday before the congressional committee that "errors" to the amount of a million dollars occurred in eight months in the naval office he controls.

Customhouse abuses are unreformed, and Leet and Stocking's plans of operations are still in vogue. The New Hampshire election gives backbone to the thieves.

The first telegraphic game of chess between Cleveland and Milwaukee, was won by the former last evening, Milwaukee resigning on the forty-second move.

The St. Louis county court yesterday provided for putting $600,000 in new county bonds on the market. Bids for them will be received until the first Monday in May.

The bill for the suppression of George Francis' train of international humbugs passed the French assembly yesterday. The internationals are disfranchised and outlawed.

The health of Hon. Samuel Galloway of Ohio, is rapidly failing and his physicians give him little chance to hope for recovery. His disease is consumption. He made his will yesterday.

One Quinn—was it our Quinn?—says in New York that he knows who killed Panorma. He says Panorma was killed by a burglar who only intended a little innocent robbery, the good man!

Burnside's Radical pow-wow in Providence bless Grant and Colfax and the New Hampshire election. Grant's integrity and economy are commended. They are worthy of all admiration.

The wool product last year aggregated $24,276,253 pounds—an increase of nearly 4,000,000 pounds on the previous year's clip. This season it is expected the yield will be larger, and of a superior quality.

In the Mrs. Hell-in Josephine Mansfield suits against Jim Fisk, Mrs. Fisk, the widow of James, was made defendant and death and the lawyers now have one woman sueing another for very curious reasons.

Yesterday the first locomotive crossed the new railroad bridge over the Ohio river between Newport and the Little Miami depot. The test was not very satisfactory, as the bridge was not quite ready for it.

The ship Archibald Fuller has just made the passage from Liverpool to San Francisco in one hundred and two days—the second quickest time on record. The clipper Golden Gate once made the trip in one hundred days.

The unemployed internationals, one thousand in number, resolved yesterday that the government should own all mines, canals, gas works, express and telegraphs, and run them for the fellows that have nothing to do, that all acts of legislatures should be submitted to the people for approval. They demanded work from the government.

Secretary Fish's reply to Granville's note, relative to the Alabama claims, reached Minister Schenck in London on Wednesday night. The tone of the communication is eminently pacific. Intimation is given of the regret and surprise of the American government at the English interpretation of the Treaty of Washington.

The fellow who got one-twelfth interest in the Leet & Stocking business says he made $18,000 in eleven months. If this stocking were hung up next christmas, as he should be, wouldn't Santa Claus break his neck trying to crawl through him?

A boy stole a few dollars when hard-up for bread and such was his remorse that he killed himself yesterday in Brooklyn. If the fellows Grant has in the customhouse had all been raised in Brooklyn what morgue would be the customhouse! Henry Schafer was the poor boy's name.

It is pretty satisfactorily shown that Bowen, claimant of the Jumel property, is not Madame Jumel's son. So that the *pauvre diable* had neither father nor mother. He tried to wring in George Washington in the one case and the Madame in the other, and poor Bowen is bowing-down with grief.

The Mexican armies and banditti are moving in all directions about the San Louis Potosi. They have fights constantly and desolate the country. The whole country should be cleaned out. There is a prospect of one Bliss, the American commander on the Mexican border getting us into a row with Mexico.

Longstreet, Warmoth says, was so disgusted with thieves in office with him that he was forced to resign to get out of bad company. Can he "wash out the domded spots?" Casey is interested in every scheme that goes through the legislature, in all levee and warehouse bills. One Parker, brother-in-law of Ben Butler, will succeed Longstreet. This insures the support of David Davis by Louisiana.

The legislative thieves of Albany, New York, expended $7000 in postage stamps, in sending home the dirty linen of honorable members. The title "Hon." will be as offensive in New York as "Col." to our Jefferson street neighbor. Terwilliger, the chief clerk of the senate, who gave away postage stamps, was formerly Murphy's clerk, and Grant loved Murphy at Long Branch and Murphy loved Terwilliger at Albany.

A Brownsville dispatch announces the recapture of Zacatecas by the government troops under General Rocha, on the 6th instant, after a signal defeat of the rebels, commanded by Generals Trevino, Guerra and Martinez. Rocha claims to have captured all of their infantry, artillery and ammunition. The leaders only escaped, with a small force of cavalry. The bells are ringing and artillery firing in honor of the victory.

