



# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

**Virginia Free Press.**

**J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER & CO.**

**THURSDAY MORNING.**

**MARCH 20, 1857.**

**THE DEMOCRACY OF MICHIGAN.**

The State Convention lately held at Detroit, after nominating four candidates for the offices of the Government of the Supreme Court of that State, has issued an address to the people, a prominent feature of which is a charge against the "Black Republicans," House of Representatives for passing the bill increasing the compensation of members of Congress from \$3 a day to the sum of \$5,000 per annum—about \$10 a day for the actual service of one year out of the two constituting the term of a Congress.

Now, we certainly are no advocates of the policy of the "Black Republicans," but we think the devil is entitled to his due, no matter what shape or color he may appear in. It is a well known fact that the party concerned never had a clear majority in the House. Banks was only elected Speaker by a democratic movement for the adoption of the plurality rule, moved by Clingman of North Carolina, Smith of Tennessee, and instigated by other Democrats.

But the "Black Republicans" succeeded in the Senate by Judge Birney, a Democrat of South Carolina, and sustained by a majority of the Democrats in that body, without whose votes it could not have passed—in the House, Col. On, of South Carolina, a leading Democrat, was the patron and active supporter of the bill when it reached the House, and but a few of the Democrats sustained the call for the year and nay vote a test question. It only required thirty members to have the vote recorded, and these could not be found.

It is proper here to say that nearly every member present from Virginia on the test vote went against the measure. We are not of those who think the compensation too high in the present state of the country, but the act is a Democratic measure, nevertheless, and the Michigan Democracy are giving the Republicans the vantage ground in making an issue out of it.

**OREGON.**

The bill which passed the House of Representatives authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State government, preparatory to admission into the Union, did not get through the Senate. There will consequently be a delay of another year. We remember well when the subject of the settlement of Oregon and declaring it a Territory was first started in 1833 by the elder Floyd, of Virginia, afterwards Governor. He reported a bill from a select committee, and pressed its consideration with great earnestness. He addressed many striking facts in regard to the character and value of the country, all of which have been more than realized.

At the next session President Monroe called the attention of Congress to the subject, and Mr. Floyd again urged action upon it, but all he could obtain was a bill to establish a military post at the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

Subsequently, Senator LINN, of Missouri took up the work where Dr. Floyd had left it, but nothing substantial was done until 1845, when a Territorial government was created, with the slavery restriction, on, it, approved by President Polk. The Territory has been divided, but its prosperity has been marked and rapid; and in 1858 it will doubtless be a State of the Union. In the meantime, Secretary Floyd will have the direction of appropriations for military roads through the Territory brought into prominence by his honored father.

## THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

By some mishap, in copying or otherwise, the annual appropriation for the National Armories was omitted from the Army bill. The item for both was three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, an increase of one hundred and ten thousand over the appropriation of last year. The consequences of this omission may be the partial suspension of the works at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, while the War Department should feel it liberty to transfer funds from some other branch of the public service. The following items, however, appear in the Army bill:

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield Armory sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the erection and completion of the waterworks at Springfield Armory seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.

For the erection and completion of the waterworks at Springfield Armory seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum.

## CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

The collectorship of San Francisco has been conferred upon BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WASHINGTON, Esq., formerly of the City. This is a subject of congratulation to his numerous friends here. The position is a lucrative one, and for this reason is far more desirable than a mere political office.

Mr. WASHINGTON, it will be recollect, went to California over the land route in the spring of 1849, eight years ago, with the Charles L. Shultz party, and was one of the early emigrants to the gold fields. He was a member of the party which came from the people of the State. He was then known as the editor of a Democratic paper in Sacramento, of which town he was at one time the Recorder.

## A NEW GOVERNOR FOR KANSAS.

It is reported at Washington, that the Hon. FREDERICK MCMILLAN, of the Abingdon Congressional District, who declined a re-election, is to be the Governor of Kansas to succeed Gov. GEARY. He is a man of great energy of character; and we must say, though differing politically, that the appointment would be a good one. Three Northern men have been tried. Let us from the South have a chance not only to restore, but to maintain peace in the Territory.

**DISTRICT MEETING.**

The voters of the 3d and 4th Districts are reminded that to-morrow is the day for meeting to appoint Delegates to the nominating Convention to meet at the Courthouse on the 3d of April.

We would also remind our friends of the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Districts that they hold a meeting on Saturday, the 28th for the same purpose.

## CHANCE FOR OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

When, last summer, the Army appropriation bill was lost, it was stated, as a matter of high credit to the representative of this district in Congress that he had offered to supply the Harper's Ferry Armory from his own purse, with money to keep it in motion until Congress should come to its senses and pass an Army bill. Some people were ill-natured enough to say that the offer was a very safe one, as every body knew that there would be no stoppage.