THE CALLED SESSION.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Special Session of the Legislature.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 14.

In the senate to day Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to repeal the act to revise the rules of chancery practice.

Mr. Tolley argued that the senate had no jurisdiction in the matter under the proclamation of the governor convening the extra session. He therefore moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Earnest (new senator) delivered his maiden speech in opposition to the bill. The subject hardly afforded him an opportunity to show his oratorical ability. His has a graceful manner, and will, no doubt, fill the position better than his predecessor.

Mr. Gibson contended that the subject of the bill was embraced in the ninth section of the governor's proclamation, as it proposed to afford relief to litigants.

The discussion rambled off from the immediate question before the senate as to the merits of the act passed at the last session to revise the rules of chancery prabtice.

Mr. DuBose argued for a liberal construction of the governor's proclamation in order to admit of a more reasonable amount of necessary legislation.

Mr. Ridley contended that the speaker should decide all questions of jurisdiction during the extra session under the governor's proclamation. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost.

Several members, among whom were Messrs. DuBose, Coulter and Earnest, explained that they voted against the motion not, because they approved of the bill, but in order to settle the question of jurisdiction.

The senate bill passed a first reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Windle introduced a bill similar to that of Mr. Gibson's to repeal the act to revise the rules of chancery practice.

The speaker announced that he had appointed the following members of the senate as a redistricting committee: Messrs. DuBose, Coulter, Merritt, Windle, McConnell and Greene.

Mr. Windle offered a resolution to appoint another senator on the committee to represent the State at large. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to insure a more prompt and efficient collection of the revenue received by clerks and justices.

By Mr. DuBose—A bill to more effectually secure the public revenue.

The subject embraced in section ten of the governor's message, relative to the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia, was taken up.

Messrs. DuBose, Coulter, Hughes, Thorpe and others expressed surprise at the action taken by Virginia in reopening a question which had long since been settled.

Mr. Ridley said the boundary line had not only been settled in 1802, but the settlement then arrived at had been confirmed in 1859 by the general assembly of Tennessee.

Mr. Gibson explained that the dispute arose from the original survey of the line between Virginia and North Carolina, before Tennessee and Kentucky were erected into independent States. There was a difference of seventeen miles between Cumberland Gap and the boundary of North Carolina.

Mr. Hughes offered a resolution directing the governor to transmit certified copies of the acts of the assembly of Tennessee relating to the subject to the governor of Virginia, expressing the determination of Tennessee to adhere to the boundaries as heretofore settled by the commissioners appointed by the two States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gibson's resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Gibson, Earnest and Green were appointed as committee on the part of the State.

Mr. Jolley was appointed to represent the State at large, on the part of the senate, in the redistricting committee.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE

the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Leach—To facilitate the determination of suits by appointing three commissioners to hear and decide cases appealed to the supreme court where all parties agree to have such cases so heard and decided.

By Mr. Lumpkin—To appoint two commissioners to act in conjunction with the commissioners on the part of Virginia for the purpose of establishing the boundary between Virginia and Tennessee.

By Mr. Trousdale—To repeal an act to reduce the rate of interest from 12½ to 6 per cent., in cases of appeal.

By Mr. Martin—Providing for the re-sale of lands heretofore sold for taxes.

By Mr. Ealoe—To amend an act providing for a more efficient management of the State prison.

By Mr. McClothlin—To repeal rule eight of an act to revise the rules of chancery practice.

By Mr. Martin—To secure title for lands sold for taxes due the State.

By Mr. Martin—To amend sections 569 and 612 of the code, which requires assessors to describe the lands assessed.

By Mr. McGhee—A bill to provide for the cancellation instead of burning the notes of the Bank of Tennessee.

The following bills were brought up for a third reading:

House bill to authorize towns of three thousand inhabitants and upward to issue bonds bearing interest not above eight per cent. A discussion arose. Mr. Clift moved a substitute of fifteen hundred for three thousand inhabitants. Adopted.

Mr. Frierson moved to amend by inserting not more than twenty thousand. Adopted.

Mr. Harris moved to amend by providing that such bonds shall not be issued unless with the consent of three-fourths of the voters voting. Adopted.

A bill to amend the act regulating the mode of admitting patients to the insane asylum, was passed without amendment after a long discussion.

The house refused to appropriate two dollars and a half for postage stamps, thereby setting a good example to the senate resolution adopted dispensing with the assistant engrossing clerk and journal clerk.

Mr. Ealoe offered a resolution to authorize the comptroller to borrow twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of taking up warrants hypothecated for the benefit of the penitentiary. Referred.

When the house adjourned.

The re-districting committee met this evening, when Mr. DuBose was elected chairman.

It is probable that Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman and McNairy will form the ninth district.

The First district which Butler represents has been agreed upon both by the Radicals and Democrats. It leaves the district doubtful.

The Second district which Maynard represents will doubtless be Democratic, at least the Radicals predict it will be so and the Democrats don't deny it.

Other committees were organized.

The question of re-districting the State has excited an interest in Washington already.

Withorne and Vaughn have been home to look after their interests.

KING JOHN'S RECRUITS.

Mustering of the Anti-Temperance Law Folks in Illinois and Ohio.

IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—To-day a convention of anti-temperance law people was held in this city. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present. The meeting was composed of some of the best business men in the State. Speeches were made by General Leib and H. P. Miller, of Cook, General John McNeill, Emil and Pretorius, of St. Louis, and John Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair. After effecting a permanent organization, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—A meeting of liquor dealers was held here to-night to meet the committee from Newark to devise some plan for bringing a pressure on the legislature, so as to secure an amendment to the liquor laws. A committee of prominent brewers and liquor dealers was appointed to visit Cincinnati to urge the dealers of that city to unite in this movement. A committee was also appointed with instructions to call a State convention of property owners, liquor dealers and all interested in having the liquor laws repealed or amended.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Further Returns—A Slight Republican Gain in the State.

CONCORD, March 14.—Complete returns from the eleventh senatorial district elects Fling, Democrat, by thirty-five majority. The senate stands, eight Republicans and four Democrats. The list of representatives is incomplete, but so far as heard from the Republicans have 207, Democrts 135, Temperance, 10 and Labor Reform, 4. A full list will probably give the Republicans about fifty majority.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The Chronicle has returns from all but eight towns, which last year cast less than 800 votes: Straw, 88,568; Weston and scattering, 37,338; Straw's majority, 1230, which will probably be increased. Rockingham county gives 787 majority for Straw, a Republican gain of 832.

RADICAL HAPPY FAMILY.

Kentucky Republicans Telling Tales On Each Other.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The Courier-Journal will publish in the morning a card from General Stephen G. Burbridge, in which after stating that Evans, a member of the legislature from Christian county, and temporary chairman of the Republican State committee held in this city yesterday, four times refused to recognize him when he was clearly entitled to the floor. General Burbridge says: In order to gratify his malicious feelings towards me, he is seeking to effect the removal of my widowed sister, postmistress at Hopkinsville, whose husband was murdered by the rebels in cold blood, and who has a helpless family of children to support. The writer of the anonymous letter is a sneak and an oppressor of a widdow and orphan is a scoundrel, both these epithets I desire Colonel Evans to understand I now publicly apply to him. I can be found or addressed at all times at Covington, Kentucky."

THE JAPANESE

Our Oriental Visitors to Take Part in the Centennial Celebration.

WASHINGTON, March 14—This evening, by the appointment of General David Atwood, chairman, together with Messrs. Cleveland, Byrd, Prosser, Dexter, Spenk and Caggett a committee appointed by the Centennial commission, called on the Japanese embassy and invited them to participate in the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and to use their personal and official influence to induce a full representation of the imperial government of Japan.

Iwakura responded: "It will afford us great pleasure to recommend to his Majesty, our Emperor, such steps as may be necessary to unite with you in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the existence of the government of the United States."

THE LIBERALS.

Who Represents Missouri at the Cincinnati Convention of May.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The committee appointed by the Liberal Republican mass meeting, held at Jefferson City, January 4th, to select thirty delegates to the Liberal National mass convention, to be held in Cincinnati, have reported as delegates, among others, Senator Schurz, Governor Brown, General John McNeill, C. P. Johnson, Enos Clarke and Henry C. Haverstick—all of St. Louis, ex-Congressman George W. Anderson and quite a number of members of the legislature. Among the alternates are Lieutenant Governor Gravaly, Secretary of State Weigle, ex-Congressman Joel F. Asper and several members of the legislature.

Forty-Second Congress

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 14.

On motion of Senator Morrill, from the committee of conference, the bill for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis was concurred in. It provides that the amount of the appropriation fixed by the house shall not be increased.