But now, when there has been an actual and positive failure on the part of Congress, overcome by sleep and an extra supply of nutmegs, to make an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Armories, it is a subject of universal congratulation to remember that we have a representative able and willing to give a practical test of his patriotism by keeping the Harper's Ferry Armory in full blast until Congress can supply the omission.

There can now be no room for cavil. The fact is a "fixed" one, that there is no money to keep the workmen employed after the first of July, unless by a transfer of the small appropriation made for repairs and machinery for the purpose of meeting the pay-roll or by a loan from Mr. FAULKNER. We shall now have a proof beyond cavil, that wavering is not one of his characteristics, notwithstanding a certain editorial not a thousand miles off home some resemblance to the smooth and graceful style of self-abnegation.

We shall wait with interest for July, whether the Democratic Convention perform its debt of gratitude or not.

## JUDGE MARSHALL ON DISTRIBUTION.

A subscriber furnishes the Fredericksburg News with the subjoined letter of Chief Justice MARSHALL on the subject of land distribution—a measure so important to the interests of Virginia, when the people are literally "greasing" as Mr. Wise says, that should, under the burthen of State taxation. As is well remarked, Chief Justice MARSHALL would scarcely have committed himself to such an explicit declaration of his opinion, if his judgment had not been fully satisfied of its correctness.

The opinion is contained in the following letter to Mr. Clay, dated Richmond, May 7th, 1832, soon after Mr. Clay's celebrated report on the public lands was published.

Dear Sir.—On my return to this place, from a visit to my friends in our upper country, I had the pleasure of receiving your Report on the public lands, which I have read with attention. The subject is of momentous interest, and has long produced a strong and decided impression.

My sentiments in general tally with those contained in the report, which are so clearly and so well expressed, that it must I think, be approved by a great majority of Congress. I am anxious to have the report recorded, and

these could not be found.

It is proper here to say that nearly every member present from Virginia on the test vote went against the measure. We are not of those who think the compensation too high in the present state of the country, but the act is a Democratic measure, nevertheless, and the Michigan Democracy are giving the Republicans the vantage ground in making an issue out of it.

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## DEMOCRATS OF CLARKE.

Our Democratic friends of Clarke County were in much tribulation on Monday last. The duty of selecting a "sound" Democrat to represent them in the Legislature was devolved upon a few of the leaders, who of course, are to decide who the sovereign shall vote for at the coming election. More time was consumed in the organization, than that the just was the case.

We regret it is not in our power to present the lecture in full to our readers. We have heard but one speech on the subject, and that is that of Mr. T. proved that the just was the case.

The "Public Lands!" How many know their annual products? How many know what their annual product is equal to their annual taxes? How many know their eventual value as a great natural resource?

"Fathers and sons papers." These lands are yours, and you are the owners of the State. They were conquered from the Crown or Great Britain in the Revolution of 1776. They have been acquired by conquest and treaty from France, Spain, and Mexico, and by purchase of all parties. It is the duty of every man to know his title to these lands, and to whom he is entitled to them.

After Mr. T. finished, Andrew HOWARD, Esq., moved that the thanks of the Society be returned to him, which was done in a most hearty and enthusiastic manner.

"THE UNITED FORCES MOVING."

Our neighbor of the "Spirit," in an article headed as above, endeavours to rouse us to our duty, and to make us do more than we are able to do.

As the impression seems to prevail that the Whig party is "dead," and the American party soundly drubbed, our "Democratic" friends are now playing the Kilkenny Cat game—eating each other. This is the result; in part, of many Old Line Whigs casting their votes for Mr. Buchanan. There will not be opposition to the nominee, and hence the struggle.

We were not displeased at the effort to exclude some of the new converts to the locofoco creed, but nevertheless we felt sympathy for their humiliating condition.

P. S. We understand that the nomination was awarded to George W. Bradford, Esq.

## GIVING AWAY THE LANDS.

When Virginia ceded to the Union her vast domain, out of which six States have already been formed, and three more are in embryo, she imposed the plain and positive condition that they were to be used for the common benefit, herself included. Congress has given for educational purposes, to which no serious objection has been made, 11,190,973 acres, and in railroad grants to corporations the sum of 1,000,000 acres; without counting the last gift to Minnesota. The people on the line of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad asked help in the same way, and not a voice was raised in Congress to their behalf. Upon a fair distribution of the proceeds of the lands already sold Virginia has a just claim on the Federal Treasury for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars. This would not only pay the interest on her public debt, but would afford a handsome sinking fund for its extinguishment by the time all her railroads were finished. What say the tax-payers? Is it an easy matter to pay double taxes?