Senator Logan introduced a bill providing for the furnishing of trusses to disabled soldiers.

Senator Sherman moved to give the tariff bill precedence on Monday next; but objection was made.

Senator Sherman then asked that the tariff bill be considered when the pending appropriation bill was disposed of.

Senator Wright insisted that the Chicago relief bill be taken up after the appropriation bill.

Senator Logan said if that bill did not pass within ten days, it would be of little benefit to the people of Chicago.

Without voting on the question, the senate resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The pending question was on the amendment to increase the salaries of United States district judges to $5000. This amendment was adopted, and also an amendment increasing the salaries of judges of the court of claims to $5000.

Senator Trumbull offered an amendment providing for the transfer of judges from one district to another, according to the exigencies of the occasion. Adopted.

Senator Trumbull offered an amendment appropriating an amount necessary to pay the increased salaries. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

Senator Sherman moved to take up the tariff bill.

Senators Trumbull, Logan and Wright advocated the immediate consideration of the Chicago relief bill.

After some discussion, the tariff bill was taken up, with the understanding that the Chicago relief bill shall be considered Monday next.

The tariff bill was then read.

Senator Scott gave notice of an amendment making tea and coffee free.

The senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.....WASHINGTON, March 14.

On motion of Mr. Blair [Michigan], from the committee on claims, the bill passed appropiating $337,000 to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenditures in equipping, subsisting and paying troops called into the service by the governor on the requisition of General Curtis in 1864, to repel the invasion of rebels under Price.

A bill passed authorizing the Southern claims commissioners to appoint special commissioners to take testimony.

Mr. McCrary reported on the Alabama contested election case with a resolution that Handley, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. He will call it up Thursday.

Mr. Ketchum, chairman of the committee on public lands, gave notice that he would move the previous question at four o'clock to-day. He proceeded to give a history of the road, and to call attention to some important facts which had come to his knowledge, and which warranted him in opposing any legislation reviving the grant. The bill made what was virtually a new grant of lands, which were to day as much the property of the United States as any other part of the public domain. He moved a substitute for the bill declaring the lands all forfeited to the United States, and reserving them for homestead entry and settlement under the homestead act of May 20, 1862.

Mr. Barber replied to Mr. Ketchum and advocated the passage of the bill as it came from the senate. He denied that it was a new grant, but claimed that it was a mere extension of the terms of the contract between the United States and the State of Wisconsin. He said the road could not be built without government aid, as the country through which it was to pass was poor and thinly settled. Besides, the State of Wisconsin had never received large grants of land from the United States.

Mr. T[illegible] said he had never voted for a land grant and he never would. He had no doubt that land had been forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Killinger proposed an amendment that in the construction of the road none other than rails manufactured from American iron should be used. He did this in the interest of American labor.

Mr. Cox replied to Mr. Kellinger, saying that he was opposed to all these subsidies, either of land or iron.

Mr. Eldridge spoke in favor of the bill as passed by the senate. He contended that the bill was not in the interest of monopoly, but that its repeal would be to the advantage of the greatest monopoly in the country—the Northern Pacific Railway company, which would grasp every acre of these lands if they were declared to be forfeited to the government.

Mr. Holman moved to amend Mr. Ketchum's substitute by adding to it a provision that no part of these lands shall be selected by or inure to the benefit of any railroad company under any assumed grant from the United States; but they shall be expressly reserved for the benefit of actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead act.

Mr. Ketchum accepted the amendment, and modified his substitute accordingly.

Mr. Conger argued in favor of the senate bill. He declared that the idea of the admission of new States on an equal footing with the old States was a fraud, and protested against the opposition made to this bill by the representatives from the old States. He appealed to the sense of justice of the house to pass the bill. Opposition to it was opposition to the interests of the poor settlers of Michigan and Wisconsin, and was in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Mr. Banks argued in support of the bill as being for the building of a local road, to which the usual objection to land grants did not apply.

The previous question was then seconded, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Garfield, from the conference committee on the bill for the St. Louis customhouse, made a report appropriating $500,000 for the site and $1,750,000 for the building. The report was agreed to.

After which the house adjourned.

THE FAITHFUL.

Meeting of the Michigan Republican Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, March 14.—The Republican State convention, to choose delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia, will meet in Jackson on May 16th.

The State Female Suffrage convention at Kalamazoo to day did no business of importance, and adjourned this afternoon. Ex-Congressman Randolph Strickland was elected president, and S. D. Bingham chairman of its State executive committee. Mr. Bingham is also chairman of the Republican State central committee, and editor of the Lansing Republican. Mrs. Hazlett, of Hillsdale, repudiated Mrs. Woodhull and free love.

THE WEATHER.

Probable State of the Weather for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, March 14—The probabilities are that the diminished pressure over West Virginia will continue moving northeastwardly over the Middle and New England States, with cloudy weather and rains, except from Northern Ohio, Northern Vermont and New Hampshire and northward, where snow will prevail. Cloudy and threatening weather is probable for the South Atlantic States to-night. A rising barometer with northwesterly winds and a falling temperature will extend by Friday morning over the Southern and Middle States, with clearing weather very generally and probably over the New England States by Friday evening.

FLORIDA.

Its Charms and Attractions.

A citizen of Memphis, who has been living luxuriously in Florida, on Manatee river, twelve miles from the Gulf Coast, in latitude 27°, near Cedar Keys, writes that he has discovered the veritable abode of the blest, the land which DeSoto sought. The society is excellent, the landlord a princely gentleman, his daughter, Miss Sarah Lee, the moncharming of women. He says that consumptives in almost every instance are cured permanently by a brief sojourn in the delightful place. They are gathered there from all quarters of the globe and none die, and with little medical attention are speedily restored to perfect health. Oranges, pineapple and all tropical fruits abound as do the streams and lakes in fish. He concludes by saying that no man can convey to another any adequate idea of the delights of the climate and country, and those afflicted with rheumatism and consumption are urged to take the weekly steamer from New Orleans to this elysium of perfect bliss ednesday.

LAW REPORT.

First Chancery Court—Morgan, Chancellor.

Motions will be heard to-day.

Second Chancery Court—Scott, Chancellor.

Cases set for to-day, to be called after the close of the case of Huber vs Huber: 95 Jackson vs Rosebrough; 194 City of Memphis vs Grisshaber; 263 Todd vs Bartlett; 343 McLean vs McLean; 691 Topp vs Wiggin; 799 Hayes vs Nash; 811 Macey vs Shaw; 617 Collier vs Anderson; 815 Smythe vs Smythe; 816 Morrow vs McLean; 817 Morrow vs Burr; 818 Morrow vs Overton Hotel; 819 Morrow vs Hunt; 820 Morrow vs Cocke; 821 Morrow vs Hough; 822 Morrow vs Martin; 823 Farrington vs Sames; 825 Hodge vs Goldsby; 827 Hartley vs Wallace; 828 Wilson vs Miller; 829 Washer vs Turner; 830 St. John vs Hodges. Set for 18th: No. 17 Lanford vs Aldrich. The above are all the cases remaining to be called at this term.

First Circuit Court—Heiskell, Judge.

The calendar to day contains the following cases: 270 Bumpass vs Apperson; executor; 1642 Archard vs Page; 1701 Moody vs Thomas; 1744 Barrett et al vs Apperson & Co; 1790 Luccarrina vs Littlejohn; 1798 Manhattan Bank vs Larkin; 1808 Hudson vs Choate; 1824 Baldwin & Jones vs Jones; 1835 Jones vs Jones; 1839 Craftsman Life company vs Alcsly; 1831 Carmack administrator vs Cross; 1832 Hickey, Bartlett & Toodner vs Edwards & Holbrook; 1833 Biglow vs Moses; 1834 Pamps & Co vs McKoy; 1835 Creighton vs Cleary; 1736 Croffood vs Memphis and Little Rock Railroad company; 1837 Clark vs Jefferson; 1838 Douglass vs Long; 1739 Ferguson et al vs Harvey; 1840, Frierson & Co., vs Lowenstine et al; 1841 Hubbard vs Wiggins; 1842 Jones vs Williams; 1843 Samison vs Howell; 1844 Jamison vs Howell.

Second Circuit Court—Halsey, Judge.