## MANAUS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, in enumerating the advantages of a settlement in Kansas, says the Territory has an area of 114,703 square miles, and the land is said to be too expensive to be worth the expense of removing it to the United States, but that the population is large enough to accommodate 75,000 families, or 375,000 individuals. The climate is said to be similar to that of the population of the United States, the soil is said to be good, and the population of cities, towns, and villages is said to be about a thousand miles will be laid during the present year. Georgia is making a partial network of her territory, and she is now well suited to the appeals of the Empire State of the South.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

No man should be elected to Congress in May next, (says the Fredericksburg News,) unless pledged to use his exertions to secure to Virginia her just share of the Public Lands. On this subject, the people of all parties are gradually becoming aroused, and some, now, confident of success, may see sights before election day, or very soon thereafter.

## SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Few persons are aware of the extent and number of the Southern Railroads, nearly all of which were built without aid from the general government. The Cincinnati Enquirer has been at the trouble to collect a list of the roads, which amount to fifty-six, and make a total of 5,672 miles.

According to the census of 1850, the cash value of the farms in Jefferson County was \$5,264,558, and the value of farming implements \$128,283. The number of horses 3,272, asses 8,228, and mules 134, milch cows 2,646, working oxen 196, other cattle 3,237, sheep 11,086, and swine 16,940. The improved land comprised 81,057 acres, and the unimproved 29,716. Wheat produced 472,000 bushels, rye 7,023, corn 287,395, oats 21,230. These results we expect to see greatly increased by the period of the next census.

The population of the county amounted to 10,476 whites, 540 free colored, 4,341 slaves; total 15,357.

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**SALE MEMORANDA.**  
In the columns of Free Press; of the  
advertisements of the following  
property sales:

Thursday, 26th of March, Public  
Sale, by E. C. Williams.  
Friday, 27th of March, Spirit Build  
ing, by N. B. White and Isaac  
Trustees.

At April, at Harper's Ferry,  
by N. B. White and Isaac  
Trustees.

Wednesday, 3d of April, Public Sale,  
by G. Cookrell.

Thursday, 4th of April, Public Sale,  
John Chamberlin.

Friday, April 21st, Public Sale, by  
Massey, Administrator.

Saturday, April 22d, Public Sale, by  
Private Sale, by Mrs. C. Exectrix.

At April, by Benj. Stephens.

Sale, a House and Lot, near  
the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in  
public, on Saturday, April 14th, 1857.

CLASS 20.

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in  
public, on Saturday, April 14th, 1857.

CLASS 21.

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in  
public, on Saturday, April 14th, 1857.

CLASS 22.

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in  
public, on Saturday, April 14th, 1857.

THE BIRTH OF CLASS 23.

And the DEATH of THE TYRANT POVERTY.

JINTY STOCK LOTTERY.

T. L. COOKRELL, MANAGER.

GRAND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

To be desribed by the Drawing at

WILMINGTON APRIL 15, 1857.

GRAND APPROXIMATION PRIZE.

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in  
public, on Saturday, April 14th, 1857.

THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED NINETEEN PRIZES!

MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY TICKET.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN APRIL.

PRIZE OF \$1000.

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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

## POETICAL.

**A CAMP MAKE UP MY MIND.**  
I can't make up my mind, man,  
I search idly here;  
A shadow in my soul.  
There's my Charles Duse, a charming man,  
Most noble and kind,  
Who loves me so sincerely—  
But I can't make up my mind.  
And now there's Frank, young Harry Webb,  
His looks are true, so clever,  
Well though I have all the day,  
I can't make up my mind.  
There's Major Gates, the pick of them,  
Or else your daughter's child.  
And yet when Major gives orders—  
I can't make up my mind.  
**There's a boy of ours, Port God,**  
Simpler than their sons,  
But still I can't make up my mind.  
**There's a girl of ours,**  
You, yes, there's a girl worth saving,  
Your vanity imports  
That soft delight in rattling coaches,  
While ladies living hearts.

## ANCIENT SPANISH LYRIC.

Shee doo shee doo, Marquesa,  
My mother sends me off the day,  
Let me have it quickly, darling,  
Give me back a kiss, I pray,  
It's not like you, false Marquesa!  
One you give, but one take;  
Give me back the one, darling—  
Give it for my mother's sake.

## VARIETY.

**Hoops or Hoops** —Hooper, of the Montgomery (Ala.) is alone responsible for the following:

Last Friday evening a gentleman of this city was accompanying two ladies to the Promenade of the Arctic Expedition when, in crossing Market street, he was struck by a dog-headed moped, which flew up (as dogs will do) and struck him across his nose very hand-some nose.

"Good heavens, India!" he exclaimed, "which of you dropped that?"

"Mother—Where have you been, Charley?"

"Boy—In the garden, ma."