The cases on Tuesday's calendar, passed on account of absence of attorneys, etc., will be called to-day, as will also the following: 2989, Mahan vs Taylor et al; 2990, Rutland vs Mississipi and Tennessee railroad company; 2991, Somerville vs Smith; 2994, Everett vs Flaherty; 1995, Meath vs Street et al; 2996, Gallagher vs Garvin; 2998, Sinnott vs Garrett; 3001, Izon vs Carona & Co.; 2002, Aus in vs City of Memphis; 3003, Sharpe vs Alston; 3004 Thurston vs Mahan; 3006 Hutchinson vs Hampe; 3007 Curry vs Plummer; 3008 Hargan vs O'Donnell et al; 3009 Brinkley vs Beaumont; 3010 Venable vs Swearinger; 3012 New York Life Ins. co. vs Ballford; 3013 Shaw & Co. vs Young & Co. et al; 3014 Onley et al vs Young & Co. et al; 3016 Douglas, use, etc., vs Calhoun & Co.; 3018 Parker vs Podesta; 3019 Brochvoegel vs Green; 3020 Richmond vs Newark Machine works; 3024 Randal et al vs Everdon; 3026 Hoegel vs Johnson; 3031 Kean vs School Commissioners; 3043 Oliver, H. & Co. vs the Memphis and Louisville Railroad company; 3049 McClure vs Davis; 3047 Tisdale vs McCoy & Co.; 3049 Levitt & Co. vs Hartley & Gurley; 3053 Baxter & Smith vs Bassely; 3055 Kelley vs Foster, Kealh for & Co.; 3059 Peyser vs R. R. Church; 3060 Sherwood vs Herman; 3063 Washington vs Hess; 3065 Wallace vs Marshall; 3069 O'Donnell vs Memphis and Louisville Railroad company; 3070 Flemming vs Spore; 3072 Jones vs Steel.

United States Courts—Emmons and Withey, Judges.

The cases on calendar published for Saturday, not disposed of, will be called this morning by Judge Withey.

Judge Emmons will hear the case of the United States vs. fifteen hundred bales cotton.

Criminal Court—Flippin, Judge.

The following cases are set for trial to-day. Witnesses must be in attendance promptly: State vs Tempe Eldridge, larceny; State vs Thomas Williams, larceny; State vs Robert Thompson, larceny; State vs Peyton Benton, larceny; State vs Ryan and Reilly, larceny from person; State vs Otto Keits.

Supreme Court.

The following is a part of the docket of the supreme court, April term. We will continue it from day to day until all of it is published:

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SHELBY COUNTY.