"Mother—No; you have been swimming, you know how I cautioned you about going to the creek. I will have to correct you—Look at your hair, how wet it is."

"Boy—Oh, no, ma, this is not water, it is sweat."

"Mother—Charley, I have caught you fibbing, your shirt is wring wet out!"

"Boy, triumphantly—Oh, I did that just now, ma, climbing the fence."

**B**P.—A Quaker lately popped the question to a fair Quakeress as follows:

"Hum—yes, and—verily, Penelope, the spirit aright and mooveth me wonderfully to beseech thee to cleave unto me, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone."

"Hum—truly, Obadiah, thou hast wisely said, inasmuch as it is written that it is not good for a man to be alone, lo! and behold, I will joyous with thee."

**B**P.—Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doctor replied that he had better hereafter let other people's sermons alone.

**B**P.—A lady, a disbeliever in the science, asked a learned physiologist, with a view of proving him:

"What kind of people are those who have destructionless and benevolence equally and largely developed?"

"These, madame, are those who kill with kindness."

"**G**—Two Indians were day running when a large bear came along and sprang over their heads. Patrick evaded his prey and flying, brought one of them to the ground.

"Arrah!" exclaimed his companion, "what a fool you are to waste your ammunition, when the fall would have killed him."

"A man—being asked how he liked his bride, is reported to have remarked:

"Why, ye see, I took her for to be only half of me, as the person says; but dash my soul, it isn't twice as much as I am. I'm on'y a Tar, and she's a Tar."

**G**—A conceited fellow, in introducing his friend into company, said:

"Gentlemen, I assure you he is not so great a fool as he seems."

The gentleman immediately replied, "That is exactly the difference between my friend and myself!"

**B**P.—"May I leave a few tracts?" asked a medical missionary of a lady, who responded to his knock.

"Leave some books—certainly you may," said she looking at his most hopefully over her spouse; "leave them with the heel towards the house, if you please."

"Sir," said a little blustering man, a religious opponent, "what set do you think I belong to?"

"Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other, "but to judge from your size and appearance, I should think you belong to the class generally called insects."

**G**—A man in a suit of clothes, looking like a woman, was walking down the street. A woman, who was also dressed like a man, but fashion makes a full woman. This is altogether witty, but only half true. Fashion puts a great deal about a woman but nothing in her.

"Women are never satisfied. If a man is jealous they cry out against his tyranny; if he is not jealous they complain of his indifference."

**B**P.—The man must be poor and friendless, indeed, who, at some period of his life, has not received a compliment of some sort!

**B**P.—Mr. Buchanan, who is a Bachelor, in his inaugural, speaks of our children and our children's children.

**B**P.—If a woman would have the world respect her husband, she must set the example.

"Buy—May your coffee and sardines against you be ever alike—without grounds."

## CLASSIFICATION OF JURISSES.

The following classification of Justices was made at the Agent term, (1855,) of the Circuit Court:  
**ROUTER DAVIDSON**, Presiding Justice.  
**FIRST CLASS**—AUGUST TERM, 1855.  
Roger Clark, *v.* John J. Lee, Joseph Walker, George W. Little, John H. Lewis, Jonathan C. Knott, November 1855—Term, 1855.

John P. Smith, Andrew Kennedy, Thomas Howell, William H. Morris, David Clark—MARCH TERM, 1857.

Lorenzo Oliver, William F. Atwood, John H. Howell, J. G. Taylor—JUNE TERM, 1857.

Charles H. Lovell, John Howell, A. M. Hall, G. W. Eichberger—AUGUST TERM, 1857.

T. H. Willis, William H. Turk, David Foy, John Howell—NOVEMBER TERM, 1857.

R. W. Sawyer, Samuel Ridderick, Israel Russell, David Clark—MARCH TERM, 1858.

John J. Thompson, Edward Chambers, James Lute, Wm. H. Morris—JUNE TERM, 1858.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1858.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1859.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1859.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1859.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1860.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1860.

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John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1861.

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John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1862.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1862.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1862.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1863.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1863.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1863.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1864.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1864.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1864.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1865.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1865.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1865.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1866.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1866.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1867.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1867.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1868.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1868.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1868.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1869.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1869.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1869.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1870.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1870.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1870.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1871.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1871.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1872.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1872.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1873.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1873.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1873.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1874.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1874.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1874.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1875.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1875.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1875.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1876.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1876.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1876.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1877.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1877.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1877.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1878.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1878.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1878.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1879.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1879.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1879.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1880.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1880.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1880.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1881.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1881.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1881.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1882.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1882.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—DECEMBER TERM, 1882.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—MARCH TERM, 1883.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell, John Howell—JUNE TERM, 1883.

John T. Thompson, John Howell, L. C. Howell,