1—Charles Crenshaw vs J. B. Smith.
2—J. W. Strong vs W. L. Stewart & Bro.
3—J. Dunlap vs W. L. Stewart & Bro.
4—J. W. Fulbey vs W. L. Stewart & Bro.
5—J. M. Wright vs W. L. Stewart & Bro
6—Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co. vs W. Dowd.
7—J. J. Dubose et al vs R. M. Anderson and wife.
8—F. C. Turley vs Bartlett, Gould & Heath.
9—Webb, Mitchell & Co., vs J. Johnson.
10—F. M. White et al vs D. Weaver, trustee.
11—R. M. Mason et al vs William Pichard.
12—John F. Kinkle vs C. F. Vance et al.
13—Sutton, Mann & Joyner vs John Longue, clerk, etc.
14—Sutton & Mann vs J. Longue, clerk, etc.
15—N. W. Spears vs J. Longue, clerk, etc.
16—M. C. Castello vs J. Longue, clerk, etc.
17—Galbreath, Smith & Co. vs J. Longue clerk, etc.
18—J. M. Hill vs James Talmadge.
19—P. C. Cuneo vs st. [illegible] Brignadello.
20—A. P. Curry vs J. G. W. Bond et al.
21—C. B. Clements & Co. vs E. Deshiel & Co.
22—J. A. Burke vs W. L. Stewart.
23—M. W. Vance vs J. L. McAlinney.
24—Felix Galina et al vs W. W. Ware et al.
25—A. M. F. Logan et al vs Hartford City and Syracuse Coal company.
26—E. G. Mitchell vs W. L. Stewart & Bro.
27—Stratton, Goyer & Co. vs State of Tenn.
28—R. H. Allen vs W. D. Dunn et al
29—Wise. & Tenn. R. R. Co. vs J. S. T. Green.
30—J. H. House et al vs J. J. Smith & Co.
31—M. A. Green, ex. etc. vs E. G. Davidson.
32—Brown, Dillard & Co. vs Toof, Phillips & Co.
33—John A. Onley, trustee, vs E Fegan, trustee, et al.
34—The Southern Life Insurance Co. vs M. A. Booker.
35—Mary Harris, vs O. H. P. Piper.
36—James R. Wendell vs G. O. Buntyn.
37—James R. Wendell, vs G. O. Buntyn.
38—R. P. Walt & Co, et al, vs Isabella Walsh et al.
39—W. R. State, use, etc., et al vs. W. G. Gallher et al.
40—Martha Shelton, guardian, etc., et al, vs J. J. Scaggs.
41—Joseph Hilin vs Henry Kittman.
42—D. Weaver, trustee, etc., vs Chas. Jones, et al.
43—The State of Tennessee ex rel A. P. Curry vs the County Court of Shelby co.
44—Wm. H. Grider et al vs E. G. Young.
45—J. M. Toomey vs Henderson & Ripley.
46—J. Roscher et al vs A. Lorens Bowman.
47—J. Roscher et al vs A. Lorens Bowman.
48—Solomon Cohen et al vs Jos. T. Robison.
49—G. Pickard & Co. vs A. T. Stewart & Co.
50—A. G. Vaccaro vs Toof, Phillips & Co.
51—Larry Graham vs T. S. Cullan
52—C. M. Lambeth vs Clark, Brown & Co, use, etc.
53—J. Brown et al vs L. Rocco & Co.
54—Mrs. H. E. Noce, ex'trix, etc, vs Thomas Gilpin.
55—J Gallino et al vs Ludheimer, Weiskoff & Co.
56—Captain and Master steamer Mollie Hambleton vs Jerry Paschall.
57—Schoolfield & Hanauer vs R. A. Moore.
58—D. Cockrell vs J. H. Lowenstine & Bro.
59—R. C. Brink ex vs Wolcott & Smith.
60—H S. Brinkley vs A. M. Boyd.
61—Wm. H. Andrews vs German Nat. Bank.
62—Abraham Jobl vs Samuel Pernberger.
63—Vendig & Bro. vs Isaac W. Turnage.
64—Ben May vs Wm. F. Still.
65—James D. Davis vs Hanauer & Keller.
66—W. G. Brown & Co. vs Daniel D. Fleece, administrator.
67—L. Hillman & S. Husch vs Cubbins, Gunn & Coover.
68—Citizens's Union Bank vs Thos. Barrett.
69—P. Trezevant et al vs D. C. Kinney.
70—Sam. Folwell vs C. M. Martin.
71—W. S. Bond vs David Hawley.
72—A. J. White vs German National Bank.
73—Loeb & Bros. vs W. B. Greenlaw, use, etc., et al.
74—Adolph & Simon Loeb vs Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
75—M. App vs Charles Telman.
76—County of Shelby vs W. E. Smith.
77—County of Shelby vs W. E Smith.
78—County of Shelby vs W. E. Smith.
79—Geo. W. Cheek vs Mer. Nat. Bank.
80—Mark B. Cheek vs Mer. Nat. Bank.
81—J. S. Armstrong vs J. Grieshaber.
82—M. Pyne vs Kelleher & Frey.
83—J. H. Waggener et al vs Downing, Tooker & Co.
84—G. Falls & Co vs E. B. Lamb.
85—J. S. Rorr & Co vs Memphis Ins. Co.
86—Paul A. Cicalla vs G. Rossi.
87—Lewis Woeller vs Galloway, Hampton & Co.
88—D. Levy vs Louis Selby.
89—T. A. Kendig vs Carr & Lake.
90—Samuel J. Bell vs Owen Smith.
91—J. C. Feeble vs D. Winter.
92—Toof, Phillips & Co vs Springer & Dozier.
93—Toof, Phillips & Co vs Springer & Dozier.
94—W. H. Hunt et al vs M. F. Ball, Marshal & Co.
95—E. Whitmore vs Pooley, Barnum & Co.
96—Foster, Chandler & Co vs H. A. Partee.
97—J. M. Toomey vs German National bank.
98—James Wells vs Mary A. Schoonover.
99—Jos. Haynes et al vs E. M. Apperson, ex'r.
100—J. M. Toomey vs Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.
101—Henry Cohen & Co. vs Mark B. Cheek.
102—J. Elbel et al vs Wm. F. Hazlin.
103—D. G. Kinney vs John Norton.
104—A. Just vs R. P. Duncan.
105—County of Shelby vs W. E. Smith.
106—County of Shelby vs W. E. Smith.
107—County of Shelby vs W. E. Smith.
108—Merrill, Neeley & Co vs Patrick Callahan.
109—E. Tighe vs B. D. McLaurin, adm'r, etc.
110—James and Barbara Dorough vs Henry Ellman.
111—J. Tagg vs Tennessee Nat bank, use, etc.
112—R. C. Brinkley vs Wolcott, Smith & Co.
113—R. C. Brinkley vs P. C. Bethel.
114—A. L. & S. Byars vs Harris, Cochran & Co.
115—R. C. Brinkley vs P. C. Bethel.
116—E. A. Flatley vs Memphis and Charleston Railroad company.
117—Moses E. Greenwood vs S. R. Robbins & Co.
118—J. J. Dubose vs Foster, Gwynn & Co.
119—Thos. Lenow, president, etc, et al, vs State of Tennessee.
120—City of Memphis vs Richard H. Taylor.
121—George H. Leguere vs Memphis Gayoso Gas company.
122—T. C. Anderson, use, etc, vs Ben May.
123—S. P. Read vs Memphis Gayoso Gas Co.
124—Memphis German Savings Institution vs Henry Wetter.
125—John S. Clayton vs G. T. McKinney.
126—McDonald & Woodworth vs S. R. Gammon.
127—R. C. Brinkley vs B. W. Bedford.
128—C. H. Brackett vs L. Rives.
129—F. Lane & Co, vs Bank of West Tennessee, use, etc.
130—Jackson Ins. Co. vs D. C. Cross.
131—J. M. McKinney vs Planters' Ins. Co.
132—Don Alonzo Child, surviving partner, etc. vs Blair & Jefferson.
133—The Memphis APPEAL Publishing Co. vs Albert Pike.
134—C. Jones vs Planters' Bank of Memphis.
135—G. A. Stovall vs Moore & Miller.
136—The Academy of Christian Brothers vs Louis Selby.
137—N. H. White vs R. Mason.
138—James Rice et al vs James Simpson.
139—M. & C. R. R. Co. vs W. C. Harrison.
140—Black, Estes & Co. vs J. C. Fizer adm., etc.
141—John Walsh vs William Fitzmorris.
143—City of Memphis vs Adams, Dixon & Pike.
143—L. & N. R. R. Co. vs Mary Robertson, adx.
144—Henry Laird vs Samuel Folwell.
145—City of Memphis vs Memphis Gayoso Gas company.
146—Christopher Fox vs William F. Mason.
147—E. H. Word vs Joseph J. Andrews.
148—Mrs. E. S. Waggener et al vs Phillips & St Johns et al, and the Memphis Dry Dock company et al vs Mrs. E. S. Waggener et al.
149—Joseph Tagg vs W. E. Rogers & Co., use, etc.
150—Thos. Fox et al vs Frank Brannon et al
151—A. J. Wheeler et al vs State of Tennessee, for use of G. T. Tarwater.
152—Shelby County vs William H. Cherry.
153—Shelby County vs William H. Cherry.
154—Shelby County vs William H. Cherry.
155—Shelby County vs William H. Cherry.
156—Shelby County vs William H. Cherry.
157—Shelby County vs H. A. Partee.
158—J. L. Williams et al vs J. D. Bennett.
159—J. D. Allen vs Horace Stone.
160—L. Hanauer vs James M. Beebe & Co.
161—J. C. Sa nt vs Geo. A. Stovall.
162—W. A. Fitchener vs St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance company.
163—J. C. Homsley et al vs Fielding, Gwynn & Co.
164—J. D. Plunkett vs H. B. Plant.
165—H. Furstenheim vs Mem. & Ohio R. R. Co. and Mem. & Louisville R. R. Co.
166—John D. Elliott vs M. M. Yound.
167—Wm. S. Southworth vs Ed. Thompson.
168—J. J. Murphy vs Roland, sur. par., etc.
169—Thos Jones vs Miles Greenwood.
170—Merideth Yates vs E. E. Colby.
171—Mat. Watson vs M. & C. R. R. Co.
172—H. C. Condit et al vs E. W. Wickersham.
173—F. P. Fraim vs Wm. Berlin.
174—J. W. Jefferson vs Jno. Warwick.
175—R. Rocco vs Strauss & Nolan.
176—L. A. Shaw, admr., vs J. W. Knott.
177—J. A. Anderson vs John H. Bowen.